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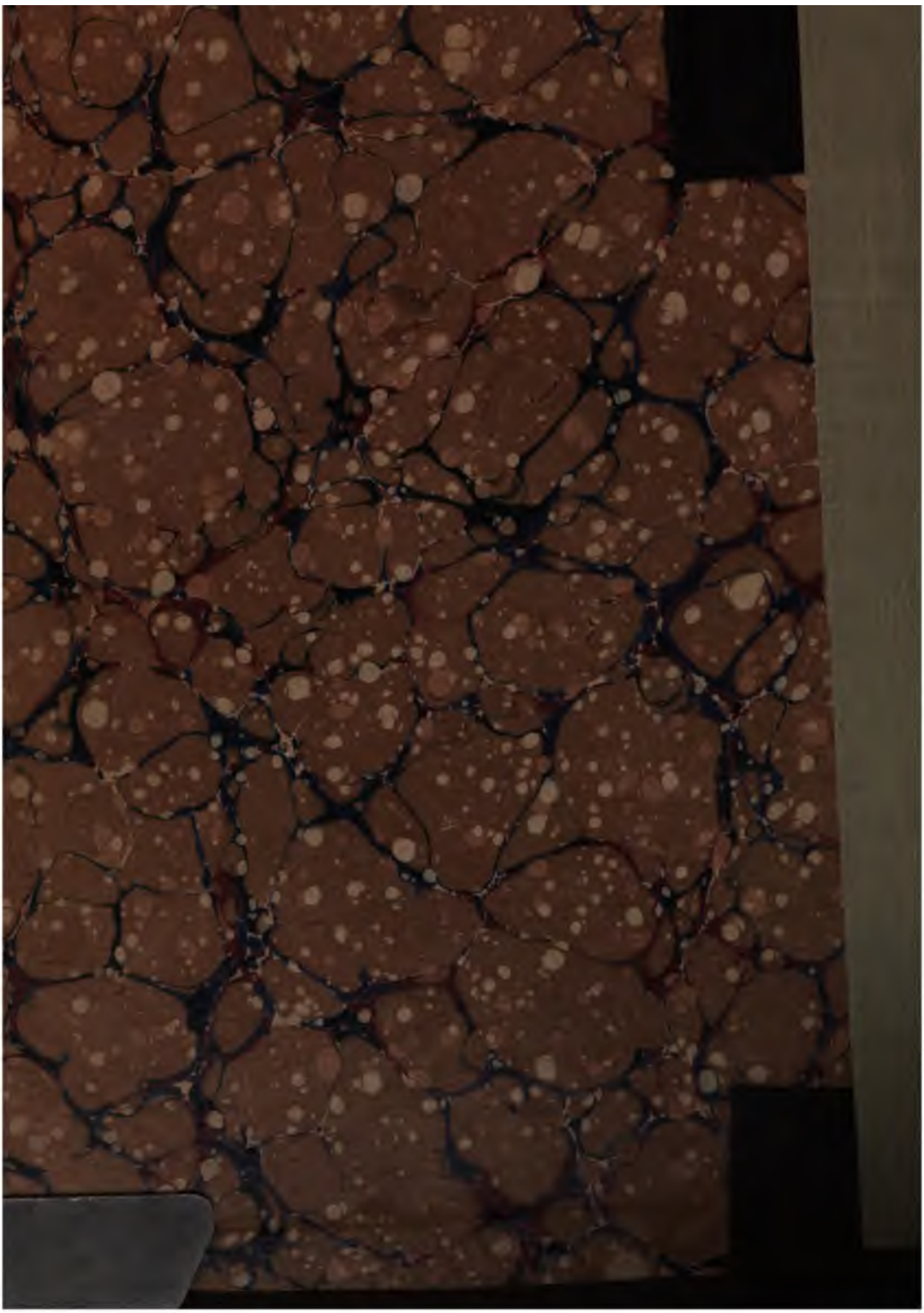

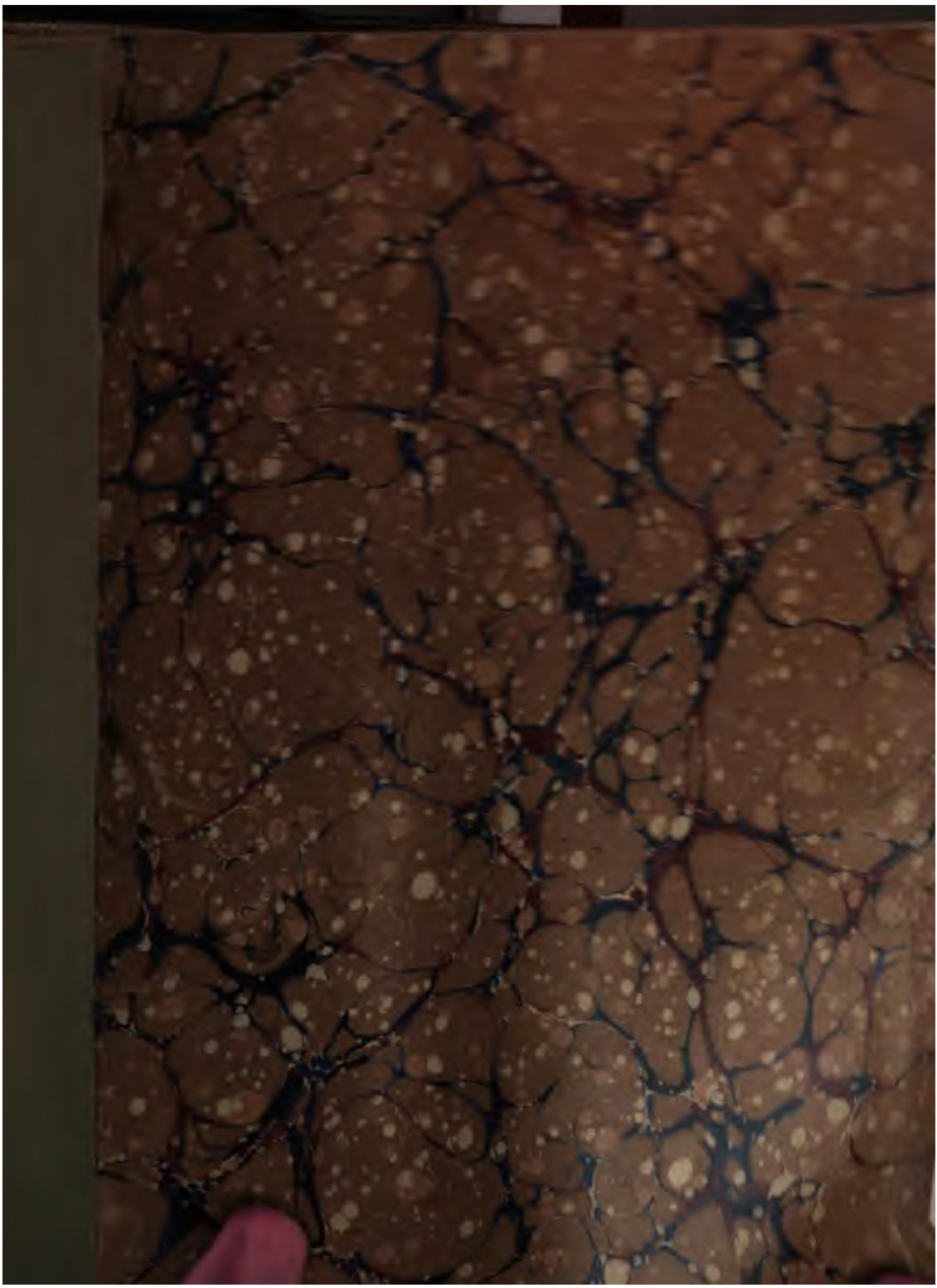

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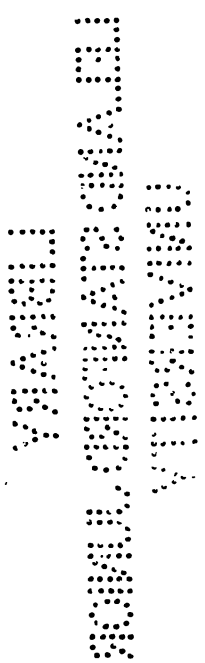

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

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Notes.

LONDON COACHING HOUSES IN 1680.

MANY inquiries are made from time to time as to inns in London which have existed at various periods. In a scarce and curious little volume entitled 'The Present State of London,' by Thomas De Laune, published in 1681, there is an interesting list of inns or taverns in London and Southwark at which carriers' carts and coaches called to take up goods and passengers, on different days of the week, for all parts of the country. The vehicles are variously described as wagons, coaches, or carriers' carts, and for the greater distances appear to have come in on one day, and gone out on the following; whilst those from adjacent towns came in and left on the same day.

Some of the most notable houses or those having curious signs are referred to by Mr. Philip Norman in his valuable work on 'London Signs and Inscriptions,' 1897. These I have marked with an asterisk. Most of them were in the district now known as "the City," or just outside; one was in Westminster; and those of Southwark I have tabulated by themselves.

De Laune's book (or at least my copy of it) has no index, so these inns are not easy to find under their names. The author describes the chapter from which this list is compiled as 'An Alphabetical Account of all the Carriers, Wagoners, and Stage Coaches that comes [*sic*] to the several Inns in London, Westminster, and Southwark,' &c., so that in all probability the following names form a tolerably complete list of the hostelries of the metropolis in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. The word "The" forming the prefix to the title in every instance except that of Gerrard's Hall, I have omitted for alphabetical convenience.

In London.

Angel, in St. Giles; behind St. Clements.
Axe, in Aldermanbury.
Bear and Ragged Staff, in Smithfield.
Bell, in Friday St.; in Aldersgate St.; in Holborn.
*Bell-Savage, on Ludgate Hill.
Black Horse, near the Mews-Gate.
Black Lyon, in Water Lane.
Black Swan, in Holborn.
Blossoms Inn, in Lawrence Lane.
Blue Boar, in Holborn; in Whitechapel; without Aldgate.
*Bolt in Tun, in Fleet St.
Bull, in Bishopsgate; in Holborn.
Bull and Mouth, by Aldersgate.
Castle, in Smithfield; in Wood St.
Castle and Falcon, in Aldersgate St.
Chequer, near Charing Cross; in Holborn.
Cock, in Aldersgate St.
Cock and Dolphin, in Gray's Inn Lane.
Cross Keys, in Gracechurch St.; in Whitecross St.; in Wood St.
Crown, without Aldgate; in the Haymarket; in Holborn.
Crown and Coach and Horses, in High Holborn.
Dark House, at Billingsgate.
Dolphin, without Bishopsgate.
Eagle and Child, in the Strand.
Four Swans, in Bishopsgate.
George, in Aldersgate St.; by Holborn Conduit; in West Smithfield; in King St., Westminster.
*Gerrards Hall, in Basing Lane.
Green Dragon, in Bishopsgate.
Greyhound, in Holborn.
Ipswich Arms, in Cullum St.
Katherine Wheel, without Bishopsgate.
King's Arms, on Holborn Bridge, in Leadenhall St.
King's Head, in Gray's Inn Lane; in Leadenhall St.; in the Old Change; near Charing Cross.
Maidenhead, in St. Giles's.
Mermaid, in Carter Lane.
Nag's Head, without Aldgate.
Pewter Platter, in St. John's St.
Pewter Pot, in Leadenhall St.
Ram, in West Smithfield.
Ram's Head, in Fenchurch St.
Red Lyon, in Aldersgate St.; in Holborn; in Red Cross St.
Rose, on Holborn Bridge; in Smithfield.
Saracen's Head, in Aldgate; in Carter Lane; in Friday St.
Spread Eagle, in Gracechurch St.

Star, on Fish St. Hill.
Sun Dial, in Old St.
Swan, in St. John's St.; near Somerset House.
*Swan with Two Necks, in Lad Lane.
Talbot, in the Strand.
Three Cups, in Aldersgate St.; in Bread St.
Three Nuns, without Aldgate.
Unicorn, in the Hay-market.
Vine, in Bishopsgate St.; in Old St.
White Bear, in Lime Street.
White Hart, at Charing Cross; in High Holborn.
White Horse, in Fleet St.; without Cripplegate.
White Swan, without Bishopsgate; on Holborn Bridge.
Windmill, in Shoe Lane.

In Southwark.

*George.
Greyhound.
*Half Moon.
Katherine Wheel.
King's Arms, in Barnaby St.
King's Head.
Queen's Head.
Spur.
Talbot.
*White Hart.
White Horse.

There is an interesting note on Gerrards Hall in Stow's 'Survey,' under the heading of Bread Street Ward, and the building seems to have escaped the Great Fire. It is also interesting to observe that most, if not all, of the streets named, exist at the present day. I am not sure if Lad Lane does so; but it did so recently as 1831, and is described by Elmes as "the first turning on the right in Wood Street, going from Cheapside; it extends to Milk Street."

WM. NORMAN.

Plumstead.

T. L. PEACOCK: CONTRIBUTIONS TO PERIODICALS.

THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK, who may be said in his teaching and practice to have been a bundle of inconsistencies, was a frequent contributor to the periodical literature which he always did his best to ridicule and abuse. His activity in this respect has been nearly overlooked, for neither have his articles been sought out and collected, nor, except for a casual remark here and there, has any notice been taken of them. This statement naturally does not apply to 'The Four Ages of Poetry,' 'Horæ Dramaticæ,' and 'Memoir and Letters of Shelley,' which were reprinted in Cole's edition. Some of Peacock's other articles are mentioned by name in a letter of his addressed to a Mr. L'Estrange, and contained in Cole's 'Biographical Notes.'

The following list is derived from this and other sources (the articles reproduced in Cole's edition not being included):—

1822. 'The Poetry of Nonnus.'—*London Magazine*, October, pp. 336-9.

1827. Article on Thomas Moore's 'Epicurean.'—*Westminster Review*, pp. 351-84.

1830. Article on Thomas Moore's 'Letters and Journals of Lord Byron.' — *Westminster Review*, April, pp. 269-304.

Article on 'Memoirs, Correspondence, and Private Papers of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States.'—*Westminster Review*, October, pp. 312-35.

Also in the same number one on 'Chronicles of London Bridge' (pp. 401-15).

1834. Article on 'Musical Reminicences,' containing an account of the Italian opera in England from 1773, by the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.—*London and Westminster Review*, April to July, pp. 173-87.

1835-6. Article on 'French Comic Romances.'—*London and Westminster Review*, July to January, pp. 69-84.

In the same number one on Bellini (pp. 467-80).

The same number also contains an article undoubtedly written by Peacock, on 'The Epicier: Physiology of the French' (pp. 355–65), founded on a critique in the 'Revue Encyclopédique, Etudes Politiques sur l'Epicier.' As this article has been up to the present absolutely unmentioned as one of Peacock's, the reasons for its being his may be given: (1) The subject is a congenial and therefore likely one for him, and the article is entirely written in his style. (2) It has the same initials (M. S. O.) attached to it that the two other articles in the same number of the *London and Westminster* bear, and under which the 'Horæ Dramaticæ' appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*. (3) It contains the same promise to write an article on Paul de Kock which Peacock had made in two other articles in the same journal, and which, although thus thrice made in its pages, he never fulfilled.

1849. Article on 'Indian Epic Poetry.'—*Westminster and Foreign Quarterly Review*, October to January number.

1858. Article on 'Chapelle and Bachaumont.'—*Fraser's Magazine*, April, pp. 502-11.

Article on 'Demetrius Galanus,' Greek translations from the Sanskrit. — *Fraser's Magazine*, November, pp. 596-608.

1859. Article on 'Müller and Donaldson's History of Greek Literature.'—*Fraser's Magazine*, March, pp. 357-77.

Finally, a long article on 'Steam Navigation' in *The Edinburgh Review* (1835) may be mentioned. This was claimed for Peacock by the late Dr. Garnett. If the latter should be right, this article is certainly the most glaring example that can possibly be adduced for showing Peacock's inconsistency. That he should, immediately after his scathing remarks on *The Edinburgh*

Review in 'Crotchet Castle,' have contributed to it, is, however, improbable; and it is also unlikely that the man who laughed at Southey for writing the reviews of his own poems would show such a want of modesty and good taste as favourably to criticise the very evidence he had himself just given before a private committee of the House of Commons. Since the whole article is written in anything but Peacock's style, and the references to him made in it so decidedly speak against the possibility of his being the author, it would be at least interesting to find out upon what grounds Dr. Garnett attributed it to him.

A. B. YOUNG.

A NEW LIGHT ON THE DOUGLAS CAUSE.

IN a previous note (10 S. iv. 85) I showed that the statement in Horace Walpole's account of the great Douglas Cause which puzzled Sir Denis Le Marchant has been corroborated by John Taylor, and that the witness said to have been "convicted of perjury in another cause in France" must have been the redoubtable Dr. Michel Menager. Since I became aware of this accusation I have tried to discover whether it was justified, for, as his evidence decided the verdict in the famous Scotch law suit, the fair fame of the French physician is of considerable importance. Moreover, Andrew Stuart has demonstrated in the 'Letters to Lord Mansfield' that the testimony of Menager is entitled to little credit; and that he should have been proved guilty of bearing false evidence against his neighbour at a subsequent period would appear an appropriate destiny for the man. Owing to the kindness of Mr. van Noorden, who has hunted up the facts with his usual acuteness in the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Archives Nationales of Paris, I have obtained some of the particulars that I required.

Michel Menager was concerned in the celebrated affair of Jean François Charles de Molette, Comte de Morangiés (March, 1772-Sept., 1773), and was committed to the Conciergerie for perjury in September, 1772 (Archives Nationales, Z2 3050, pièce 24 bis). It appears probable that this is the incident alluded to by Horace Walpole and John Taylor, but the assertion of the latter that the French physician was "sent to the galleys" is not warranted by the facts. Indeed, after an imprisonment of some months, Menager *appears to have been* honourably acquitted by a decree dated June 25, 1773 (Archives Nationales, AD III. 13, pièce No. 40). Thus, accepting the decision of the French court, we must deem him not guilty of the charges brought against him. Other circumstances, however, should be carefully weighed before a final verdict is pronounced. The judicature of the old *régime* was utterly corrupt, and it is necessary to investigate all the charges brought against the Comte de Morangiés before we can form a conclusion with regard to the innocence of him or his associates. He was accused of extorting money under false pretences from a widow and her son, and popular opinion seems to have been wholly on the side of the prosecution; but he was an aristocrat, and powerful influence appears to have been exerted to secure his acquittal ('Mémoires secrets de Bachaumont,' vi. 137–40, 142–6, 149–54, 180–81, 214, 254, 346, 365, 370, 371; vii. 21–2, 27, 32–3, 55, 66).

Possibly, as the case forms one of the *causes célèbres* of France, it may be familiar to students of the period, and modern criticism may have dealt with it already. No doubt there are numerous reports in contemporary French newspapers. I shall be obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who will give me information on the subject. Menager, of course, played a subservient part, being merely called as a witness on behalf of Morangiés; but a full review of the whole case will no doubt throw some light upon his conduct. Voltaire wrote several vigorous pamphlets on behalf of the accused nobleman (*v.* Brit. Mus. Cat.), who, according to Bachaumont, showed little gratitude to his champion ('Mémoires secrets,' vii. 347). HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Fox Oak, Hersham.

"TWOPENNY TUBE." (See 9 S. vii. 29, 116, 218, 375.)—As it was in reply to my query at the first reference that the date and place of the earliest use of this familiar nickname for the Central London Railway were settled, it is of interest to put upon record that, just seven years to the month from such employment, it has been rendered obsolete, as far as its adjectival half is concerned, by the decision of the company's directors in June, 1907, to have differentiated fares, threepence in certain cases being chargeable where the uniform twopence had served hitherto. But the essential word remains, and will become permanent, "tube railways" being now the accepted Parliamentary and public phrase

for electric lines laid in deep subways. The first use of "tube" as signifying an underground railway, however, was far earlier than June, 1900, when "Twopenny Tube" was flashed on a receptive world, for it is to be found more than once in an essay entitled 'Air Traction,' included in a volume of such, brought together under the title of 'Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers,' by Dr. Andrew Wynter, published in London in 1863. Describing a proposed atmospheric underground line from Euston to the General Post Office, by way of Holborn and Smithfield, it was stated that passengers were "to ride in a dark tube"; that "it would be so arranged that between station and station only one group of carriages could be in the tube at the same time"; that "as the atmosphere in these railway tubes would be circulating every moment, there would be perfect ventilation"; and that "this great city will henceforth have its lighter traffic and parcels and letters carried on by a circulation of air ramifying in a network of tubes through soil." But the project thus glowingly described failed, and the name was so completely lost sight of that, although the City and South London Railway, the pioneer of all the present "tubes," was opened for traffic in the winter of 1890, the now familiar title was never again heard until "the Twopenny Tube" commenced operations in the summer of 1900. A. F. R.

MISS CHUDLEIGH.—On looking over Mr. E. H. Coleridge's beautiful edition of 'Christabel,' which has recently been published under the auspices of the Royal Society of Literature, I see (p. 14) that Coleridge in a letter to Wordsworth dated Tuesday (23 Jan.), 1798, says that he resembles "the Duchess of Kingston, who masqueraded in the character of 'Eve before the Fall' in flesh-coloured silk." Although the costume seems to have resembled that of Eve in her most innocent days, the character assumed by Miss Chudleigh, as she styled herself at the time, at the famous fancy-dress ball which was commemorated by Horace Walpole, was that of Iphigenia.
W. F. PRIDEAUX.

HAMLET AS A CHRISTIAN NAME.—In a very interesting article in *The Cornhill Magazine* for June, entitled 'Wanted, More Knowledge,' which treats of the Quarter Sessions records of the seventeenth century for Sussex, the writer remarks: "The *name* Hamlett as a Christian name is surely *a rare find. I know of no other* but Shakespeare's son" (p. 826). The surname of this person was Layman: he lived at Horsham, and got into trouble in 1653 for assaulting Richard Slark.

The name Hamlet is without doubt exceedingly uncommon. I remember but two other examples, both of which occur in the eighth volume of the *Transactions* of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. They are Hamlet Tarrington, 1515 (p. 97); and Hamlett Dove, 1605 (p. 232). EDWARD PEACOCK.
Kirton-in-Lindsey.

[F. J. F. supplied at 8 S. iv. 326 an instance of the name in 1562/3.]

THE REGENT'S CANAL.—From a number of papers and letters in my possession I have ascertained that before the Regent's Canal Act (52 George III.) was promoted, the occupiers and owners of property on or adjacent to the land to be acquired were canvassed to ascertain their views on two schemes—the construction of a canal, or of a canal and railway combined. Their votes are classified as follows: for the canal, "Assent," "Dissent," "Nuter" (*sic*), "Speciel" (*sic*); and for the canal and railway, "Assent," "Dissent," "Nuter" (*sic*), "Speciel" (*sic*). The results are remarkable. In "the return of John Stevens to Monday evening, 17 January, 1803," at Jew's Harp Gardens, three occupiers and one owner assent to both. In Lisson Grove three occupiers dissent from both. In the Hampstead Road (*i.e.*, Chalk Farm Road) two owners vote "Speciel" for each. From another return I note that "Thomas Lord, occupier of the Cricket Ground," dissents from both schemes.

One of the most interesting points thus revealed is that the promoters suggested a railway (*i.e.*, a horse-drawn tramway), in connexion with the canal, at almost the same date that a company had commenced the Surrey Iron Railway from Croydon to Wandsworth (see *Home Counties' Magazine*, vol. ix., Nos. 33 and 34, 'The Old Croydon Tram Road'). Apart from the papers referred to above I have not seen any map or prospectus of the undertaking, and Mogg's map 'London in Miniature' (published 1 May, 1806), in which the "Improvements both present and intended" are shown, contains no indication of it. In direction it evidently proposed to follow, with some modifications, the plans detailed by Robert Whitworth in his 'Report and Survey of the Canal proposed to be made on One Level from Waltham Abbey to Moorfields.

Also a Report and Survey of a Line, which may be continued from Marybone to the said Proposed Canal,' &c., London (1773 ?).

The Regent's Canal Act, 1812, reprinted in 8vo, does not contain a single reference to the railway scheme.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"TOTTER-OUT."—In "The Virgins" Inn at Kenilworth (there is no apostrophe on the signboard) there is a portrait of "William Taylor the worthy totter out of our birth-night Society ætat 61. Oct^r 1848." He is represented holding a decanter in one hand, and a small wineglass in the other. It is explained that it was his duty to fill the glasses of the boon companions. This noun "totter-out" does not appear to have entered the dictionaries. In the 'Shropshire Word-book,' by G. F. Jackson, *tot* is defined as "a small drinking cup," and Dr. Wright's 'Dialect Dictionary' concurs.

E. S. DODGSON.

[*Tot*, a small drinking cup, is also in Annandale's four-volume edition of Ogilvie.]

JOHN JAMES, ARCHITECT.—Walpole had no notes by Vertue to assist him with regard to this architect, and consequently fell into error. He says:—

"John James, of whom I find no mention in Vertue's notes, was, as I am informed, considerably employed at the works at Greenwich, where he settled. He built the church there, and the house for Sir Gregory Page at Blackheath, the idea of which was taken from Houghton. James likewise built the church of St. George, Hanover Square, the body of the church at Twickenham, and that of St. Luke [Old Street], Middlesex, which has a fluted obelisk for its steeple. He translated from the French some books on gardening."

Wyatt Papworth in the 'Dict. Arch.' says:

"Sir Gregory Page's house at Blackheath was sold by auction to John Cator to be pulled down (Woolfe and Gandon, 'Vit. Brit.,' i. 64-5). St. Luke's, Old Street, is by G. Dance, sen. James died 1746 (*Gent. Mag.*, xvi. 273). By his will he directed a house at Croom's Hill to be sold for the benefit of his widow Mary."

Miss Porter in the 'D.N.B.' says James added the new steeple to St. Alphage's Church, Greenwich, in 1730. The design of the church (built in 1711) is frequently attributed to James, but is more probably by Hawksmoor (cf. plate by Kip, 1714).

JOHN HEBB.

COMMUNION TOKENS IN NEW ENGLAND.—The following extract is from Lawrence's 'New Hampshire Churches,' 1856, p. 94:—

"The Lord's Supper was celebrated but twice in the year, spring and autumn, and it was then kept with almost the *solemnities of the Jewish* Passover. All secular labor was laid aside by all the inhabitants, and it was a time of holy convocation. Besides the Sabbath, all day Thursday, Saturday afternoon, and Monday forenoon were spent in public religious services, and as strictly observed as holy time.....Previous to the Sabbath it was the usual custom to give out the 'tokens,' with one of which every communicant was required to be furnished. These were small pieces of lead of an oblong shape, and marked with the letters L.D. On the Sabbath—the great day of the feast—tables stretching the whole length of the aisles were spread, at which the communicants sat and received the consecrated elements. The tables were 'fenced,' which was a prohibition and exclusion of any from communicating who had not a 'token.' It was in the power of the Elders who had the distribution of the tokens to withhold one from any professor whose life had been irregular or scandalous. Unleavened bread, prepared in thin cakes of an oval form, has always been used in this ordinance. The giving out of the tokens, and the Halfway Covenant, though now dispensed with, were both continued into Dr. Dana's ministry."

This Dr. Dana was the minister from January, 1822, to April, 1826. He was much scandalized by the heavy drinking of his people, one of whom (p. 92) said, "I do not see how I can worship God acceptably when I feel so very thirsty." On the Doctor's installation a hogshead of rum appears to have been consumed (p. 91). The early settlers of the town came from the Irish Londonderry.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

CORNISH VERGERS: CARNE FAMILY.—I think the following instance of longevity and of one family continuing for so long a time to hold one office ought to be preserved in 'N. & Q.' It is taken from *The Morning Post* of 2 May, p. 3:—

"A CORNISH CENTENARIAN.—Mr. James Carne, verger of the Church of St. Columbia, and parish clerk of St. Columb Minor, Cornwall, celebrates his 101st birthday to-morrow. Three generations of the Carne family have held the same office during the past 167 years. The grandfather, John Carne, who died in 1801, aged 80, served 50 years as verger, and was followed by his son John, who died at the age of 84, after a service of 54 years, retiring in 1843 in favour of the present verger, who, until seven years ago, never missed a service, the death of his wife then causing a break in his record."

ASTARTE.

"BLADUM": "SILIGO."—To the usual translation ("corn") of *bladum* Du Cange's 'Glossary' adds a secondary meaning, "manipulus frumentarius," an armful, bundle, or bottle, the latter being usually applied to hay as measures. In Lincolnshire in 1297, as will be seen from the following extracts, it was used as a measure of oats, the same as a quarter. A valuation for the collection of elevenths was made at

Michaelmas 25 Ed. I. on goods, *i.e.*, farm produce, stock, implements, and animals; it is recorded in Lay Subsidies 135/2 and 135/4—the latter being a membrane accidentally detached from the former. In the first entry for Denton, near Grantham, oats are thus recorded: "iiij qr. auen. pt. qr. xviij*d*." ; in the second and all succeeding thus: "¡ qr. auen. pt. blad. ut sup^{r}."

In the same return *siligo*, usually selected flour for fine baking, is also used with the late meaning of rye, as its value was 4*s*. a quarter, while wheat (*frumentum*) was 5*s*.

ALFRED C. E. WELBY.

26, Sloane Court, S.W.

RICHARD BAXTER ON THE PIED PIPER.—There is an allusion to the Hamelin tradition in Baxter's 'Saint's Everlasting Rest' (chap. vii. sect. 2):—

> "Most credible and godly writers tell us that on June 20, 1484, at a town called Hamel in Germany, the devil took away one hundred and thirty children, that were never seen again."

This is a new version of the Pied Piper.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

"DROWSE"=DEVIL.—In the sixteenth-century interlude 'Wealth and Health,' recently published by Mr. Farmer in his handy volume 'Lost Tudor Plays,' the following sentence occurs (p. 288):—

> Is he gone? farewell, Hanijkin Bowse!
> I pray God give him a hounded drouse;
> For I trow a knave brought him to house.

Mr. Farmer in his notes suggests that *hounded*=hundred and *drouse*=douse. He is probably right as to the first word, but I think a more satisfactory explanation can be found for *drouse*. In the same play the Dutchman Hanijkin swears "by Got's drowse!" evidently the same word. I should connect this with modern Dutch *droes*, which means "devil." There can be little doubt that the puzzling phrase "hounded drouse" really means "hundred devils." JAS. PLATT, Jun.

J. G. MARVIN.—Many years ago I asked, I believe, for an account of this American. He was author of a book which has the honour of being on the reference shelves of our National Library, entitled 'Legal Bibliography,' published at Philadelphia in 1847. The most remarkable fact about this is that throughout his 'Dictionary of English Literature' Allibone quotes Marvin, but he has not included Marvin's name in his list, nor is it in Kirk's supplement.

RALPH THOMAS.

FIRST RUSSIAN CHRISTIAN MARTYR.—In the *Bulletin* of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Series VI., No. 9, Mr. A. A. Shakhmatov discusses the question who bears this honour, based on study of biographies of St. Vladimir of Kiev. The baptism of the people of Kiev is said by different chroniclers to have occurred at the site of the church in honour of (*a*) the martyr Tur, (*b*) Peter, (*c*) Boris and Gleb. Mr. Shakhmatov thinks that the church was dedicated to two Variags, father and son, of whom the former was named Tur or Turi, martyred by the people of Kiev in 983. (The story of the adoption of Byzantine Christianity by St. Vladimir after reports by his envoys, the baptism in the Dnieper, and the destruction of the idol Perun, is recorded in most works on Russian history.) Tur is said to have refused to sacrifice his son to idols, and to have contended for the faith with the heathen. Following analogy with the Variag names Karli, Bruni, Slodi, &c., Mr. Shakhmatov inclines to the opinion that the name of the martyr was Turi, not Tur. FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

STOWE HOUSE.—*The Daily Telegraph* of 5, 6, and 7 June records the purchase of this historic mansion and estate by Baron de Forest from Baroness Kinloss, the eldest daughter of the last Duke of Buckingham. The articles also deal at length with the history of the house to the date of the great sale of its contents in 1848. This is already common knowledge; from the profusely illustrated guide 'Stowe: Description of the House and Gardens,' issued by Seeley of Buckingham (1769), to Mr. H. Rumsey Forster's 'The Stowe Catalogue Priced and Annotated' (1848) there has been sufficient information provided.

It will be remembered that Charles O'Conor (1760–1828), a Catholic priest, was librarian there for many years. I have before me several of his letters addressed from Stowe during 1816–17; in one he gives some few details which make it worth transcribing:—

> Stowe, 9 Sept., 1817.
>
> DEAR SIR,—I send the dimensions you desire. Lord Buckingham requests of you to insert his name in the list of your subscribers for a large-paper copy, to be bound according to his own directions. I am very busily employed in preparing for publication the first volume of my *catalogue raisonné* of this MS. Room, where I had the pleasure of passing some very cheerful hours with you about a year ago. Since that time I have never heard from Mr. Petrie, and having lost his address, may I beg of you to say something kind from me

to him, and to assure him that I keep his Welch chronicle untouched, and uncopied with the exception only of some few dates, which I think he gave me permission to use.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, with sincere regard, y^r devoted and obed^t hble. servt.,

CH. O'CONOR.

Dimensions of Stowe Great Library above: length, 75 ft.; breadth, 25 ft. Number of books and books of prints above stairs, 21,000.

Below stairs: Gothic Room or MS. Room. [Dimensions omitted.] Number of MSS., 2,000.

The Ebony chairs were purchased at Antwerp; they were Rubens's, and are beautifully carved in festoons, wreaths of flowers, &c., &c. I cannot be more accurate. Who carved them I cannot discover; but the workmanship is worthy of such a possessor as Rubens. My 2^d vol. will come out immediately after my catalogue is completed and an Irish map of the Middle Ages engraved.

There is no identification of the person addressed in the letter, but the most obvious suggestion is Joseph Nash or George Lipscomb. The chairs referred to occurred in the sale as lots 2500, 2501, 2502, 2504, and 2505, and "are said to have formerly belonged to Sir P. P. Rubens, and to have been brought from his house at Antwerp."

Mr. William Gosling, the banker of Fleet Street, visited Stowe in May, 1814, and made a number of pen-and-ink drawings in the house and grounds.

ALECK ABRAHAMS

"POPULAR ETYMOLOGIES" OF THE OLD HOMILISTS.—Dr. Richard Morris in his Introduction (p. ix) to 'Old English Homilies of the Twelfth Century,' Second Series (E.E.T.S.), gives several illustrations of the above: *e.g.*, "King" from *kennen* (to direct); "housel" from *hū sēl* (how good); "Easter" from (1) *ārīst* (arising), (2) *este* (dainty).

More than two hundred years later there will be found in the homilies in 'Mirk's Festial' "Schere Thursday" from *scheren* ("for men....wold þat day make scher hom honest, and dodde hor heddys, and clyp hor berdys, and so make hom onest aeynes Astyr-day"); and "Astyr-day" (*i.e.*, Easter), from *astyr* (hearth), for on that day it was the custom "forto do fyre out of þe hall at þe astyr." The late MR. F. ADAMS pointed out at 9 S. vi. 425, under '"Astre"=Hearth,' that this earlier quotation, by some 100 years, had been overlooked in the compilation of the 'N.E.D.' H. P. L.

"NEITHER MY EYE NOR MY ELBOW."—I have never heard this phrase except from Derbyshire folks. It is used as a comment on an unsatisfactory answer, promise, or arrangement, as "It's neither my eye nor my elbow"=neither the one thing nor the other. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SIR CLAUDE CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY'S MONUMENT. — Can any one give me the wording of the inscription formerly on the monument to Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny in the churchyard of the parish chapel of St. Marylebone? In Stowe's 'Survey of London,' ed. Strype, 1720, vol. ii., appendix i., p. 137, the inscription reads:—

"Hic jacet Claudius Champion de Crespigny è Gallia natali solo pro fide profugus animam Deo reddidit anno ætatis LXXV. salutis MDCXCV. Apr. 10."

On the present stone there has been a longer inscription, which has become so effaced as to be hardly legible. It begins:—

Hic jacet in fornice
Claudius Champion
de Crespigny
Et Maria de Vierville
Ejus uxor
Galliâ persecutione profugus.

I desire the complete inscription.

ARTHUR F. G. LEVESON-GOWER.
31, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.

"LOMBARD STREET TO A CHINA ORANGE."—Can you inform me if the correct saying should not be "Lombard Street to a Cheyne Row orange"? I have been told that orange trees were first planted in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, to see if they would bear fruit — the result being unsatisfactory, black, little, hard balls, so to speak, and entirely useless. I have been given to understand that the latter saying is the correct one, and that the former "China orange" is really a corruption of "Cheyne Row orange." MARK KEBBELL.

Wellington, N.Z.

[The version of the proverb quoted by our New Zealand correspondent is not familiar to us. At 5 S. i. 337 MR. JOHN ADDIS suggested that in the proverb "All Lombard Street to a China orange" the "enormous riches of Lombard Street are contrasted with the worthlessness of a China orange, the China orange, as it appears, being a fruit of inferior size and quality, and held in no esteem by the Chinese themselves." MR. E. LEATON BLENKINSOPP at 5 S. iv. 17 showed that the proverb appeared as "All Lombard Street to an eggshell" in Arthur Murphy's farce 'The Citizen,' Act II. sc. i. (a work published in 1763, according to Mr. Knight's notice of Murphy in the 'D.N.B.'). MR. LEATON BLENKINSOPP added: "Why are the *best* oranges called 'China oranges' when none come from China?" As to the confusion between Cheyne

Walk and China Walk see the communications by PROF. SKEAT and other correspondents at 10 S. v. 245, 312, 375, 415, 476.]

DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON UNIFORMS.—I should be glad to have the reference to an oft-quoted saying of the Iron Duke on the moral effect of uniform upon the wearer. I do not know whether it is to be found in his dispatches, letters, or table-talk. It is in substance this, that he had known cases where the donning of the uniform seemed to turn a man from a coward into a hero.

KOM OMBO.

SHREWSBURY CLOCK: "POINT OF WAR."—In a book entitled 'Random Shots from a Rifleman,' by Capt. J. Kincaid, Rifle Brigade, published in 1847, the following passages occur:—

1. Speaking of a soldier-servant, he says that he was "as regular as Shrewsbury clock." What was Shrewsbury clock?

2. "'Old Trousers' was a name given by our soldiers to the point of war which is beat by the French drummers in advancing to the charge." What is the origin of the phrase "point of war"? J. H. LESLIE.

Dykes Hall, Sheffield.

GOTHAM IN DERBYSHIRE.—On the map of Derbyshire comprised in Letts's 'County Atlas,' issued about twenty years ago, I observe the place-name Gotham plotted immediately to the west of the High Peak Railway, between Heathcote and Minningley Grange. The name does not occur in any of the directories or gazetteers that I have consulted, so that it cannot refer to a place of any importance. Probably it is associated with some local story of folly, and is thus a sort of offshoot of the original Gotham, in Nottinghamshire. Some reader acquainted with the district may perhaps explain the matter. A. S.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

"HEREFORDSHIRE WINDOW."—What is the precise architectural meaning of this term? I find it used in a recent article on ecclesiastical architecture in a way that implies that the author expected it to be understood as a term of art, but I fail to find its signification in books of reference.

W. B. H.

MUSICAL SERVICES ON CHURCH TOWERS. (See 10 S. vii. 306, 384.)—I should like to obtain the names of places where services similar to that on Magdalen Tower on May morning are held. On Ascension Day this year an anthem and hymn were sung by the choir on the summit of St. Mary's Church tower, Warwick. From a newspaper paragraph recording this event I gather that "similar services were also held at the Priory Church, Malvern, and at Bromsgrove." In a note on Holman Hunt's picture 'May Morning on Magdalen Tower' (*vide* catalogue of his works exhibited last year at the Leicester Galleries) I find the following sentence:—

"It is said that on the roof of Durham Cathedral at the present time a service of song is held in commemoration of a victory obtained while prayer was offered there."

Particulars of this and any such musical services held on church towers would be appreciated by JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

ARCHER GORDON.—In 'The Court of the Tuileries,' just published by Chatto & Windus, appears a long account of Eleonore Marie Brault (wife of Archer Gordon), who was the "friend" of Napoleon III. Her husband is given as "Archer Gordon or Gordon Archer, a colonel of the Foreign Legion in the service of Isabella II. of Spain," and the account in Larousse is enlarged. Who was Archer Gordon? J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall.

"EL CHICO TERENCIO."—What was the real name of the writer who adopted this pseudonym? I have before me a pamphlet of 38 octavo pages:—

"A la Luna de Paita. Zarzuela en un acto. Letra de el Chico Terencio. Musica de Reynaldo Rebagliati. Lima, imp. de *El Nacional*, 1875."

The scene is laid at Callao, and the plot depends on the return of "Mr. Guillermo, marino inglés," in time to prevent the second marriage of his wife, who supposes him dead—an old theme of poesy and romance.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

MACKEACHAN PROVERB.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me of the origin of the saying, "As gleg as MacKeachan's elshin, that went through sax plies of bend leather, and half an inch into the king's heel"? Sir Walter Scott makes mention of it in 'The Heart of Midlothian,' when Robertson is escaping at Salisbury Crags, but gives no note. J. MACKEACHAN.

133, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

ROSE AND GORDON FAMILIES.—On 8 Jan., 1861, Gertrude Mary, only daughter of Col. Gordon, died at Linton House, aged thirty-five. She was widow of the Rev. Henry Fitzroy Rose. Can any one throw light on the lineage of this clergyman, or on

the paternity of Col. Gordon? Again, on 5 Dec., 1861, according to the contemporary press, Henry James Rose, Esq., of Alexandria, married at Ventnor Janet Ann, elder daughter of Sir Alexander and Lady Duff Gordon. Who was Henry James Rose? In the pedigree of the Duff Gordons his surname is given as Ross. Any information as to the foregoing will oblige.

D. M. R.

SIR HENRY DOCWRA.—It is stated in the 'D.N.B.' that this skilful commander (1560 ?–1631) married Anne Vaughan and had three daughters and two sons. Only one son is named, i.e., Theodore, who succeeded his father as "Baron Docwra of Culmore," and on whose death the barony became extinct. No other details of Sir Henry's children are given. One of his younger daughters, Elizabeth, married in 1640 Andrew Wilson, of Wilson's Fort, Killinure, co. Donegal, and was mother of Anne Wilson, sole heiress of her father, who died when she was but three months old. Anne Wilson became ward in 1644 to Sir William Anderson, and about 1661 married Capt. John Nisbitt, of Tillydonnell. Shortly afterwards her mother married, as third wife, Sir Henry Brooke, eldest son of Sir Basil Brooke, of Donegal, by whom she was mother of Docwra Brooke and two daughters —Catherine and Elizabeth; the latter married Lewis Jones, and became (1732) heiress at law to her brother.

I should feel obliged if some correspondent would supply me with the names of the other daughters of Sir Henry Docwra, and particulars, if any, of their marriage. May I ask also if any portrait of Sir Henry is known? None is mentioned in the 'D.N.B.,' nor do I find reference, to any in the 'A.L.A. Portrait Index,' published in Washington in 1906. As, however, the latter useful compilation makes reference only to portraits which have appeared in printed books, there is room to hope that some painting, miniature, or engraving of him may exist, and I would gladly learn of its whereabouts. J. N. DOWLING.

6, Douglas Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

LADY-BIRD FOLK-LORE.—In Devonshire the lady-bird is "God-a'mighty cow"; in Lincolnshire, "cow-lady" or "lamb-lady"; in France, "Vache à Dieu," "bête à bon Dieu," and "bête à Martin."

The German is "Marienkäfer" (Mary's chafer) or "Sonnenkäfer" (sun-chafer).

Are similar names for it used in other European languages? and do rimes exist about it, as in English and German? Is it connected with God, the saints, the heavenly light, or heathen deities in the folk-lore of European races? For example, what do the peoples of Latin or Celtic descent say of it?

Further, is it any one's "bird" or "beast" in Asia? M. P.

"FUNERAL": "BURIAL."—In the will of Richard Estebroke, vicar of Okehampton, dated 5 Dec., 1413 (printed in 'The Episcopal Registers of Exeter: Stafford's,' p. 403), are bequests to every priest taking part in his exequies, and present and celebrating for his soul on the day of his funeral, 12*d.*; and to each priest only celebrating on the day of his burial, 6*d.* What is the explanation of the distinction?

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

RED ROSE OF LANCASTER.—When was the badge of the red rose first connected with the House of Lancaster? There is evidence that it was used by Henry IV. Can it be traced any earlier?

J. R. NUTTALL.

Lancaster.

BARRINGTONS OF CULLENAGH.—Thomas Barrington, of Barrington Hall, ancestor of the extinct baronets, married secondly Winifred, daughter and coheiress of Henry Pole, Lord Montagu, by whom he had—

1. Sir Francis Barrington, Kt.

2. Capt. John Barrington, who obtained a grant of lands in Ireland in 1558, and was of Cullenagh, Queen's County. He married Joanna, daughter of Giles Hovenden (by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Chevers of Macetown, Kt.), of Killaban (in 1549), Queen's County, was captain of light horse in 1532, and in 1544 commissioner for the government of Connacht and territory of Clanricard—a native of the parish of Ulcombe, Kent.

Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me the names of the male and female children of this John Barrington? His son or grandson (?) was Alexander Barrington, also of Cullenagh, who married Ellen, daughter of Francis Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, M.P., by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Loftus, Kt., of Killyan, co. Meath, and Tymoghoe, Queen's County.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS. (See 10 S. vii. 189, 232, 275.)—The following is a continuation of my list of queries (printed

at the first reference above) from the wardens' accounts of the parish of St. John Zachary, in the City of London :—

1684/5. Paid for a Pessock [*sic*] for the Reader's pew, 1ˢ.

1609-10. Spent with the Dep[uty] and Overseers about Lodgers to give Surety for Servants, 10ᵈ.

1714-15. Paid for a bask [?] for the reader's desk, 1ˢ.

1715-16. Gave Widᵐ Smith to go to her father wᵗʰ her Children with yᵉ Cpⁱᵉ [?], 5ˢ.

1716-17. Paid for a Summons before the *Commission of payments*, 1ˢ.

1717-18. Paid for nails and Mending yᵉ *Shade* in yᵉ Church Yard, 6ᵈ.

Paid Mʳ Webb for mending yᵉ lock & hinges of Barlow['s] *Shade* in yᵉ Church Yard, 1ˢ.

1718-19. Paid for Mending & *Sparrabling* a Pair of Shooes for Bucknall, 1ˢ 4ᵈ.

[Paid] Expences at yᵉ Coffee House in Sᵗ Ann's Lane yᵉ Morning [we] went round the Parish with yᵉ King's Letter & Tounfair [*sic*, but ?], 2ˢ 6ᵈ.

1719-20. Paid Mʳ Young yᵉ Upholstʳ for making the *Squobbs* in yᵉ Churchwarden's pew, 1ˡⁱ 10ˢ.

1737-8. [Paid] To yᵉ Bricklayer repairing yᵉ *pear* at yᵉ Chu[rch] Yard gate, 1ˡⁱ 10ˢ 9ᵈ.

1755-6. Paid to Mʳˢ Sanders for mending the *Sqabbs*, 2ˢ.

The two entries under date 1717–18 presumably relate to the same article, as do those under 1719–20 and 1755–6 respectively.

W. McM.

[1718-19. "Sparrabling" is derived from *sparable* or *sparrow-bill*, a nail used in mending boots and shoes, and so called from its shape. 1719-20. One meaning of *squab* is a stuffed cushion. Dickens speaks of people "punching the *squab* of chairs and sofas with their dirty fists."]

REGIMENTAL DISTINCTIONS.—I desire information as to customs or equipment peculiar to the officers of regiments in the British army. I do not allude to regimental badges or devices, but refer to details of which the cowrie shells upon the bridles of the 10th Hussars, and the full (levee) dress ivory-hafted scimitar of the 11th Hussars, are examples. W. B. H.

SIR GEORGE MONOUX.—There are some almshouses in Walthamstow, dating back to 1527, founded by Sir George Monoux. They were used then as a grammar school. What is known of this ancient benefactor ?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

BOOK FOR MANY WIVES, *c.* 1646.—*Mercurius Academicus* (26 Feb., 1646) says that the Parliament,

"having Sir Lewis Dyve their prisoner, though they have licensed a Book for Many Wives, would not yet give him leave to have the company of one."

What book is referred to—not Milton's 'Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce,' I *imagine* ?

A. R. BAYLEY.

Replies.

ORDINARIES OF NEWGATE.

(10 S. vii. 408, 454.)

SINCE contributing my former reply on this subject I have, in the course of investigations among the Corporation records for the purposes of my parochial history, lighted upon positive evidence of the appointment of chaplains to the London gaols prior to 1698, MR. BLEACKLEY'S earliest date.

On 28 July, 1663, John Welden, clerk, "Minister to the Prisoners in Newgate," was granted, at a meeting of the Court of Aldermen then held, an increase of 40*l.* per annum, over and above his then allowance of 25*l.* out of the Chamber (*i.e.*, the City treasury) and 10*l.* from St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It is mentioned that, with this augmentation, petitioner's annual stipend will be 75*l.*, "as is allowed to yᵉ Ministers of the other prisons of this Citty" (Repertory 69, folio 172).

With reference to MR. BLEACKLEY'S remark on this subject under 'The Keeper of Newgate' (10 S. vii. 466), I will venture to observe that I hardly think the pages of the work he names afford suitable accommodation for a list of these "ordinaries." For one thing, the volume has already grown to what the publishers doubtless consider almost unmanageable proportions ; and for another, there are many other lists of gaol chaplains, &c., which would have an equal right to insertion if the Newgate list were admitted.

What is, in my opinion, required is a work on the London minor and non-parochial clergy, to contain lists, from as early a period as possible, of the various curates, lecturers, chaplains, chantry priests, &c., who have officiated in the City of London (or within the London diocese, if uniformity with the Rev. Mr. Hennessy's 'Novum Repertorium' be thought desirable) ; and in the compilation of such a work I should, at some time in the near future, be quite ready to assist. WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S BIRTHPLACE (10 S. vii. 489).—It would almost seem that there is no actual information to be obtained concerning the birthplace of Cardinal Newman. I have in my possession most of the obituary notices issued by the London daily papers immediately after his decease. *The Times* (12 Aug., 1890) merely publishes

the bare statement that he was "born in the City of London on February 21, 1801." Many others simply reiterate this bald fact. The only exceptions, so far as I know, are *The Daily Telegraph*, which states that he "was born in a house in Bloomsbury Square, the residence of his father," and *The Daily News* and *Morning Post*, both of which declare that he was born in Old Broad Street, London.

It may not be out of place to record that a copy of the entry of the baptism of John Henry Newman on 9 April, 1801, from the register of St. Benet Fink in the City of London, was given at 7 S. x. 185.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

The question asked by Mr. HIBGAME is one that ought (if possible) to be settled, as being of much interest alike to Anglicans and Roman Catholics. Most of the references available to searchers after truth give no more particulars than those supplied by Dr. Barry in his 'Newman'; in fact, it would almost appear as if all who have touched upon this subject had come to the conclusion that no further particulars were forthcoming. *Merry England*—a magazine started somewhere about May, 1883—in its "Newman Number," No. 30, published in October, 1885, followed in the same way, for 'The Landmarks of a Lifetime,' by John Oldcastle, states that John Henry Newman was born in the City of London, 21 Feb., 1801, son of Mr. John Newman (of the banking firm of Ramsbottom, Newman & Co.) and of Jemima Fourdrinier, his wife, and baptized a few yards from the Bank of England. Another "Newman Number," published five years later, in October, 1890, after the Cardinal's death, states that the bank was in Lombard Street.

Something more tangible is now to be spoken of. "Letters and Correspondence of John Henry Newman, during his Life in the English Church, with a Brief Autobiography, Edited, at Cardinal Newman's request, by Anne Mozley," cannot but be taken as a trustworthy record of this portion of the revered Cardinal's life. In chap. i., devoted to the autobiographical memoir, we are told that

"John Henry Newman was born in Old Broad Street, in the City of London, on February 21, 1801, and was baptized in the church of St. Benet Fink on April 9, of the same year. His father was a London banker, whose family came from Cambridgeshire. His mother was of a French Protestant family who left France for this country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was the eldest of six children, three *boys and three girls.*"

Some considerable portion of this book had the great benefit of receiving the supervision of the late Dr. Church, Dean of St. Paul's, to whom Newman had been tutor in their Oxford days, and who knew as much as many men—perhaps more than most—concerning him and his early days; so that it may be, I think, taken for granted that this sentence would not have been allowed to pass if it were at all doubtful. Old Broad Street is, beyond all question, entirely changed since that event took place there a hundred and six years ago, so that it may be difficult—I hope not impossible—to get at the exact site of the house where the birth took place. The church of St. Benet Fink was in Threadneedle Street; it was demolished in 1844, "on the re-erection of the Royal Exchange," its parish being "united with that of St. Peter-le-Poer." An illustration of this church appears in 'Old and New London,' vol. i. p. 468. W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

GEORGE ROMNEY'S HOUSE IN CAVENDISH SQUARE (10 S. vii. 487).—The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' and Mr. Wheatley, in his 'London Past and Present,' state that Romney's house was No. 32; but the following extract from Mr. E. B. Chancellor's delightful 'History of the Squares of London,' p. 56, will explain matters:—

"Walford, in 'Old and New London,' says No. 24, while Harrison, in his 'Memorable London Houses,' gives it as No. 32. This discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that the old 24, on the renumbering of the houses in 1826, became 32. Thus in the Rate Books for 1769, I find Cotes at No. 24; in 1786, Romney at the same house (paying, by-the-bye, 16*l.* on 120*l.* rental value); and in 1821, Martin Shee at No. 24, whereas in 1828, Martin Shee is given at No. 32."

Romney left the house in Cavendish Square (which should be more accurately described as No. 24, afterwards No. 32) in 1797, and the lease of the house was purchased by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Martin Archer Shee, the future President of the Royal Academy, who died in the square, according to Mr. Chancellor, in 1850. It was afterwards occupied by Dr. Jones Quain, the great anatomist; but in 1904 the building was demolished, and replaced by another on a grander scale, on which a memorial tablet would perhaps be out of place. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

With reference to the subject of my note I have received a communication from Mr. G. L. Gomme, informing me that, although I am correct in stating that the house in Cavendish Square occupied by Romney was numbered 24 during the period

of his tenancy, later editions of Boyle's 'Court Guide' than those I had seen show that, in 1826, the number was changed to 32. A few years ago this house was pulled down, and the present building is entirely new.

It follows, therefore, that the next-door house, now No. 31, which retains much of its eighteenth-century character, in spite of some alterations, was the original No. 23, where my great-great-grandfather lived: not the present No. 23, as I long believed.

That Nos. 31 and 32 occupy the exact sites of the old 23 and 24 I have satisfied myself by a study of R. Horwood's 'Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster' (1799), and of W. Faden's fourth edition of the same work (1819). In this fine production, which is on a scale of 25 inches to the mile, and is a credit to the map-engravers of the period, each house is separately shown, and the earlier number is clearly indicated.

A desire for accuracy has impelled me to send this second communication. It is to be wished that a tablet could be affixed on No. 32, to the effect that George Romney occupied the house, No. 24, which formerly stood on the same spot.

EDWY G. CLAYTON.

10, Old Palace Lane, Richmond, Surrey.

HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST (10 S. v. 483; vi. 52, 91, 215, 356, 497; vii. 312, 413, 472).—I am glad to say that the work of indicating houses of historical interest is going forward with considerable rapidity, a tablet having been recently affixed to No. 1, Orme Square, Bayswater, in which Sir Rowland Hill resided from 1839 to 1845. He had previously resided at 2, Burton Crescent, Euston Road. He lived at Bertram House, Hampstead, from 1848 until his death in 1871. The latter residence of the postal reformer had been indicated by the Society of Arts, but the premises have since been demolished. With reference to the house in Burton Crescent, it was proposed to place a tablet thereon; but the lessee refused her consent, in consequence of which there was no course open but to place the tablet upon the house in Orme Square, where for three years, from 1839 to 1842, Rowland Hill was engaged in the heavy work of introducing and supervising the complicated machinery incidental to bringing uniform penny postage into operation. Between the years 1845 and 1848 he resided at Brighton, engaged in reorganizing the Brighton Railway Company.

It is pleasurable to record that a memorial tablet was, on Thursday, 20 June, placed upon No. 54, Great Marlborough Street, W., with an inscription recording that Sarah Siddons, the great actress, lived there. It is regrettable that a slip should have occurred in the 'D.N.B.,' for it is there stated that "from 1790 to 1802 Mrs. Siddons had resided at Great Marlborough Street; thence she seems to have moved to Gower Street, where the back of her house was 'effectually in the country.'" This would appear to be contrary to what Mrs. Siddons has stated, for in a letter written after her return from Ireland in the autumn of 1784, she tells us: "We have bought a house in Gower Street....the back of which is most effectually in the country." This letter is quoted in full in Kennard's 'Mrs. Siddons.' The correct order of her residences is given in the capital book on 'The Kembles' by Percy Fitzgerald, for he says: "She had lived in the Strand, had removed thence to Gower Street, from Gower Street to Great Marlborough Street."

It would appear from a paragraph in *The London Argus* of 22 June that the numbers of the houses in Great Marlborough Street have been changed, for it is there stated that

"in Boyle's 'Court Guide' for 1792 and following years the name of 'W. Siddons' appears against No. 49, the last such entry occurring in 1784. A comparison between Horwood's map of 1799 and the street-numbering plan of 1882 shows that no alteration in the number of the house had taken place in the meantime. In the latter year the number was altered to 54, and has not since been changed."

Virtually the house is now as it was in the days of Mrs. Siddons; but some changes have been made, including the addition of a story. It was in this house she resided when at the height of her professional career; here her youngest child, Cecilia, was born in 1794; and here her daughter Sally died in 1803, so the house is in many ways worthy of its commemorative tablet.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

I really cannot follow my friend MR. ABRAHAMS at all. Unless my memory is very bad, the topography of the particular spot is all against him, as I daresay he now realizes from the remarks made by COL. PRIDEAUX over his own. Unless there has since been some volcanic eruption, the canal must have been at precisely the same level then that it is now. MR. ABRAHAMS imagines that on account of the steep declivity Dyer must have broken his neck.

Dyer stepped forward and got into the canal. Really it was a miraculous intervention of Providence. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

MR. D. M. MOORE: NEW YORK UNDER BRITISH RULE (10 S. vii. 466).—Was the Governor of New York who is here referred to Sir Henry Moore, Bt., who died, while Governor in 1769? He was created a baronet in 1764, and according to G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage,' v. 130, the baronetcy became extinct when the Governor's "only son and heir," Sir John Henry Moore, Bt., died, "unmarried," in 1780. See also the 'D.N.B.,' xxxviii. 354, 372. If the baronetcy thus became extinct in 1780, the late Mr. D. M. Moore can hardly have been a grandson of this Governor, unless, indeed, he was a son of a daughter. One daughter, Susanna Jane, is mentioned in Burke's 'Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies' (second edition), 366; but her marriages, if any, are ignored. Some explanation of Mr. D. M. Moore's alleged descent from Governor Moore seems, therefore, to be needed. This Governor's successors at New York were John Murray, fourth Earl of Dunmore (1769), William Tryon (1771), and James Robertson (1778). See the 'D.N.B.,' xxxix. 388; lvii. 276.

One Thomas William Moore—who, according to the Winchester College Register, was born at New York on 30 Jan., 1769—was elected a Winchester scholar in 1781. In Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.' he appears as son of Thomas William Moore of New York, and as matriculating from Worcester College in Dec., 1788. Was he related to Governor Moore? In any case I should be grateful for further particulars of him and his career. H. C.

HOCK: HOG: HOGA (10 S. vii. 401, 494).—The titles of articles are distracting. Under the above heading, which involves *hock*, unconnected with either *hog* or *hoga*, a question is asked concerning *hoghenehine*, which has no relationship with any of the foregoing.

The quotation in Bracton refers to section 23 of the Laws of Edward the Confessor, for which see Thorpe's 'Ancient Laws,' vol. i. p. 452. The spelling in Thorpe is somewhat less corrupt than that in Bracton, but it is bad enough. Thorpe's version is:

"Quod si tercia nocte hospitatus fuerit, et ipse fecerit alicui, habeat eum ad rectum, tanquam de propria familia; quod Angli dicunt—'tuua niht geste, the thirdde nicte agen hine.'"

Another MS. has: "tuo niht gest, the thridde oyen hine."

These are mere twelfth-century spellings. If we have to turn them back into Anglo-Saxon, I suppose the clause would run thus: "twā nihta gæst, thām thriddan nihte āgena hīna"; *i.e.*, "a guest of two nights, on the third night (one) of his own household servants." *Hīna* is properly a genitive plural (see *hind*, sb., a servant, in the 'New English Dictionary'); so it is best to write *āgena*, the gen. pl. of *āgen*, "one's own." Whoever wrote *āgen hīna* can hardly have considered the parsing.

The correct rendering in Bracton would have been *oghene hyne*; so that it is good enough except that the Anglo-French scribe, as usual, has ignorantly prefixed an *h*. The sense is "de propria familia."

May I just remind the contributors to the Hockday quotations that the exhaustive article on Hockday in the 'N.E.D.' begins with the remark that "few words have received so much etymological and historical investigation"? WALTER W. SKEAT.

Against deriving *hog* from a root underlying *high* and *hoga* speaks our dialectal "der Hacksch" = *unverschnittener Eber*. Weigand connects "Hacksch" with "hecken" = to procreate. G. KRUEGER.
Berlin.

IRISH GIRL AND BARBARY PIRATES (10 S. vii. 469).—The poem BARBARY is in search of is the last poem written by Thomas Davis, 'The Sack of Baltimore,' giving in vigorous verse the story of the attack on that town by two Algerine galleys on 20 June, 1631. The fragments your querist quotes are all from the last four lines of the second last stanza:—

The maid that Bandon gallant sought is chosen for the Dey;
She's safe—he's dead: she stabbed him in the midst of his Serai.
And when to die a death of fire that noble maid they bore,
She only smiled—O'Driscoll's child—she thought of Baltimore.

The complete poem will be found in the edition of Davis's verse edited by Wallis or in 'A Treasury of Irish Poetry,' edited by Stopford Brooke and T. W. Rolleston, p. 121. ALEX. RUSSELL, M.A.
Stromness, Orkney.

The incident referred to occurs in Thomas Davis's poem 'The Sack of Baltimore.' I have it in a collection of his poems, songs, &c., published by J. Duffy & Co., Dublin. J. E. H.

SIR THOMAS BLOODWORTH, LORD MAYOR 1665–6 (10 S. vii. 409, 454).—Is Sir Thomas known to have actually died at Leatherhead?

Otherwise it is impossible to reconcile the fact of his interment there with his will, which, though it does not (as I previously remarked) specifically name the burying-place, yet directs burial *in the parish he may die in*. Several writers, more or less contemporary, state that he "lived and died at Camden House, Maiden Lane," which would involve interment in St. John Zachary's. On the other hand, the length of time which was mentioned at the last reference as having elapsed between the respective dates of death and interment favours the supposition that he was conveyed a distance to be buried. If, therefore, he really died in the City at his town residence, and was carried into Surrey to his country seat for sepulture, how is the non-compliance with the direction contained in the will to be accounted for ?

A briefer, but even more pungent version of the story to which G. E. C. alludes is given by Allen in the first (1827) volume of his history of London.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

'WOODLAND MARY' (10 S. vi. 347).—If the inquirer regarding this old ballad will send his or her address to Mrs. Law, 12, Albert Terrace, Edinburgh, a copy of it will be forwarded. J. LAW.

ZOFFANY'S INDIAN PORTRAITS (10 S. vii. 429).—Quite a number of Zoffany's portraits and conversation pieces (some of them unidentified) were shown at the interesting Georgian Exhibition held in the Whitechapel Art Gallery in April of last year. In a brief memoir of the painter, given on p. 71 of the catalogue, it is said that after his return to England from Italy, he

"set off to India in 1783, and made much money, providing the Anglo-Indian nabobs of the time with portraits. Some of these still remain in India, but many were carried back by their purchasers with their rare china and curios to the country houses of England, where they are still to be found."

One of these imported pictures, lent by Mr. Humphry Ward, was shown at the exhibition. It was No. 280 in the Lower Gallery, and catalogued as 'Two Children and a Dog.' Zoffany's portrait of Warren Hastings was No. 238 in the same gallery; but whether this was painted at home or abroad I have no means of determining.

W. J. LAWRENCE.

Dublin.

A friend of mine has a large full-length Zoffany Indian portrait of a beardless man with curious cap, scarlet robe, and Eastern arms, while in the background Indian architecture is shown, as well as some horsemen exercising. It has been long wished to find the name of the original of the portrait. RED CROSS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON THE SUFFERINGS OF SLAVES (10 S. vii. 248).—There is no doubt as to the genuineness of the passage in the Second Inaugural Address of President Lincoln (4 March, 1865), about which MR. MATTISON inquires. Why Mr. Bryce should have omitted the passage can be answered only by Mr. Bryce himself.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.A.

"PRINCE" BOOTHBY (10 S. vii. 405).—In *The Connoisseur*, vol. ii. (1902) p. 37, will be found an article by Mr. Algernon Graves on the subject of this gentleman, illustrated by two portraits of him and one of (most probably) Miss Elizabeth Darby, all painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Mr. Graves says that the first of the portraits of Mr. Boothby was "among the unknown" until just before the date of the article in question, and was then in the possession of François Kleinberger, of Paris. It has an inscription on the back: "Charles Boothby Scrimshire, Esq., of Tooly Park, Leicester, aged 18. 1758."

The second portrait of him was painted in 1784; and this, as well as the portrait of Miss Darby, is in the collection of Lord Leconfield at Petworth. Tradition has it that he was at one time engaged to her, and by his will he bequeathed to her "my three half-length pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds." Probably the two at Petworth were purchased by the Earl of Egremont at the sale of "Prince" Boothby's effects in September, 1800, after his death.

An account of the suicide of "Charles Scrimpshire Boothby Clopton, of Clarges St., Piccadilly," is given in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1800, and this confirms MR. READE's statements as to his family and his properties.

Miss Darby died in 1838, and was buried in St. George's Burial-Ground in the Bayswater Road. ALAN STEWART.

See Jesse's 'Life of Beau Brummell,' 1854, p. 64:—

"'Civility, my good fellow,' observed the Beau, 'may truly be said to cost nothing: if it does not meet with a due return, it at least leaves you in a creditable position. My friend Prince Boothby had a large fortune left him by an old lady, a perfect stranger, simply because he handed her into a sedan-chair in the lobby of the Opera.'"

A MS. note in my copy of the above adds

that Boothby took the name of Clopton on succeeding to the old lady's estate, and continues:—

"He dissipated three fortunes, and finally put an end to his life at his house in Clarges Street in July, 1800. He was brother-in-law to Hugo Meynell."

Thomas Raikes ('Journal,' iii. 80) notes that Boothby

"shot himself in his room, because he was tired of dressing and undressing, but more, I believe, from ruined circumstances."

R. L. MORETON.

"MAREBOAKE": "VIERE" (10 S. vii. 448).—It is certain that *mareboake* is a spelling of *mere-balk*, a balk serving as a boundary; see 'Mere' in 'N.E.D.,' and 'Mearbalk' in 'E.D.D.'

I should guess *viere*, or rather *veare*, to be the same word as *fare*, a track. 'N.E.D.' has *fare*, a road, track (obsolete); and *fare*, a track of a hare or rabbit (obsolete, except in dialects). The 'E.D.D.' has: "*Fare*, a footmark, the track, trace of a hare or rabbit.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Merebook, a book describing the meres or boundaries. W. D. MACRAY.

Mareboake is apparently = "mere-balk," boundary ridge left in ploughing.

Viere is furrow; *cf.* O.E. *fyrh*, dat. of *furh*, and *veering*, *id.*, in Halliwell.

H. P. L.

[W. C. B. refers also to the 'N.E.D.' and Halliwell.]

BUNYAN AND MILTON GENEALOGIES (10 S. vii. 329).—A middle-aged man possessed of distinct individuality, named John Bunyan, who claimed to be a direct descendant of the author of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' was in my late father's employ as a porter from 1841 until 1855. Those were the days when men of that class were accustomed to wear what were called "knots" upon their shoulders—the better by so doing to bear the heavy burdens then usually carried. The same kind of knots may still be seen in use at Billingsgate.

My father's place was at 39, Upper Street, Islington, N. In the early forties the thoroughfare—*i.e.*, extending from the corner of Liverpool (formerly Back) Road, so far as Islington Green—was known as Hedge Row. It afterwards became High Street, but for many years has now been incorporated with the Upper Street.

Our Bunyan was a tinker by trade, and asserted that his ancestors had always followed the same modest vocation. I entertain vivid remembrances of him as he was then, a rather short man, possessed of an exceptionally large and intellectual head. Rarely wearing a coat, and with shirtsleeves turned up to the armpits, he was proud of displaying very hairy arms. He suffered from a bad impediment in his speech, but, for all that, was exceedingly fond of reciting, with much dramatic action, lengthy quotations from Shakespeare. Bunyan resided in a low court (happily now swept away) leading out of Essex (then the Lower) Road, Islington, exactly opposite to Cross Street. It was an alley almost entirely inhabited by a rough type of poor Irish. The last time I saw him was in the middle of the sixties, and I heard that he passed away a few years later.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"BAT BEARAWAY" (10 S. vii. 168, 258).—I remember having read in Herbert Spencer's 'Principles of Sociology,' vol. i., a paragraph devoted to the superstition that associates bats with human souls.

According to a Chinese work, 'Sin-i-pi-king,' after a bat is a hundred years old, it is in the habit of inhaling man's vital essence in order to obtain longevity; and when it attains its tercentenary, it is thereby enabled to assume human shape and to fly about for amusement in the various heavens, that is, the Taoist paradise.

Another Chinese work, 'Yu-ming-luh,' by Liu I-King, of the fifth century A.D., gives an instance of a diabolical bat carrying away human hair. The story runs:—

"About the beginning of the Tsung dynasty (421 A.D.), it happened in the province of Hui-nan that nightly an unknown being came to cut off many persons' hair. Chu Tan, the governor, saying he knew how to discover it, daubed walls with bird-lime in good quantity. That evening a bat, as big as a cock, was thus caught. Killing the animal, he put a stop to the mischief, and, after searching, found the locks of several hundred men, which it had accumulated under rafters."—'Yuen-kien-lui-han,' 1703.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

"SKRIMSHANDER" (10 S. vi. 150, 232, 355, 517).—The surname of Scrimshaw, from which this word is said to be derived, is certainly a mere variation of Skrymsher. A fortnight before his death Dr. Johnson wrote to Dr. Vyse, asking for information about "Charles Scrimshaw," to whom he claimed to be "very nearly related." In my book on 'The Reades of Blackwood Hill and Dr. Johnson's Ancestry' I have shown that the individual inquired about was

Charles Skrymsher (1688–1762), only son of Dr. Gerard Skrymsher (1618–1700), of High Offley, Staffs, by Catherine his wife, who was, I have given the strongest reasons for believing, sister to Michael Johnson. All the evidences I collected of the family go to prove that Skrymsher was the accepted spelling during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and "Scrimshaw"—in spite of Dr. Johnson—must be considered a vulgar corruption. But as the "great lexicographer" knew so little of his cousin as to inquire for him twenty-two years after his death, we need not be asked to accept his spelling of that cousin's name.

ALEYN LYELL READE.

Park Corner, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

AN EARLY LATIN-ENGLISH-BASQUE DICTIONARY (10 S. iv. 143, 255, 333; vi. 51).—Dr. Abbott has continued the study of this dictionary in *La Revue de Linguistique* of Paris and the *Hermathena* of Dublin.

A handsome edition of the manuscripts of J. d'Etcheberri, discovered by Don Julio de Urquijo at Zarauz, was published on 12 Nov., 1906, at the bookshop of M. P. Geuthner, 68, Rue Mazarine, Paris. 'N. & Q.' is, however, not the best medium for criticizing it. It is a valuable contribution to Bascology. EDWARD S. DODGSON.

LAWYERS' WILLS (10 S. vii. 266).—The wills of famous lawyers which have come before the courts for construction or for some other reason include those of Chief Baron Thomson, Chief Justice Holt, Chief Justice Eyre, Chief Justice Saunders, Baron Cleasby, Serjeants Hill and Maynard, Baron Wood, Mr. Justice Vaughan, Francis Vesey, jun., Mr. Preston and Thomas Braithwaite (both conveyancers), Lord Chancellor St. Leonards and Lord Chancellor Westbury, and, very recently, that of Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

According to *The Standard* of 6 April, p. 7, col. 4, the late

"Lord Davey made his will on a sheet of rough foolscap, and omitted to nominate any executors; but this omission was remedied by him in a codicil of the same date."

Lord Davey was a Lord Justice of Appeal, 1893–4, and a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary from 1894. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"UMBRELLA" (10 S. vii. 267).—An earlier use of the word *umbrella* than that quoted by MR. JARRATT (1684) occurs in Beaumont and Fletcher's play 'Rule a Wife and Have a Wife' (*circa* 1615), Act III. sc. i.:

> Now you have got a shadow, an *umbrella*,
> To keep the scorching world's opinion
> From your fair credit.

This is the earliest mention of the word that I have been able to find. The subject is interesting. Although umbrellas are mentioned so early as in the instance given above, and subsequently by Dryden, Swift, and other writers of Pope's period, it is said in Haydn's 'Dict. of Dates' that they were first *generally* used in London by Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786, and by John Macdonald—in his case "a fine silk umbrella which he brought from Spain (1778)."

I am pretty sure, however, that Sydney Smith (1771–1845) somewhere mentions, among the many changes for the better in his own lifetime, the fact that umbrellas, from being scarce, had become common, thus putting the period of their general use still later. T. M. W.

STURMY OR ESTURMY FAMILY (10 S. vii. 209, 312).—For pedigrees of this family see Hoare's 'History of Wiltshire,' vol. i. pt. i. p. 117; Foster's 'Visitation of Yorkshire,' pp. 177 and 196; and Morant's 'History of Essex,' vol. i. p. 265.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

COURT LEET: MANOR COURT (10 S. vii. 327, 377).—In the manor of Old Paris Garden, Southwark, a Customary Court (designated a Court Baron) is held twice a year for the copyhold portion of the manor, with special courts at intervals, at which surrenders and grants are duly made *per virgam*, the ebony rod used bearing the date 1697. It is needless to point out that the criminal jurisdiction of the Court Leet has long ceased to exist, although a court so called exists in many localities, at which officers are elected to more or less sinecure offices, and convivialities are indulged in. The Manorial Society (1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.) has for one of its objects the collection of information relating to surviving manorial jurisdictions. It is hoped that local antiquaries will assist the Society by reporting any such survivals in their respective localities.

NATHANIEL J. HONE.

3, Clarence Road, Kew Gardens.

"JOMMOX": "WUDGET": "WOMPUS" (10 S. vii. 447).—Your American correspondent will find in Halliwell's dictionary a more closely related word for "wudget"

than the verb "wuddle." "Wodge" is given as an old Warwickshire word=lump, quantity of anything stuffed together. This may have taken the Romance diminutive suffix -et, as did "smock," "smicket."

H. P. L.

WEST'S PICTURE OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE (10 S. v. 409, 451, 518; vi. 113, 154, 173).—Although it is rather late in the day, H. G. L. may like to have the following reference I came across a few days ago in the Northampton Public Library, in going through the file of *The Northampton Mercury* for 1824. It occurs in the issue of 27 March (Saturday):—

"Lately at Aberdeen James Moir, aged 101. He was brother-in-law to the veteran M'Dougal, who supported General Wolfe, after he received his mortal wound on the plains of Quebec. The wife of James Moir was buried on Sunday last, aged 81; and her husband died within an hour after she had been laid in the grave."

I may add that the Northampton Public Library has a very fine series of the above journal; and at the same time I should like to thank MR. HENRY LEIGHTON for his kind reply at the last reference.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

'ROCK OF AGES': GLADSTONE'S LATIN VERSION (10 S. vii. 369, 458).—In the year 1888 Gladstone very kindly sent me a copy of his Latin translation of the 'Rock of Ages.' It is in his own handwriting, and the last line of the second stanza is written:

Salva Tu, Salvator unus.

SAMUEL WADDINGTON.

47, Connaught Street, Hyde Park, W.

ST. DEVEREUX: ST. DUBRICIUS (10 S. vii. 327, 418).—See also 5 S. vii. 389, 432; viii. 278; 6 S. vi. 149, 293, 496; vii. 281; and 'Calendar of Papal Registers,' 'Petitions,' i. at p. 434, and 'Papal Letters,' iii., at p. 403. If the parish of St. Dubricius or Dubrucius, in the diocese of Hereford, mentioned in the 'Papal Registers,' is not the parish now called St. Devereux, what parish is it? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

BELL INSCRIPTIONS AT SIRESA (10 S. vi. 465; vii. 55, 436).—I imagine that MR. PICKFORD will find an earlier source of the citation in Genesis xlix. 9. When I was a lad, I was shown a small collection of ancient Hebrew coins by my father, whereon the denotive sign or emblem was a lion couchant stamped on the reverse. I have no doubt all public documents in those times had such seals attached. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

HERALDS: THEIR ANOINTING (10 S. vii. 448).—Let me refer to 'Marmion,' canto iv. stanzas vi., vii., viii., for a vivid description of the dress of the herald Lord Lyon King of Arms, the date being 1513:—

Whom royal James himself had crown'd,
And on his temples placed the round
Of Scotland's ancient diadem;
And wet his brow with hallow'd wine,
And on his finger given to shine
The emblematic gem.

And also to Note I., p. 395 in my copy of 'Marmion,' 1855, which is beautifully illustrated by John Gilbert and Birket Foster.

If reference is made to either Burke's 'Peerage' or 'Landed Gentry,' on the title-page will be found a small wood engraving representing the arms of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, surmounted by a coronet of oak leaves, and round the circle VLSTER REX ARMOR TOTIVS HIBERNIÆ.

Boutell gives the herald's crown as

"a golden circlet, from which rise sixteen oak leaves, nine of which appear in representations, and the circlet charged with the words, 'Miserere mei Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam tuam.'"

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

ISLES FAMILY (10 S. vii. 450).—See 9 S. ix. 332 for John Iles, of Hanwell, Middlesex.

Pedigree of Godfrey, vol. vi. *Arch. Cant.*, states that Thomas Godfrey married (second wife) Sara, "fil: Tho: Iles de Leedes in com. Ebor." Berry's 'Kentish Genealogies,' p. 146, says Sarah, dau. of Thomas Isles of Hammersmith. Mrs. Godfrey was the mother of Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey, murdered 1678.

Arch. Cant., vol. xviii. p. 32, has Thomas Iles, 1594, notary public.

May not Iles, Isles, and Eyles have the same derivation?

According to 5 S. viii. 387, John Iles married Elizabeth, dau. of John Brassey, Hertford. R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

BUTCHERS EXEMPTED FROM JURIES (10 S. vii. 449).—It used to be a popular belief that butchers and surgeons were exempted from serving on juries, on the ground that their trade or profession rendered them cruel. As a matter of fact, physicians and surgeons are exempt by statute (Jury Act, 1870) if actually practising. So far as I am aware, there never was, nor is there now, any statutory exemption for butchers.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The History of the Squares of London, Topographical and Historical. By C. Beresford Chancellor. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

MR. CHANCELLOR has given us in this work a valuable addition to the literary and topographical history of London, and it should find a place in every reference library. Virtually all the residential squares are dealt with. One is surprised to find that, with the exception of those in the City, the great majority are of recent date—that is, not earlier than the eighteenth century.

The book opens with an account of Berkeley Square, which is one of the oldest and most important, and contains Lansdowne House, which, with its grounds, occupies the whole of the south side. The house as is well known, is full of the choicest art treasures, collected by the ever-to-be-remembered, third Marquis, who claimed brotherhood with all literary men and artists. We have ourselves known instances of his unostentatious benevolence; and when he saw an original poem in a paper, he would make inquiries as to the needs of the writer, and a cheque for a hundred pounds would be sent quietly to gladden the poet's heart. *The Athenæum* in its obituary notice on the 7th of February, 1863, said that "of living men of letters it would not be easy to name a single one of eminence who has not lost in him a personal friend." It was at No. 45 that Lord Clive ended his brilliant career on the 22nd of November, 1774. At No. 10 another Indian hero, Lord Clyde, died; and next door, No. 11, was occupied by Horace Walpole.

The next square noticed is one of the oldest—Grosvenor Square. This dates as far back as 1695. It was here the rebel citizens, in 1641, on the approach of Charles after Edgehill, threw up a redoubt, long known as Oliver's Mount, from which the present Mount Street takes its name. Lord Chesterfield resided in the square from 1733 to 1750, and it was here that Dr. Johnson addressed to him his celebrated letter: "Seven years, my Lord, have now passed, since I waited in your outward rooms or was repulsed from your door." On the 10th of June, 1777, the Neapolitan Ambassador was attacked by footpads, who robbed him of his money and watch. Grosvenor Square was the last to be lighted by gas, and this not until 1839.

Cavendish Square early gained the reputation it still maintains as a residence for physicians. The fashionable Matthew Baillie resided here in 1804. He attended the poet Moore; also Rogers, who, writing to his brother poet at the end of 1809, says: "Bile and Baillie have been my only companions." The square is no longer an artistic centre, but at one time its residents included John Wootton, Martin Shee, Francis Cotes, and the great painter Romney, whose house is the subject of interesting communications in our present issue.

Hanover Square at the time it was built was quite suburban, and Pennant remembered the neighbouring Oxford Road as being eastward from this spot, as far as High Street, St. Giles's, only a few isolated houses on its northern side. Among its past inhabitants was, at No. 23, Lord Palmerston, the father of the famous Prime Minister. The same house also had another illustrious occupant, *the Duchess of Brunswick*. No. 17 (formerly 15) had, it is said, a well-known occupier in the person of Mrs. Jordan.

St. James's Square, with its five acres, contains fewer houses than any other square of a similar size; it dates from the time of Charles II. In Panton Square, in 1762, while the Ambassador from Morocco was residing there, "one of his attendants happened to displease him; he had him brought up to the garret, and there sliced his head off." The Portman property contains no fewer than five squares, the largest being Portman Square, the most important house in which is Montagu House, built by the celebrated Mrs. Montagu, now the residence of Viscount Portman. At No. 15 resides the Duchess of Fife, to whom Mr. Chancellor dedicates his book, as the only member of the royal family residing in one of the squares of London. As regards Leicester Square, with the possible exception of Reynolds's old house, there is not a single building but has been rebuilt. Old Leicester House occupied the centre of the present square, and its gardens extended to Gerrard Street, where Dryden lived, and the street has now become the home of the publishers of this book. There is an illustration showing Wyld's great globe, which was built up in the centre of the square, and opened in 1851. The sphere was 65 ft. in diameter, the scale being ten miles to an inch horizontal, and one mile to an inch vertical. The earth's surface was figured on the inside instead of the outside of a sphere. Prof. Hunt, in describing this vast model in *The Athenæum* of the 8th of March, 1851, said: "The observer is at once struck with the distribution of land and water. He sees the great oceans occupying nearly 150,000,000 square miles; while the old and new continents and all the islands are estimated at but 60,000,000 square miles." There was in the building a mineral collection, to which was added the great gold nugget from Ballarat. This was melted and sold by Messrs. Haggard & Pixley, bullion brokers, for 5,532*l*. Its weight before melting was 1,615 ounces, and it yielded 1,319 ounces of fine gold. Reference is made to a striking incident in connexion with the square. Londoners woke on the 17th of October, 1866, to find that the statue of King George had had the horse painted white with black spots, a fool's cap being placed on the King's head, and a broomstick against his shoulder. Mr. Chancellor naturally attributes this act to some "idle persons, with more time on their hands than wit in their heads." As it happens, the chief mover who accomplished this was a well-known man of considerable wit and brains who was largely associated with the square, his object being to call public attention to its disgraceful condition.

We can follow Mr. Chancellor's pleasant perambulations to three more squares only: Vincent Square, now the home of the Royal Horticultural Society; Lorrimore Square, which possesses a church where the first Harvest Festival was held; and St. George's Square, where No. 40 should have been mentioned as the residence of our founder, and the house in which he died.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Chancellor on having produced this most useful work, its illustrations adding greatly to its charm. We like the book all the more for the modesty with which the author puts the result of much labour forth, as well as for the generous acknowledgment he renders to all who have helped him.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JULY.

MR. THOMAS BAKER'S June Catalogue (511) contains English and foreign theology, also general literature. The former comprises the great London Polyglott, a clean specimen, probably a subscription copy, 18*l.* 18*s.*; Darling's 'Cyclopædia Bibliographica,' 15*s.* (gives a full list of the contents of the works of the Fathers and ecclesiastical writers of all periods); Digby's 'Mores Catholici,' 1*l.* 15*s.*, and a large-paper copy, 3*l.* 18*s.*; Drexelius's 'Opera Tam,' 29 vols., 12mo, 1*l.* 10*s.*; the facsimile of the author's MS. (1822) of 'The Christian Year,' 1*l.* 4*s.* (suppressed immediately upon its publication); "Library of the Fathers," Oxford, 1838-81, 48 vols., 8*l.* 8*s.*; and Palmer's 'Russian Church,' 6 vols., 2*l.* 2*s.* Under Teresa is 'The Flaming Heart: or, the Life of the Glorious St. Teresa,' Antwerp, 1642, old black morocco with one brass clasp, 1*l.* 15*s.* One of the rarest hymnals of the Christian church is Colenso's 'Psalms and Hymns for the Cathedral Church of St. Peters's, Maritzburg,' 32mo, calf, 1*l.* 5*s.* This also was suppressed. The general portion of the catalogue includes Charles Knight's 'London,' 6 vols., 15*s.*; Latham's edition of Johnson's 'Dictionary,' 4 vols, 4*l.* 16*s.*; Burke's 'Colonial Gentry,' 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Skeat's 'Malay Magic,' 12*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Blackwell, of Oxford, has in his June list under Art Boydell's 'Celebrated Persons,' 1811, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Crowe and Cavalcaselle's 'History of Painting in Italy,' 1864-85, 20*l.*; Foster's 'Miniature Painters,' 4*l.* 4*s.*; Fulleylove's 'Holy Land,' 2*l.* 2*s.*; 'Turner and Ruskin,' by Wedmore, 12*l.*; Rayet's 'Monuments de l'Art,' 4*l.* 4*s.*; and Visconti's 'Iconographie Ancienne,' 6*l.*; and Williamson's 'Portrait Miniatures,' 9*l.* 9*s.* The general portion includes Folk-lore Society's Publications, 1878-91, 8*l.* 8*s.*; J. A. Symonds's 'The Renaissance in Italy,' 18*l.*; Scott's Novels, Abbotsford Edition, 1842, 7*l.*; 'Roxburghe Ballads,' with notes by York Powell, vol. vi., 17*s.* Shakespeare, Payne Collier's edition, 1*l.* 12*s.*; Collier's 'Dramatic Poetry,' 3 vols., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Daniel's Works, 5 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.*; Spenser Society, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Sir Thomas Browne's Works, folio, 1686, 2*l.* 5*s.* There is an interesting list under Music.

All Cruikshank collectors should procure Mr. Francis Edwards's Catalogue of Cruikshank Books, Drawings, Prints, nearly all from Dr. Truman's famous collection, as it forms a most interesting record. We need only note a complete set of the 13 vols. of *Annals of Sporting*, 60*l.*; 'Life in Paris,' 2*l.*; *Bentley's Miscellany*, all the plates, 20*l.*; 'John Gilpin,' 1*l.* 1*s.*; Pierce Egan, 26*l.*; 'Oliver Twist,' 6*l.*; 'Grimm's Stories,' 25*l.*; 'Life of Napoleon,' 2*l.*; 'Annals of Gallantry,' 28*l.*; *The Scourge*, 22*l.*; and 'My Sketch Book,' 14*l.* The original drawings include two for 'Whom to Marry,' viz., 'The Declaration' and 'The Wedding,' 10*l.* each; the plate in *Bentley's Miscellany*, 'Sir Archibald,' 10*l.*; Drawings on Wood, a collection, 42*l.*; and the original etched plate of 'The Battle of Waterloo,' specially coloured by Cruikshank as instructions to the aquatinter, 25*l.* Dr. Truman considered this to be the most valuable plate in his collection. These are not a quarter of the treasures in the catalogue. We should like a Carnegie cheque to relieve Mr. Francis Edwards of some of them.

Mr. William Glaisher's List 353 is full of remainder bargains. We note 'Picturesque Australasia,' 4 vols., 4to, 10*s.* 6*d.*; *Moncure Conway's* 'Autobiography,' 2 vols., 6*s.*; the Astolat Milton, 12*s.*; 'James Orrock, Painter, Connoisseur, and Collector,' 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Styan's 'Sepulchral Cross-Slabs,' 1*s.* 6*d.*; Taunton's 'Jesuits in England,' 4*s.*; Vivian's 'The Servian Tragedy,' 24 plates, 2*s.*; Willcocks's 'From Kabul to Kumassi,' 5*s.*; and Newman's 'Butterflies,' 9*s.*

Mr. George Gregory's Bath Book Catalogue 177 contains Britton's 'Cathedral Antiquities,' 7*l.*; *Copper-Plate Magazine*, 1792-1800, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Gay's 'Fables,' Stockdale's edition, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Hogarth, 1806, 6*l.*; Holbein, 84 plates printed in colours, 1812, 11*l.*; Hume's 'England,' Bowyer's edition, 10 vols., imperial folio, 1806, 10*l.* (published at 120*l.*); 'Leighton's Drawings,' with preface by Cockerell, 1*l.* 4*s.*; Loudon's 'Arboretum,' 8 vols., 3*l.* 15*s.*; Picart's 'Coutumes Religieuses,' 3*l.* 10*s.*; and Roberts's 'Holy Land,' 10*l.* 10*s.* (cost 120*l.*). A magnificent set of Strutt's Works, 9 vols., royal 4to, in olive morocco, 1774-1842, is priced 30*l.*; and a complete set of an original edition of *Punch* to December, 1906, 131 vols., 33*l.* Mr. Gregory makes a speciality of *Punch*, and has a large room devoted entirely to it, so those desirous of completing their sets should apply to him.

Mr. James Gunn's Catalogue 88 comprises all classes of literature. There are also engravings, these including Turner's 'Line-Fishing off Margate,' 1*l.*; and 'Eddystone Lighthouse,' 1*l.* Under London are Bowles's 'View of Grosvenor Square,' 1735, 12*s.* 6*d.*; and his 'Westminster Abbey,' 1740, 5*s.*; and Vertue's 'View of the Charity Children in the Strand, 7th July, 1713,' 1*l.* 5*s.* 'Mrs. Pope,' engraved by Ridley from an original miniature by Mr. Pope, 1798, is 4*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. William Hitchman sends from Bristol his Catalogue 48, which contains a set of *The Connoisseur*, 17 vols., 4*l.* 4*s.*; a fine set of Prescott, 12 vols., half calf, 4*l.* 10*s.*; Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 5*l.* 5*s.*; Chaffers's 'Hall-Marks,' 16*s.* 6*d.*; Lynam's 'Church Bells,' 1*l.* 5*s.*; Joseph Knight's 'Life of Garrick,' 3*s.* 6*d.*; Foster's 'Men at the Bar,' 12*s.* 6*d.*; General Maurice's 'Franco-German War,' 10*s.* 6*d.*; Leigh Hunt's 'Autobiography,' edited by Ingpen, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Jesse's 'Beau Brummell,' 40 portraits in colour, 1*l.* 15*s.*; Morris's 'British Birds,' 4*l.* 10*s.*; Pope's Works, Elwin and Courthope's edition, 10 vols., fine unopened copy, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Way's 'Reliques of Old London,' 15*s.*; 'Warwick Castle,' by the Countess of Warwick, 13*s.* 6*d.*; Wordsworth, Prof. Knight's edition, 8 vols., unopened copy, 18*s.*; and Henderson's 'Mary, Queen of Scots,' 90 illustrations on art paper, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Messrs. George T. Juckes & Co., of Birmingham, have in their List 180 Alken's 'Life in London,' handsomely bound, full calf, 1822-3, 6*l.* 6*s.*; King's 'Antique Gems,' 1*l.* 5*s.*; Beaumont and Fletcher, folio, 1679, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Camden's 'Britannia,' folio, 1610, 1*l.*; Dickens's 'Child's History of England,' first edition, 1*l.* 15*s.*; first edition of 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' 1858, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Lecky's 'History of England,' 8 vols., 4*l.* 4*s.*; a series of caricatures of monks, 34 plates, 1*l.* 15*s.*; 'The Cries of New York,' 1846, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Ackermann's 'Microcosm of London,' 1904, 1*l.* 15*s.*; and *Bentley's Miscellany*, 1837-50, 5*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. J. & J. Leighton send us Part XII. of their great catalogue of Early Printed and other Interesting Books, Manuscripts, Fine Bindings, &c. This part contains 175 well executed illustrations, most of them being remarkably quaint. The first

item is the *editio princeps* of Boccaccio's wonderful book 'De Claris Mulieribus,' Ulm, J. Zainer, 1473, 160*l.* This has the curious cut of the accouchement of Pope Joan. Dibdin describes the book as containing "some of the most curious and diverting woodcuts in the earlier annals of the arts of printing and engraving." There are also copies of the 'Decameron.' Among items under Bonifacius VIII. is a manuscript on vellum, 'Liber Sextus Decretalium cum Apparatu Domini Johannis (Andreæ) Monachi.' This has four small miniatures and nearly 1,200 illuminated initials. The miniature on the front page is important as representing Boniface wearing the Papal crown with only one coronet: the colour is red. The Rev. J. Woodward says ('Eccles. Heraldry,' p. 151): "There is much uncertainty as to the time when the coronets were added to the *infula*, the simple mitre of the Bishops of Rome. The usual account is that the first was sent to Rome by Clovis, King of the Franks; the second added by Pope Boniface VIII.....and the third either by Benedict XIII. or Urban V. I recently remarked that on the tomb of Pope Boniface in the basilica of S. John Lateran the tiara has but one coronet. This is, so far as I am aware, the first appearance of it in connexion with the Papal arms." We would gladly linger over this most interesting catalogue, and if space allowed, we should describe many more; but readers must get the catalogue for themselves. We will mention further only 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' 12mo, blue morocco, 1685, 27*l.*; the extremely rare Æsop, 1485, 155*l.*; the first Aldine edition of Horace, 1544-5, 30*l.*; Malory's 'King Arthur,' the extremely rare edition of Thomas East, n.d. (c. 1570), 96*l.* (only two or three perfect copies known); and a remarkable MS. of the Arthurian romances in 4 vols., including the 'Lancelot' proper, the 'Quest of the Holy Grail,' and the 'Mort d'Arthur.' There are 45 fine miniatures and the coat of arms of the original owner. The size is large folio, bound in eighteenth-century French red morocco, and the price is 600*l.*

Mr. S. M. Mason, of Carlisle, has in his Catalogue 6 Alison's 'History of Europe,' 20 vols., 2*l.* 5*s.*; Boulton's 'Amusements of Old London,' 16*s.*; the first edition of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 3 vols., 1813, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Bewick's 'Birds' and 'Æsop,' 3 vols., 1820-26, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Froude's 'Carlyle,' 4 vols., 2*l.* 2*s.*; 'Court Memoirs,' English Grolier Society, 20 vols., 8*l.* 5*s.*; first edition of Defoe's 'True-Born Englishman,' 1700, 12*l.* 10*s.*; Surtees's 'Durham,' 4 vols., folio, 1816-40, 19*l.* 5*s.*; Green's 'Short History,' 4 vols., edited by Mrs. Green and Kate Norgate, 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Grote's Works, 13 vols., full calf, a choice set, 14*l.* 14*s.*; Horsley's 'Britannia Romana,' folio, 1732, 7*l.* 10*s.*; Kenny Meadows's 'Heads of the People,' first edition, 2*l.* 5*s.*; 'The Newgate Calendar,' 4 vols., 1824-6, 3*l.* 5*s.*; Macculloch's 'Highlands of Scotland,' 1824, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Waverley Novels, Centenary Edition, 25 vols., 1871, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Neale's 'Westminster Abbey,' 2 vols., royal 4to, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Fielding, Constable's Library Edition, 12 vols., 2*l.* 15*s.*; and Thackeray, plates by Doyle and Du Maurier, 24 vols., 12*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. E. Menken's Circular 178 contains James I.'s version of the Book of Common Prayer, 2*l.* 5*s.* (evidently issued immediately after James's death, before the edition of 1625 was ready, as the two leaves in the Litany containing the prayers for the *King and Queen are cancelled*, and those for Charles inserted); the first French edition of 'Evelina,' Paris, 1779, 2*l.* 2*s.*; and Hilton's three volumes on chronograms, 2*l.* 10*s.* (the number of works noticed amounts to 14,000). A complete set of the *Portfolio* monographs is 13*l.* 13*s.*; and Jesse's 'English Historical Memoirs,' 30 vols., 1900, 12*l.* 12*s.* There are a number of histories of guilds; also collections of eighteenth-century poetry, and coloured children's books, 1835-40.

Mr. G. A. Poynder sends from Reading his List 44, which contains a genuine first edition of Bacon's 'Advancement of Learning,' 1605, 20*l.*; first edition of Burney's 'Wanderer,' 1814, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Cuvier's 'Animal Kingdom,' 16 vols., royal 8vo., 1827-35, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Dawkins's 'Cave-Hunting,' 1874, 2*l.* 10*s.*; a fine copy of Humphreys's edition of Froissart, 1844, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Lodge's 'Portraits,' 3*l.* 15*s.*; and Microscopical Society's *Quarterly Journal*, 1853-78, 18*l.* 18*s.* There are interesting items under America, Botany, India, &c.

Mr. Thomas Thorp sends also from Reading his Catalogue 174. It contains Boydell's 'Thames,' with its 76 beautiful coloured plates, 2 vols., large folio, 12*l.* 12*s.*; also Boydell's 'Shakespeare,' large-type edition, 9 vols., folio, 8*l.* 8*s.* Other items include 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' *Times* edition, without revolving case, 16*l.*; first edition of Mill's 'Subjection of Women,' 1869, 12*s*; Chalmers's 'Shakespeare,' 8 vols., in full polished calf, 1856, 2*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; and Rabelais, Bohn's suppressed edition, 1849, 15*s.* There are interesting Civil War tracts. A mezzotint portrait of Charles Dundas, M.P., engraved by William Say, 1823, is 2*l.* 2*s.* Say was the first to use steel as a substitute for copper in the mezzotint process. Mr. Thorp has made a collection of books relating to the South African War and the Russo-Japanese War, in all 140 vols. The price of this is 13*l.*

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

F. F. K. ("Glencoe Massacre").—See MR. FYNMORE'S note at 10 S. vii. 287 and the authorities mentioned therein.

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C. P. ("Ancient Order of Foresters").—Merely a fanciful description, similar to the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, Ancient Druids, &c.

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Notes.

SWIFT AND TEMPLE'S LETTERS.

In Sir Henry Craik's very full 'Life of Jonathan Swift' it is stated that

"to Swift the will of [Sir William] Temple left little beyond the doubtful privilege of editing his works. The provision was small, and the duty was specially irksome.....The works, which were issued in five volumes, at intervals of some years, seem to have been well received.....Finally, Swift's duties as editor brought him into violent and public collision with Lady Giffard, who assumed the part of defender of her brother's reputation against the neglect of Swift."—Second edition, vol. i. pp. 95-6.

But it would seem from the advertisement columns of the contemporary London newspapers that there was something of "violent and public collision," though in another quarter, at the very start. Temple died on 27 Jan., 1698/9: and on the eve of his departure to Ireland in the summer of the same year, as chaplain and secretary to Lord Berkeley, Swift prepared for publication the first volume of Temple's remains. It is, therefore, of special interest to find that in *The Flying Post; or, The Post-Master*, "from Thursday, May 18, to Saturday, May 20, 1699," as well as in *The Post Man, and the Historical Account*, &c., of the same date, appeared the following advertisement:—

Yesterday was published,

*** Letters written by Sir William Temple, during his being Ambassador at the Hague, to the Earl of Arlington, and Sir John Trevor, Secretaries of State to K. Charles II. Wherein are discovered many Secrets hitherto concealed. Published from the Originals, under Sir William Temple's own Hand: And Dedicated to the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Littleton, Speaker of the House of Commons. By D. Jones, Gent. Printed and are to be Sold by A. Baldwin in Warwicklane.

This was repeated in *The Flying Post* of May 23/25, and in *The Post Man* of June 1–3; but in the former journal of June 1–3 a revised advertisement ran thus:—

The Letters Written by Sir William Temple, during his being Ambassador at the Hague, in the Reign of King Charles II. being lately published from the Originals by a Person of undoubted Reputation, who has already and is still ready to produce them of Sir William's own Hand Writing to any that are curious to see them. And the Bookseller having purchased the said Letters for a valuable Consideration, if any out of Malice or Interest reprints them (they having met with an extraordinary kind Reception) he must expect the first Undertaker will do himself Justice, either by a speedy Abridgement of any Copy, such a Pirate hath or shall hereafter print; or, by printing the same in a very small Character, as he thinks it worth his while. The Originals may be seen where and in the manner the Preface directs. And the Genuine Letters was only sold by Anne Baldwin, near the Oxford Arms, in Warwick-Lane.

But simultaneously a counterblast was advertised in *The Post-Boy* and *The Flying Post*, both of June 1–3, in these terms:—

I am directed by the Reverend Mr. Jonathan Swift (to whom Sir William Temple, Baronet, left the care of his Writings) to give Notice, that with all convenient speed he will publish a Collection of Letters from the Year 1665 to 1672. Written by Sir William Temple, Baronet, containing a compleat History of those times, both at Home and Abroad, which Letters were all Reviewed by the Author some time before his death, and digested into method by his Order. JACOB TONSON.

From this point no further trace of the dispute is to be found in the contemporary journals, and it may be concluded, therefore, to have been amicably arranged; but it is of the more interest to find this early connexion of Swift with *The Post-Boy*, though only by means of advertisement, seeing that in 'Esmond' (Book III. chap. v.) Thackeray's hero,

"having writ a paper for one of the Tory journals, called *The Post-Boy*.....was sitting at the printer's, when the famous Doctor Swift came in.....'I presume you are the editor of *The Post-Boy*, sir?' says the Doctor, in a grating voice that had an Irish twang.....'I am but a contributor, Doctor Swift,' says Esmond."

But Swift himself, of course, had emphasized such a connexion, in what proved his greatest political days, by recording on the Christmas Day of 1711, in his 37th Letter to Stella, concerning "poor Mrs. Long":—

"I have ordered a paragraph to be put in *The Post-Boy*, giving an account of her death, and making honourable mention of her; which is all I can do to serve her memory";

and again, in the 55th Letter, under date 17 Nov., 1712, he wrote:—

"I have been drawing up a paragraph for *The Post-Boy*, to be put out to-morrow, and as malicious as possible, and very proper for Abel Roper, the printer of it."

This discovery of 1699 is of the more literary interest not only because it shows a close connexion between Jacob Tonson and Swift long before that previously known, but because the "D. Jones, Gent.," who coolly described Swift as "a Pirate," was obviously that wondrous author-adventurer who wrote 'The Secret History of White Hall from the Restoration of Charles II. down to the Abdication of the late King James,' and for whose career see 'D.N.B.,' vol. xxx. pp. 92–3, and 1 S. xii. 267; 4 S. xi. 154.

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CROMWELL AND MILTON: A FAMOUS PICTURE.

MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL in his essay on Milton ('Obiter Dicta,' Second Series) says:

"There is a print one sees about, representing Oliver Cromwell dictating a foreign despatch to John Milton; but it is all imagination, nor is there anything to prove that Cromwell and Milton were ever in the same room together, or exchanged words with one another."

Within the limited compass of this passage there lie three statements which clamour loudly for refutation. Why their cry has been unheeded for, or been stifled by the dust of, twenty years and more is a present mystery to me. It is high time to give heed to the call and respond in no uncertain tones. Had that call reached my ears when first uttered, it would have received an instant hearing and a quick response; as it is, its strident notes have but recently arrested my attention, and I hasten, after so long an interval, to give the answering call.

In his first assertion Mr. Birrell pours an airy scorn upon the print he refers to by branding it as nothing but a freak of imagination. He will hardly resent a fair if drastic criticism of this random utterance in the teeth of his own invitation to the *readers of his other essay on* Johnson:—

"Come, let us criticize him. Our qualifications for this high office need not be investigated curiously";

and of his contention further on:—

"It is a good thing to be positive. To be positive in your own opinions is the best recipe, if not for happiness, at all events for that far more attainable commodity, comfort. 'A noisy man,' sang poor Cowper, 'is always in the right,' and a positive man can seldom be proved wrong."

I venture to maintain the converse of this double proposition, and to hold that Mr. Birrell himself in this instance, while being both "noisy" and "positive," is decidedly not "in the right," and can easily "be proved wrong." And be it remembered, on the toe-line of the inquiry, that a demolition of the first statement carries with it that of the two subsequent clauses.

For years I have been the lucky possessor of the fine print (engraving, in my case) presumably referred to, which bears the following inscription:—

"London. Published 1854 by Owen Batley, 4, Arlington Street, Mornington Crescent. The Protector dictating the Letter to the Duke of Savoy to stop the Persecution of the Protestants in Piedmont, 1655. From the original Picture in the possession of James Watts, Esq^re, Abney Hall, Cheshire."

Between the words "Savoy" and "to stop" is inserted a circle with the words "Magnum Sigillum. Reipub. Angliæ. Scotiæ. et. Hiberniæ" on its inner rim, embracing the quarterings of the three kingdoms, with the motto "Pax quæritur Bello" beneath them on a scroll.

I have twice inspected "the original picture" at Abney Hall, a fine stretch of canvas overlooking the grand staircase and entrance hall, and regarded it, in my ignorance, as a splendid, if imaginative (because non-photographic) presentment of an actual fact. Mr. Birrell says it is worse than imaginative: it is imaginary. Will this judgment stand an impartial investigation? Let us see what can be made of both.

In a foot-note to Milton's exquisite sonnet 'On the late Massacre in Piedmont' it is stated (in my edition of the poet) that

"in 1665 the Duke of Savoy determined to make his reformed subjects in Piedmont return to the Roman Church. All who refused compliance with the sovereign's will were masacred. Those who escaped, concealed in their mountain fastnesses, sent to Cromwell for relief..... Cromwell commanded a general fast, and a national contribution for the relief of the sufferers. 40,000*l.* were collected. *He then wrote to the Duke*; and so great was the terror of the English name—the Protector threatened that his ships should visit Civitâ Vecchia—that the persecution was stopped."

If this be sound history, the truthfulness of

the "print," or picture, may yet be established. The year is postdated by a decade, and the collection seems understated, but these are minor errors, possibly typographical, and I summon first, for the main issue, italicized in the note, the evidence of Carlyle ('Cromwell's 'Letters and Speeches,' vol. iii. p. 103), who in his 'Chronological' Preface to Part IX. writes :—

"This day [3 June, 1655] the French Treaty, not unimportant to him, was to be signed: this day he refuses to sign it till the King [Louis XIV.] and Cardinal [Mazarin] undertake to assist him in getting right done in those poor valleys. He sends the poor exiles 2,000*l.* from his own purse; appoints a Day of Humiliation and a general collection over England for that object [14 June].....How Envoys were sent; *how blind Milton wrote Letters to all Protestant States calling on them for Coöperation;* how the French Cardinal was shy to meddle, and yet had to meddle, and compel the Duke of Savoy to do justice.....all this, recorded in the unreadablest stagnant deluges of old Official Correspondence, is very certain, and ought to be fished therefrom and made more apparent."

Thus for the year 1655. Three years later, "the poor Protestants of Piedmont," writes Carlyle (*ibid.*, p. 357),

"it appears, are again in a state of grievance, in a state of peril. The Lord Protector finds time to think of these poor people and their case. Here is a Letter to Ambassador Lockhart, who is now at Dunkirk Siege, in the French King and Cardinal's neighbourhood: a generous pious Letter; *dictated to Thurloe, partly perhaps of Thurloe's composition, but altogether of Oliver's mind and sense.* Among the Lockhart Letters in *Thurloe*, which are full of Dunkirk in these weeks, I can find no trace of this new Piedmont business: but in Milton's Latin State-Letters, among the *Literæ Oliverii Protectoris*, there are three, to the French King, to the Swiss Cantons, to the Cardinal, which all treat of it. The first of which, were it only as a sample of the Milton-Oliver Diplomacies, we will here copy, and translate that all may read it. An Emphatic State-Letter; *which Oliver Cromwell meant, and John Milton thought and wrote into words;* not unworthy to be read. It goes by the same Express as the Letter to Lockhart himself; and is very specially referred to there."

Three things, unless words have lost their meaning, are clear from the italicized sentences in these two passages: (1) that Thurloe was Cromwell's English Secretary, (2) that Milton was his Latin Secretary, and (3) that Cromwell "meant," *i.e.* dictated, and Milton "thought and wrote," *i.e.*, translated into Latin, the former's State-letters or dispatches. And if the "emphatic State-Letter" of 1658 to Louis XIV. was dictated by Cromwell to Milton, so also that of 1655 to the Duke of Savoy must have been likewise. Carlyle seems to have overlooked this, which preceded the others he refers to.

My next evidence for the accused consists of a pamphlet kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. James Watts, of Abney Hall, the present owner of the picture under discussion, and bearing the title :—

"Description of the Grand Historical Picture, Cromwell dictating to Milton his Letter to the Duke of Savoy, demanding Religious Liberty for the Protestants of Piedmont, A.D. 1655. Painted by F. Newenham, Esq."

The pamphlet is dated 1852, and is signed E. P. H. From it I make a few extracts :—

"The Picture is of very large dimensions, the figures being life-size, and that of Cromwell in the erect attitude. The painter is the well-known and justly celebrated Mr. F. Newenham, and this magnificent production of his genius, having obtained the highest eulogiums of the artistic world, is now in process of engraving.....The Painting is valuable in other respects; for it presents portraits of Oliver Cromwell, England's Protestant Protector, and John Milton, England's Protestant Poet. These portraits have the invaluable merit of unimpugnable authenticity. They have been copied from originals in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, originals which are well known to have been painted by Cooper, an artist contemporary with the great men whose miniatures he has presented to posterity..... History declares that when Cromwell received the sad intelligence from Piedmont he burst into a flood of tears.....On the day the news came to him he was about to sign a very important treaty with the King of France; but he at once refused to sign it till the King and Cardinal Mazarin undertook to assist him in getting right done to the Vaudois. He employed Milton to write letters to all Protestant States.....; with his own hand he wrote to the King of France; and in 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn' *he dictated to Milton a letter to the Duke of Savoy* (the letter which we see him dictating in Mr. Newenham's picture). His indignation was expressed in the most decided tone. In no very indirect terms he hinted his determination, if neccessary, to support his remonstrance by force. 'A voice which seldom threatened in vain,' says Macaulay ['Hist. of Eng.,' vol. i. p. 69], 'declared that, unless favour were shown to the people of God, the English guns should be heard in the Castle of St. Angelo'.....We read his decision, his deep feeling, and his fervent zeal, in the very words of the letter *which at his dictation Milton wrote to the Duke of Savoy.* We subjoin a copy of it. The original is preserved in the State Paper Office."

The said letter bears date 25 May, 1655, and is the eighth of the 'Literæ Oliverii Proctectoris.' Morland bore it next day to the Duke (Charles Emmanuel II.), and on 19 August a *Patente di gratia e Perdono* was granted by him to the Vaudois Protestants.

But as the *ipse dixit* of an anonymous pamphleteer may be questioned as unsupported by authority, I turn for my third witness to vol. v. of Masson's 'Life of Milton,' which supplies me with the subjoined evidential excerpts :—

"On Thursday, the 17th of May [1655], and for many days more, the business of the Savoy Protestants was the chief occupation of the Council. *Letters, all in Milton's Latin, but signed by the Lord Protector in his own name*, were despatched (May 25th) to the Duke," &c.—P. 40.

"Ten State-Letters all at once, implying as they do consultation with Thurloe, *if not also interviews with the* Protector and the Council [1657]."—P. 374.

"So ends the Series of Milton's Letters for Oliver. As there had been eighty-eight in all during the four years and nine months of the Protectorate.....that fact in itself is rather remarkable when we remember that Milton came into the Protector's service totally blind.....always, when the occasion was very important, as when there had to be the burst of circular letters about the Piedmontese massacre, the blind man had to be sent to, or sent for. Positively, in reading Milton's despatches for Cromwell on such subjects as the persecutions of the Vaudois and the scheme of a Protestant European League, *one hardly knows which is speaking, the Secretary or the ruler.* Cromwell melts into Milton, and Milton is Cromwell eloquent and Latinizing."—P. 396.

And in a note to this last passage Mr. Masson observes:—

"The uniformly Miltonic style of the greater letters for the Protector, the same style as had been used in the more important letters for the Commonwealth, utterly precludes the idea that Milton was only the translator of drafts furnished him..... There was not a man about the Council that could have furnished the drafts of the greater letters as we now have them. My idea as to the way in which they were composed is that, on each occasion, Milton learnt from Thurloe, or even in a pre-appointed interview with the Council, or with Cromwell himself, the sort of thing that was wanted, and that then, having himself dictated and sent in an English draft, he received it back, approved or with corrections and suggested additions, to be turned into Latin. Special Cromwellian hints to Milton for the letter to Louis XIV. on the alarm of a new persecution of the Piedmontese must have been, I should say, the casual reference to a certain pass as the best military route into Italy from France, and the suggestion of an exchange of territory between Louis and the Duke of Savoy so as to make the Vaudois French subjects. The hints may have been given to Milton beforehand, *or they may have been notched in by Cromwell in revising Milton's English draft.*"

To the common man this testimony alone is sufficient to justify Mr. Newenham's picture. The drafts of Milton's "greater letters" were supplied by Thurloe, the Council, or Cromwell; the Savoy letter was one of the "greater" series; presumably, therefore, the draft of one so important was supplied by dictation to Milton by the Protector himself. The conclusion may be inferential, but it is not invalidated by mere negation. The argument *ex silentio* is always risky, and not seldom faulty; and here, I contend, Mr. *Birrell is less likely to* be right than Mr. Masson. It is next to impossible that Cromwell "was never in the same room nor ever exchanged words" with his Latin secretary. Even Mr. Morley admits ('Cromwell,' p. 356) that "they must sometimes have been in the Council Chamber together," although he follows Mr. Birrell's lead in the matter of the picture, though for other reasons. The full passage runs thus:—

"Historic imagination vainly seeks to picture the personal relations between the two master-spirits, but no trace remains. They must sometimes have been in the Council Chamber together; but whether they ever interchanged a word we do not know. When asked for a letter of introduction for a friend to the English Ambassador in Holland (1657), Milton excused himself, saying, 'I have very little acquaintance with those in power, inasmuch as I keep very much to my own house, and prefer to do so.' A painter's fancy has depicted Oliver dictating to the Latin Secretary the famous despatches on the slaughtered Saints whose bones lay scattered on the Alpine mountains cold; but by then the poet had lost his sight, and himself probably dictated the English drafts from Thurloe's instructions, and then turned them into his own sonorous Latin."

1. It is matter of surprise to me that Mr. Morley could admit that the "two master-spirits" must have met, and yet doubt whether they "ever interchanged a word," simply because "we do not know," *i.e.*, because it is not recorded that they ever did so. Many things left unchronicled we may take as having actually happened on a less well-founded surmise. 2. The poet's refusal of a letter of introduction was based on non-acquaintance with the Ambassador, not with Cromwell. 3. Mr. Morley's reference to the famous picture is inaccurate. Oliver is therein depicted dictating not the Vaudois dispatches, but one of them only; while the reason alleged for the fancifulness (otherwise inaccuracy) of the picture is singularly misleading. The poet's blindness would not debar him from jotting down the headings of Cromwell's points. I have known of a similar feat being achieved by the blind. Mr. Morley almost admits the possibility when he says, two sentences before the passage quoted, that

"Milton's fervid Latin appeal of this date [1655] did but roll forth in language of his own incomparable splendor *the thoughts that lived in Cromwell.*"

Such is—well or ill upheld—my thesis on the fidelity to history of Mr. Newenham's noble work, confirmed by the sound readings of historiographers such as Mr. Masson and Carlyle, and left undamaged by Mr. Birrell and Mr. Morley.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

ARROW-BREAKING: ITS MORAL LESSONS.

BUCKLE'S 'History of Civilization in England,' 2nd ed., vol. ii. ch. iii., cites Lindsay of Pitscottie's 'Chronicles of Scotland' to this effect:—

"And when, in consequence of the murder [of the Earl of Douglas], the Douglases and their friends rose in open rebellion, Kennedy gave to the king a crafty and insidious counsel, highly characteristic of his profession. Taking up a bundle of arrows, he showed James that when they were together, they were not to be broken; but that if separated, they were easily destroyed. Hence he inferred that the aristocracy should be overthrown by disuniting the nobles, and ruining them one by one."

Opposite to this practical example of the motto "Divide et impera," the Japanese moral works record the following tale in illustration of another maxim, "Unity is strength":—

"Môri Motonari (1502-71 A.D.), on his death-bed collected round him his sons, ordered as many arrows to be brought, and spake thus: 'When bound together, these shafts are hard to break, but separately they are easily broken; so, you brothers, unify your mind in order to ensure prosperity by dint of your complete harmony.' Takakage, his third son, remarked thereon: 'Verily strife takes root in avarice; if we only endeavour to shun avarice and to respect duty, what can induce us to quarrel?' Much pleased with this wise saying, and commending it to be followed by all his progeny, Motonari died."—Yuasa, 'Jôzan Kidan,' 1739, tom. xvi. chap. ii.

In the *Waseda Bungaku*, Tokyo, April, 1907, p. 174, Mr. Nakao traces this Japanese story to one of Æsop's fables, which narrates how a father gave a lesson to his ever-contending seven sons, by exhibiting the facility with which seven sticks were broken separately.

Ossuki Bankei in his 'Kinko Shidan,' 1855, tom. i. fol. 8, quotes a Chinese passage in this connexion, and ascribes the close resemblance of the Japanese and the Mongol traditions to a mere coincidence. The passage runs:—

"'The Records of the West Tsin Dynasty [265-431 A.D.],' by Tsui Hung, relates: Tu-ye-kune O-chai, when about to die, gathering together his sons and brothers, ordered them to fetch each one an arrow. After this was done, he asked Mu-yen, one of his brothers, to break the arrow he had brought. After which he desired him to break nineteen other arrows in one bundle. Observing his bootless effort, O-chai told them: 'Thus you know that a single thing is easy to break, whereas associated many are difficult to crush; only your unison both in mind and in flesh can secure the lasting solidity of this State.' After these words he expired."

Haiton's '*Oriental History*,' originally written in 1307 (French translation in Pierre Bergeron's 'Voyages faits principalement en Asie dans les XII., XIII., XIV., et XV. Siècles,' The Hague, 1735, cols. 31, 32), contains another variant making Genghis Khan its hero, and reading thus:—

"C'est pourquoi Changius fit venir en sa présence ses douze fils, et les avertit de vivre en bonne intelligence, et leur apporta cet exemple: il ordonna à chacun de ses fils d'apporter une flèche; et lorsqu'il les eut assemblés ensemble, il ordonna à l'aîné de les rompre ainsi toute douze, ce qu'il tâcha de faire, inutilement: ensuite il proposa la même chose au second; puis au troisième, et ainsi aux autres, sans qu'aucun en peut venir à bout. Après quoi il fit séparer les flèches d'une après l'autre, et ordonna au plus jeune de ses fils de rompre les flèches l'une après l'autre, ce qu'il fut fort facilement. Alors Changius, se tournant du côté de ses fils, leur dit: pourquoi, mes enfants, n'avez-vous pu rompre les flèches que je vous ai présentées? ils répondirent, Seigneur, parce qu'il y en avoit plusieurs ensemble: et pourquoi votre plus jeune frère les a-t-il bien rompues? Seigneur, dirent-ils, parce qu'il les a rompues l'une après l'autre. Hé bien, reprit Changius, il en sera de même de vous autres: tant que vous serez de bon accord, votre empire subsistera toujours; mais si vous êtes divisés, vos domaines seront bientôt reduits à rien."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

ST. PETER-LE-POER CHURCH, OLD BROAD STREET.—The following extract from *The Standard* of 22 June chronicles another act of vandalism, and the place of St. Peter-le-Poer will no longer be known in London:—

By Order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

Old Broad Street, City of London.

The very valuable Freehold Site, together with the fabric of the (late) Church of St. Peter le Poor, occupying a fine position in the heart of the City, within a short distance of the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, and the Royal Exchange, having a bold frontage of over 52 feet to Old Broad Street, partly abutting, on the north-east side, upon Crown Court, and covering the large area of about 4 200 ft. super.; the site is eminently adapted for a Bank, Insurance office, or other first-class office premises, and offers every advantage for the erection of a handsome well-lighted building.—Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Richardson, and Co. are instructed to Sell this important Freehold Building Site (with Possession), at the Mart, on Tuesday, July 2, at 2.—Particulars, with plan, may be had of Messrs. Milles, Jennings White, and Foster, solicitors, 5, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.; of Messrs. Clutton, surveyors, 5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.; and of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside, E.C.

The church is situated in Old Broad Street, just opposite the Merchants' Clun House, and has for me an interest, as in the days of my boyhood I used occasionally to attend it. The front was flush with the

street; it was circular in structure, lighted by a dome on the roof, and a tower indicated its position. Some little time ago, when its approaching doom was sealed, I went in, as the door was open, and saw the many monumental tablets ranged on the staircase. The attendant asked me if I should like to go into the vaults beneath the church, but I declined. Most probably their contents have been transferred to one of the London cemeteries. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

[*The Daily Telegraph* and *The Standard* of 3 July stated that the price realized was 96,000*l*.]

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, BREAM'S BUILDINGS. (See 8 S. i. 261.)—The Church of St. Thomas, Liberty of the Rolls, was demolished in the course of the alterations described in the article at the above reference, when the office of 'N. & Q.' was removed to its present site. The church was described and illustrated in *The Surveyor, Engineer, and Architect* for October, 1842, p. 257, from which it appears that the works were commenced on 16 May, 1841, the architects being Mr. C. Davy and Mr. J. Johnson. The church was consecrated on 13 July, 1842, and was intended to serve that part of the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, situate in the county of Middlesex, known as the Liberty of the Rolls, the population being 2,440. The site was not considered very eligible, Bream's Buildings being then a cul-de-sac; but the writer of the article in *The Surveyor* foresaw "that the time is not far distant when a thoroughfare will be opened through Bream's Buildings."

But when this came to pass, half a century later, the church was swept away. It cost in all 4,275*l*., of which 3,400*l*. was given by Hyndman's Trustees, who also gave 1,000*l*. to form an endowment fund. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who owned property in the neighbourhood, contributed 300*l*. The site was purchased from the Bishop of Chichester. Although the building was absolutely destitute of architectural merit, I should like to be allowed to place on record these few facts relating to its brief existence. The consecration is shortly described in *The Illustrated London News* for 16 July, 1842, p. 150, col. 3, where it is stated that the bishop preached from Matt. ix. 27, 28, "to a highly respectable congregation," and that the collection amounted to 106*l*.

R. B. P.

MORAVIAN CHAPEL, FETTER LANE.—The *proposed destruction of this old* chapel recalls the fact that it is one of the original eight Dissenting chapels permitted by the Conventicles Act of the seventeenth century.

Baxter preached in it in 1672, and later Thankful Owen (who at one time had been an Oxford Don), Whitefield, John Wesley, and the great Moravian pastor Count Zinzendorf. During the riots connected with the trial of Dr. Sacheverell the mob stormed and almost ruined the chapel, very nearly killing the pastor, Thomas Bradley. It had a long period of usefulness after that, and continued to draw good congregations till the middle of the nineteenth century.

An illustrated account of it appeared in *The Sunday at Home* many years since, and I once came across an old print of it entitled 'The Church of the United Brethren in Fetter Lane,' in a second-hand bookshop in Philadelphia.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

[Some particulars concerning the chapel will be found under the heading 'Vanishing London,' at 9 S. vi. 222, 331, 351. A 'History of the Moravian Chapel' is published at 32, Fetter Lane.]

GREENSTED CHURCH, ONGAR.—Referring to the review of Mr. Heath's book on 'Homeland Churches' at 10 S. vii. 500, I may mention that during the restoration of Greensted Church about the year 1849, the nave—which dates from the beginning of the eleventh century—had to be pulled down, in order that the rotten bottom ends of the split trunks of trees, forming the walls, might be sawn off and replaced by a brick foundation. At that time a violent controversy arose as to the character of the trees, some antiquaries positively asserting that they were oak, and others that they were chestnut. It was, I think, finally determined that these trees were placed alternately.

It is a remarkable fact that, although these trunks of trees had been exposed to the weather for upwards of 800 years, they were so hard at the time of the restoration that the saws and axes of the workmen were blunted in the act of cutting the bottoms off. This I have since verified, for I have found it impossible to get even the point of my knife into the wood. It is like iron.

HENRY TAYLOR.

Rusthall, Kent.

[Greensted Church has already been fully discussed in 'N. & Q.'; see 6 S. vii. 472; 7 S. x. 297; 8 S. vi. 297; xii. 134.]

"BLOOM" IN IRON MANUFACTURE.—The above word is applied to the mass of iron from the puddling furnace when

purged of its dross and reduced to a roughly rectangular shape under the steam hammer. The 'N.E.D.' quotes O.E. *blōma* from Wright-Wülcker's 'Vocabulary,' but gives no instance in Middle-English. The word occurs in 'Mirk's Festial' (E.E.T.S., 1905), of the beginning of the fifteenth century, where, 80/24, devils are said to cast at St. Brendan "blomes of brennyng yerne," *i.e.*, lumps. H. P. L.

NEWPORT, ESSEX.—When revisiting Newport on 18 May I observed that the ancient Lepers' Hospital—outside the village, and near the fine old inn, "The Coach and Horses," still happily intact—has this year been demolished by Mr. Carl Meyer, of Shortgrove. I saw the old materials and oak beams and joists lying piled together near the site. I was informed that during the destruction the skeleton of a man, of great size, was found near the foundations: this was, at the instance of the vicar, reinterred in consecrated ground. Another relic of ancient Newport, the "Hercules" Inn, was destroyed by fire in 1905. The Hospital is referred to in Wright's 'Essex' at some length: it was originally founded in the time of King John. The so-called Nell Gwyn house is standing, and externally is still untouched. The vanishing of the old Hospital should be mentioned in 'N. & Q.' W. H. QUARRELL.

"MINK": ITS MEANING.—In a recent law case some curiosity was aroused as to the meaning of the word "mink," used by one of the parties in a letter, apparently in a depreciatory sense, the "mink" in a country-house party being proposed to be relegated to a barn. None of the counsel nor the judge was able to explain the word. I suggest that it is a contraction of the Italian *minchione*, a simpleton, blockhead (fool), according to the dictionaries; but how the word found its way into the English language I am unable to explain.

JOHN HEBB.

[Surely the word was a meaningless invention: many such are used and invented in particular circles.]

"SLINK": "SLINKING."—I do not find these words in the 'E.D.D.' "Slink" is that form of thin oilcloth that serves as the poor man's substitute for a white tablecloth. It is in everyday use in the Blackburn district of North-East Lancashire. It is customary, when inquiring for the material in the shops, *to ask for so many yards of "slinking."* ARTHUR MAYALL.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct

SOUTHY'S AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF GEORGE III.—Is anything known of the author of the following book, which is not in the British Museum, the Bodleian, or the University Library, Cambridge? "Authentic Memoirs of our late Venerable and Beloved Monarch, George the Third....By Robert Southy, Esq.....London....1820."

LEWIS MELVILLE.

PACKHORSE CROOKS.—Will any of your correspondents kindly inform me where a pack-saddle fitted with *long* crooks can be seen, or a photograph of one be obtained? The Torquay Natural History Museum possesses one with *short* crooks, and another with "pots." A direct reply will greatly oblige. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

HAMILTON BROWN.—Can any of your readers furnish biographical details or supply particulars of the career of Mr. Hamilton Brown, who was one of Byron's companions when he embarked at Genoa in July, 1823, to join the insurgent Greeks? He was, I believe, the eldest son of Mr. Birnie Brown of Morpeth (a reputed son of one of the Dukes of Hamilton—born at Dalserf, Lanarkshire, and died at Morpeth, 10 July, 1825, aged sixty) by his marriage with Catherine Grace (born at Dorking, 9 June, 1768), elder of the twin daughters and coheirs of John Cresswell of Cresswell by his wife Catherine Dyer, niece of Dyer the poet. J. C. HODGSON, F.S.A.

Alnwick.

LIBRARY IN ST. MARTIN'S STREET.—In *The Observer* of 4 Dec., 1791, there is an advertisement on p. 4 of a subscription library at No. 36, St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square. It appears from the advertisement that the library had been removed from Greek Street. The names of the committee are given, and several well-known men appear in the list. Is anything more known of this library?

R. B. P.

LIEUT.-COL. VALENTINE JONES-GRAEME.—I am anxious to have a few biographical details of Valentine Jones (afterwards Jones-Graeme), who was educated at Eton and at Jesus College, Oxford, where he matricu-

lated 20 May, 1802. He entered the army, and served in Spain in the 18th Hussars, attaining to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He died at Oldbury Court, near Bristol, and it is the exact date of his death that I more particularly want. W. ROBERTS.

47, Lansdowne Gardens, Clapham, S.W.

"DEVACHAN."—What are the origin and meaning of this word, which I have twice met lately? It is apparently a theosophical term, but it is not to be found in the Stanford or other dictionaries.

A. SMYTHE PALMER.

S. Woodford.

WILLIAM HOGSFLESH, CRICKETER.—Lillywhite in his 'Cricket Biographies' states that William Hogsflesh was buried at Southwick, near Hambledon, Hants, 29 April, 1818; but adds:—

"Though the above is believed to have been the Old Hambledon Club player, still it is not quite certain, as by another account he lived and died at the village of Hambledon."—Lillywhite, i. 23.

Surely the date and place of decease of so distinguished a player as Hogsflesh, who was esteemed one of the founders of modern cricket, cannot now be in doubt, as it appears to have been at the time Lillywhite compiled his biographies. JOHN HEBB.

[Mr. E. V. Lucas in his book just published, 'The Hambledon Men' (Frowde), says that no tombstone was erected to the memory of Hogsflesh, but the register states that he was buried on the date and at the place mentioned above. But according to this "he was only 32 years of age when he left off playing in the great matches," so that the identification "is not quite certain."]

ROBERT GRAVE, PRINTSELLER.—I desire some biographical data or reference to the father and son of this name, who were in business as printsellers 1780–1825 (approximately).

Richardson on 16 March, 1805, and twelve following evenings sold the collection (*i.e.* stock) of miscellaneous prints of Robert Grave, deceased.

In July, 1809, from 239, Tottenham Court Road, "Robert Grave, son of the late Mr. Robert Grave," issued his remarkable catalogue of 5,000 engraved British portraits.

On 6 Feb., 1810, and seventeen following days, Dodd sold a collection of prints, which an endorsement on the sale catalogue before me identifies as belonging to "the late Robert Grave."

"Grave" appears as a buyer at print sales for many years later, and he purchased *several lots in the Sykes* Sale, March-June, *1824. The portrait frontispiece* to the third part of this catalogue is engraved by Robert Grave. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

"BEAU" AS A NICKNAME.—When was "Beau" first used as an attributive to a surname? I find no trace in 'N.E.D.,' but Beau Nash and Beau Brummell in real life, Beau Farintosh and Beau Austin in drama, and Beau Villiers in fiction, are known to all of us.

It may be presumed to spring from the early days of the eighteenth century, for in *The Daily Courant* of Jan. 7, 1715, was an advertisement of the performance at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields that evening of a comedy, 'The Fair Quaker of Deal; or, the Humours of the Navy,' in which one of the characters was "Beau Mizen." In *The Original Weekly Journal* of 7 March, 1719, was recorded the death of "the Lady of —— Simms, Esq.; commonly call'd Beau Simms"; and a letter from Dublin, signed "W. H.," in Mist's *Weekly Journal* of 9 May, 1719, began:—

"This is to give you an Account of a Person that amuses us here as much as even the Story of Beau Wilson did England, only I think much more unaccountable."

These examples would suggest an earlier use. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

GUTTERIDGE OR GOODRIDGE FAMILY.—In a notice of *The Leisure Hour* in *The Northampton Mercury* of 15 Aug., 1885, it is stated that Mrs. Percy, wife of Dr. Percy, the celebrated Bishop of Dromore, was a daughter of Barton Gutteridge, of Desborough, Northamptonshire. As the name of the father of this good lady is by no means common, I would draw attention to the fact that in the first volume of the West Haddon registers is an entry as follows: "Bartin Gutteridge, yeoman, was buried the fift of October, 1657."

When I was copying the tombstone inscriptions in the churchyard some years ago I removed the soil from the west end of a large altar-tomb on the south side of the church, and brought to light the following inscription:—

Heare lyeth the
body of Bartin
Goodridge (who)
departed (this)
life October
the third
1657.

In the parish chest of West Haddon is an old Latin document purporting to be an administration of the estate of John Gulliver of West Haddon by Bartin Gutteridge, and

bearing date "decimo quarto die Octobr, 1639." Except that the *o* in Bartin is changed to *i* and the surname on the stone is spelt "Goodridge," the name is identical with that of Mrs. Percy's father. Can any one therefore tell me if the Desborough Bartons was descended from the West Haddon Bartins?

I may add that the only other entries in the West Haddon registers referring to this family are the burials of Edward Gutteridge, 18 April, 1655; Bartin Goodridge, son of Bartin and Margot, 2 Jan., 1660; Sarah Goodridge, widow, 17 Jan., 1671; Bartin Goodridge, husband of Margaret, 17 Feb., 1683; and Margaret Gutteridge, "whose husband was a Husbandman," 5 Dec., 1698. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

GEORGE III.'S DAUGHTERS.—Mr. Percy Fitzgerald in his 'Life of George IV.' (vol. ii. chap. i., 1810–11) regards as beyond doubt a secret marriage between Princess Amelia and Captain (afterwards General) Fitzroy.

The intimate life of this charming princess and of her sister Princess Sophia is for me of special interest. I should be very grateful for any further intelligence on the subject. Who was this Fitzroy? Is his biography known? What about this marriage? Were there children born?

COMMANDANT REBOUL.

FRENCH-CANADIAN LITERATURE. — By whom are the best French-Canadian sketches or tales, illustrative of life in the Dominion?

What are the best books on the natural history of Canada? A. A. A.

[We can recommend 'Rose à Charlitte,' a novel of Acadian life by Marshall Saunders.]

"PALATES."—Will the reviewer of 'Gems from Boswell' (10 S. vii. 437) kindly give a lengthier note on the word *palates*, which occurs in Boswell (5 Aug., 1763) in this context?

"I remember, when he [Johnson] was in Scotland, his praising 'Gordon's palates' (a dish of palates at the Honourable Alexander Gordon's) with a warmth of expression which might have done honour to more important subjects."

The precise nature of these "palates" has long been a puzzle to me. The only hint I derived from the 'N.E.D.' was a quotation from Mrs. Haywood (before 1756): "To fricassy Ox Palates." I also wondered whether the dish referred to bore any resemblance to German "Ochsenmaulsalat" (a Nürnberg speciality). *This consists of the cartilaginous muzzle and palate of the* ox, boiled in salt water, and is eaten cold, flavoured with vinegar, oil, pepper, mustard, &c. If the reviewer would give further instances of the use of the word *palate* in the sense of "dishes of special relish" (=*hors-d'œuvres?* savouries?), they would be a useful supplement to the information in the 'N.E.D.' L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

PANEL INSCRIPTION.—The following inscription is carved on the panels of an old hall that belongs to a friend of mine:—

Johan Diderich. Anna Maria
Lohmanim Lehrhovein
Heslerund Heslerel.

It may be only the names of the carver, but I shall be glad if any of your readers will kindly tell me what it means.

F. DIXON.

Solars Cottage, Chiddingfold, Surrey.

HOUSES WITHOUT FIREPLACES OR CHIMNEYS.—About four years ago there was built a dwelling-house in Northumberland Street, Northumberland Avenue, which has neither fireplaces nor chimneys. Are there any more such freaks in London? Believing this to be very uncommon, I should like to know the opinion of your readers.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

[Many communications on houses without staircases will be found in 9 S. i., ii., iii., iv., vi.]

IRISH PEDIGREES: SOCIAL CONDITION OF IRELAND UNDER THE TUDORS.—What genealogical value have the pedigrees of those families which are supposed to descend from the ancient kings and warriors of Ireland? What claim have the Irish "Norman" families to the blood of those who "came over with the Conqueror"?

What author gives a really trustworthy account of the condition of the poorer Irish before and after the English invasion, particularly of their social state in the time of the Tudors?

What authority exists for saying that the Spaniards of the Great Armada who were thrown on the Irish coast learnt to consider the natives as savages? It is now doubted that the Cornish and Bretons were the ruthless wreckers described by tradition. May it not be thought that the Irish treated King Philip's men more decently than tradition allows? W. S.

JAMAICA RECORDS.—Are there any parochial or other records readily available for tracing a man probably born in Jamaica

c. 1743–9, or at any rate resident there (? parish of St. Ann) before 1770 ?

(Rev.) A. W. STOTE.

Wimborne, Dorset.

BARNABY BLACKWELL, BANKER. — He married on 23 June, 1747, Miss Gordon of Charterhouse Square. What is known of him beyond the fact that he was a banker in Fleet Street ? Was Miss Gordon any relation of the Rev. Osborne Gordon's family ? J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall.

MAJOR RODERICK MACKENZIE, 71ST REGIMENT.—Can any reader give me the date of death of this officer ? He was author of one or two books, and served with distinction in India and America. D. M. R.

LOUIS NAPOLEON: ENGLISH WRITINGS. —In a book entitled 'Biographical Sketches of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte,' by Henry Wikoff, published at Dublin in 1849, there are printed as an appendix several specimens of what profess to be the writings of Louis Napoleon. These are written in English, and four of them are in verse. The verses are 'Napoleon's Address to the Statue of his Son'; 'Eustace de Ribaumont,' a ballad; 'Stanzas to Ireland'; and the introduction to an unpublished poem on Ireland. The prose fragments consist of 'Erina: a Vision' (said to have been printed in a magazine in 1828); 'American Orators' (extract from a letter); 'An American Camp Meeting'; and 'County Life in England.' All these, with the exception of the last, are said to have been written in English. Could Louis Napoleon write English in 1828 ? And are the verses printed in this volume really from his pen ?

F. H. CHEETHAM.

ENGLISH REGIMENTS IN IRELAND.—Was any English regiment stationed at Tipperary about 1820 to 1830 ? and if so, which ?

BERNARD P. SCATTERGOOD.

Moorside, Far Headingley, Leeds.

COL. CROMWELL, ROYALIST, 1646.—A little before 14 Feb., 1646, Col. Cromwell at the head of 120 Cavaliers, in an attempt to raise the siege of Corfe Castle, surprised the town of Wareham, Dorset. The Royalists were soon beaten out of Wareham by Col. Edward Cooke, and Cromwell, and others taken prisoners. Who was he ? Was he Col. James Cromwell, eldest son of Henry, the future Lord Protector's cousin ?

A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

Replies.

CROSBY HALL.

(10 S. vii. 481.)

ON 20 June some interesting documents were sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, which future editors of Stow may find it to their interest to examine, as they throw some light on the devolution of the property as recorded in 'A Survey of London.' By the courteous permission of the firm, I am enabled to give an extract from the sale catalogue (lot 562). The documents included :—

"A license in favour of Antonio Bonvix concerning Crosbye Place in Bysshoppesgate, a beautifully written document in Latin, in Gothic characters, 27 lines, on vellum with seal in white wax intact, commencing 'EDWARDUS SEXTUS dei grā Anglie Francie et hibernie Rex,' dated June 22 in the 4th year of the king's reign.

"Grant of the old lease of Crosby Place by the Lord Darcy to Benedicte Bonvix, long document in English, dated 'in ye first yere of ye reigne of our lady quene Mary by ye grace of God quene of Englande Ffrance and Ireland.'

"Certificate of Thomas Wytton, relating to Germain Cioll, long document with seal, dated in the 1st yere of Q. Mary.

"Assignment of Crosbye Place to Germaine Cioll.

"Assignment from Germane Cioll to hys brother Jho. Cioll of Crosbie Place in ye Paryshe of Saint Helene, Bysshoppsgate, a beautifully written indenture in English of 43 lines with signatures and seals, dated 'In the thyrd yeare of ye Reigne of our Souvarayne lady Elizabeth.'

"Indenture of sale and bargain of Crosby Place from Germane Ciol to Wm. Bond, document, of 72 lines in English on vellum, dated in the 'nynth yere' of Elizabeth.

"And another finely written document in reference to John Crosby in Latin, in Gothic characters, of 25 lines, dated in the third year of Elizabeth, on vellum with great seal (equestrian effigy of the Queen with Tudor rose and crown).

"In all *seven* vellum documents, dating from 1551 to 1567, of great antiquarian interest, relating to the last of London's historic mansions."

I understand that the lot was purchased for 10*l.* by Mr. Goss, who is believed to be connected with the Bishopsgate Institute, and it may be hoped that when the proper time comes the deeds may be thrown open to the inspection of London antiquaries.

The fate of this historic building will be awaited with keen interest by the members of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, for it was in Crosby Hall that the first two general meetings of the Society were held, on 14 Dec., 1855, and 28 Jan., 1856, respectively. It was at the second of these meetings that the interesting paper by the late Rev. Thomas Hugo, which is mentioned by MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS, was

read. Printed in the *Transactions*, with Orlando Jewitt's beautiful woodcuts, it forms a suitable memorial of the ancient edifice, which, as Mr. Hugo observed,

"well deserves our reverence and regard, whose venerable walls, solemn chambers, and diversified history can reveal beauties, suggest associations, and elicit remembrances, at once so fair, so national, and so grandly great."

It is scarcely credible that such a building, bound up as it is with a stirring episode in English history—within whose walls, moreover, it can scarcely be doubted that Shakespeare trod—can be allowed to perish at the hands of the housebreaker.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

The pamphlet on Crosby Hall by Mr. E. L. Carlos, referred to by MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS, was noticed and largely quoted from in *The Mirror* of 5 Jan., 1833. Reference is also there made to an engraving of Crosby Hall; see *Mirror*, vol. ix. p. 329. I do not possess this volume.

In *The Literary World* of 15 June, 1839, a short report, signed "T. J.," was given of a lecture delivered in Crosby Hall on the old mansions and baronial halls of England by John Britton, F.S.A. The lecturer evidently devoted a considerable portion of his time to a description of Crosby Hall.

An engraving of the interior of Crosby Hall, accompanied by three or four columns of letterpress, appeared in *The Penny Magazine* of 30 Nov. to 31 Dec., 1832.

A letter by the present writer, drawing attention to the unique associations of Crosby Hall with several notable Northamptonshire families, was published in *The Northampton Herald* of 14 June last. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

HALESOWEN, WORCESTERSHIRE (10 S. vii. 470).—In Lewis's 'County Atlas,' 1842 (the only reference I have at hand), Halesowen is represented as a detached part of Shropshire. Though that county appears to have no other, the Birmingham district is rich in examples of "discreteness" in counties: bits of Staffordshire and Warwickshire lying in Worcestershire, and the latter county and Gloucestershire being wonderfully intermixed about Chipping Camden. Similar cases occur in many parts of England: I live myself in a part of Hertfordshire surrounded by Bucks. Most, if not all, of these detached parts have for administrative purposes been united to their enveloping county by orders of the Local Government Board in the course of the latter part of the nineteenth century.

The origin of detached parts is briefly discussed in Pollock and Maitland's 'History of British Law,' 2nd ed., pp. 533, 556; but I know of no thorough investigation of the subject. When the invaluable analyses of Domesday Book in the 'Victoria County Histories' are complete, an exhaustive study of detached parts will be a simpler matter than it has yet been. The commonly accepted explanation, that they are detached parts of great estates, may sometimes be true; but I very much doubt if it is at all a general explanation. I have shown in the case of Caversfield, a detached part of Bucks, that this explanation does not apply (*Records Bucks Arch. Soc.*, ix. 104–19, and *Home Counties Magazine*, vi. 134–44); and I suspect that in many cases discreteness is more ancient than great estates. It is certainly more ancient than the Norman Conquest. A. MORLEY DAVIES.

Winchmore Hill, Amersham.

Hales-Owen together with Oldbury was at one time a part of Shropshire, in the same manner that Farlow, near Stottesden, Salop, was a part of Herefordshire. I think the exchanges were made about 1848, but application to the Clerk to the County Council of Worcestershire will no doubt receive a reply. See 6 S. iii. 293, 455.

Pigott's county maps of the early nineteenth century, show the extent of this place and district, which formed part of Shropshire. In 1824, according to Gregory ('Shropshire Gazetteer'), there were 1,472 houses and 8,187 inhabitants in the Shropshire part of Hales-Owen (the entire parish had 10,946 inhabitants); so that it was considerably more than an outlying portion of a Shropshire estate.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

Hales-Owen (St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist) is a parish comprising the market town of Hales-Owen, in the Hales-Owen Division of the hundred of Brimstree, a detached portion of the county of Salop. It stood within a part of Shropshire, insulated between Worcester and Stafford; but by the operation of a statute passed in 1844 it now forms part of Worcestershire. The poet Shenstone was buried here. For a more detailed account see Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary of England,' vol. ii., and 'Murray's Handbook to Worcester,' p. 34. ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

"FITERES" = RAGS' (10 S. vii. 509).—It is quite easy to find this word in 'N.E.D.,' when it is once understood that in all such

words the consonant is doubled in later English. The 'N.E.D.' accordingly gives *fitters* as a sb. pl., meaning fragments, pieces, atoms, with six quotations; as well as *fitter*, verb, to break into small fragments, and the pp. *fittered*, ragged, wearing rags. It is encouraging to find that this great dictionary has been, for once, consulted; it will be still more encouraging to find, some day, that it has been consulted successfully.

The 'E.D.D.' also has "*fitters*, sb. pl., fragments, pieces, tatters; Yks., Lanc., Linc." WALTER W. SKEAT.

This is a well-authenticated word, of frequent occurrence in early English writers, and still in use in various dialects. Ample information is supplied in the 'N.E.D.' and in the 'E.D.D.,' those two much-neglected works, under the word 'Fitters.'

In consulting the 'N.E.D.' one should remember that words are regularly entered under their modern, not under their obsolete form, whenever, as in this case, the word has survived. A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

H. P. L. will find 'Fitters' in the 'N.E.D.' Curiously enough, another illustration of the word is given at p. 519 of the same number of 'N. & Q.,' where, in the review of 'Hakluytus Posthumus,' vol. xx., the expression "beaten to fitters" is quoted.

T. F. D.

The passage from Myrc occurs in the course of an examination on the seven deadly sins; and Mr. Edward Peacock, who edited the 'Instructions for Parish Priests' for the E.E.T.S., glossed *fyted* as "fitted=well fitting, or, perhaps, well matched as to diversity of colour"—a very unusual mode of denoting a contrast.

ST. SWITHIN.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vii. 489).—The lines beginning,

> The heart two chambers hath,

are a translation of a German poem by Hermann Neumann.

A version by Mr. T. W. H. Rolleston, commencing,

> Two chambers hath the heart:
> There dwelling,
> Live Joy and Pain apart,

appeared in *Kottabos*, a now extinct magazine that emanated from Trinity College, Dublin; and they will be found in the recently published 'Echoes from Kottabos,' edited by Dr. *R. Y. Tyrrell and myself* (Grant Richards).

EDWARD SULLIVAN.

The original is a poem by Hermann Neumann, 'Das Herz,' beginning,

> Zwei Kammern hat das Herz,
> Drin wohnen
> Die Freude und der Schmerz.

S. B.

In a small volume of poems entitled 'Chambers Twain,' by Ernest Radford (published by Elkin Mathews, Vigo Street), the following little song appears to be a translation from Hermann Neumann:—

> The Heart hath chambers twain,
> Wherein
> Dwell Joy and Pain.
>
> Joy in his chamber stirs,
> While Pain
> Sleeps on in hers.
>
> Oh Joy, refrain, refrain!
> Speak low:
> You may awaken Pain.

It is possible that the poem MR. LAMBERT has set to music may be another translation from the same source. E. I. WISDOM.

With respect to the line quoted by W. A. M. at 10 S. vii. 508, depicting the daughter of Pharaoh as

> Walking in style by the banks of the Nile,

it must, I think, be identical with one forming part of some verses which, many years ago, I heard recited by the late Mr. Percy Doyle. He entitled them 'Verses by a Milesian,' and, if my memory can be trusted, they ran thus:—

> On Egypt's shores, contagious to the Nile,
> King Pharaoh's daughter came to bathe in style,
> When, as she coursed along to dry her skin,
> She spied the cot they'd put young Moses in,
> And to her ladies cried in accents wild,
> "Och, murther, maids, which o' ye owns the child?"

G. E. C.

The whole poem from which W. A. M. incorrectly quotes is printed at 3 S. i. 134.

W. C. B.

[MR. G. BONING and MR. CECIL CLARKE also thanked for replies.]

The answer to MR. LIONEL SCHANK's query is that the quotation forms ll. 131 and 132 of Wordsworth's 'Ode, Intimations of Immortality.' The first line is not quite correctly given; it should run:—

> And custom lie upon thee with a weight,

R. A. POTTS.

[MR. T. BAYNE and T. F. D. also refer to Wordsworth.]

The correct text of K. E. F.'s quotation is:—

> Did I but purpose to embark with Thee,
> On the smooth Surface of a Summer's Sea;

While gentle Zephyrs play in prosp'rous Gales;
And Fortune's favour fills the swelling Sails:
But would forsake the Ship, and make the Shoar,
When the Winds whistle, and the Tempests roar?

It is to be found in Matthew Prior's poem 'Henry and Emma,' fourth speech of Emma, ll. 3–8. R. A. POTTS.

COX'S ORANGE PIPPINS (10 S. vii. 508).—Dr. Robert Hogg's 'Fruit Manual' says:—

"This excellent variety was raised at Colnbrook Lawn, near Slough, Bucks, by a Mr. Cox, who was formerly a brewer at Bermondsey, and who retired to Colnbrook Lawn, where he devoted the remaining years of his life to gardening pursuits. The apple originated in 1830, and is said to have been from a pip of Ribston pippin."

'GARD. CHRON.'

[MR. ROBERT WALTERS also thanked for reply.]

'LINCOLNSHIRE FAMILY'S CHEQUERED HISTORY': WALSH FAMILY (10 S. vii. 349, 497).—I should not call 'The History and Fate of Sacrilege' "an almost forgotten book." Many a man knows of it "in the deep of his heart," but refrains from chattering about it, for very good and charitable reasons. Perhaps nobody who owns two acres of land, to say nothing of the cow, could feel quite sure that he was clear of the guilt on which Sir Henry Spelman chose to enlarge. An edition of the work, with an introductory essay, was published by Joseph Masters in 1846, and I am not quite sure that it has not been recently reprinted. I believe that my copy of the 1846 issue cost 1l., second-hand. A former owner has written on the half-title page:—

"This is not a book for anybody to see, there being very objectionable parts in it—in the Introductory Essay chiefly. It contains, however, some startling facts."

Messrs. Neale and Webb were, I believe, the "Two Priests" who were answerable for the essay and for the editing of Masters' reprint. ST. SWITHIN.

LOWE AND WRIGHT (10 S. vii. 489).—The address of Viscountess Sherbrooke is Sherbrooke, Whyteleaf, Surrey.

WM. JAGGARD.

"WAX AND CURNELS" (10 S. vii. 267, 338, 497).—My mother, a Bristol woman, born in 1807, always used to speak of "waxen kernels." The spelling is mine. The explanation is hers: "Kernels under the jaw, of the consistency of pack-wax." This last word, which has varieties of form and spelling, is explained in the 'Dialect Dictionary' *sub voce* 'Pax-wax.'

V.H.I.L.I.C.I.V.

MUSICAL GENIUS: IS IT HEREDITARY? (10 S. vii. 170, 236, 433.)—MR. BRESLAR'S reply is not entirely free from inaccuracies. Braham had three sons on the stage (Charles, Augustus, and Hamilton), but his daughter was certainly never an actress, or a public performer of any kind, and she married the Earl of Waldegrave, not the Duke of St. Albans.

Then the authors of the 'Rejected Addresses' were not Albert and Horace Smith, but James and Horace Smith.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

GOOD KING WENCESLAUS (10 S. vii. 426).—The whole text of our Christmas carol about King Wenceslaus rendered last year into Cech by Prof. Zeithammer, and edited in the first verse by MR. MARCHANT, has already been translated into Cech, and printed, together with the English original, by Dr. Jos. Kalousek in the Bohemian "Zeitschrift," *Casopis Musea Kralovstvi Ceskeho* of 1900 (at Prague). It may perhaps be worth while to compare this earlier rendering of the first verse, which is a literal prose translation (in eight lines):—

Dobry kral Vaclav vyhledl ven
Ve svatek sv. Stepana
Kdy snih lezel kol kolem
Hluboky, sypky a rovny
Jasne svitil mesic te noci
Avsak mraz byl kruty,
Kdyz chudy clovek prisel pred zraky,
Sbiraje zimni topivo.

The English original of this carol, as shown by Prof. Morfill and the late Sir John Stainer, was first written by J. Mason Neale, and based upon a mediæval Latin legend of S. Wenceslaus (cf. the quoted *Casopis*, pp. 113–18). H. K.

THE "GOLDEN ANGEL" IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD (10 S. vii. 470).—The fourth edition of Dr. Howell's 'History....of the Monarchs of England' was "printed by Abel Swalle, and Sold by James Adamson, at the Angel and Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1694." WM. NORMAN.

Plumstead.

ADMIRAL CHRIST EPITAPH (10 S. vi. 425, 517; vii. 38, 475).—The supposed similarity of this epitaph and Tennyson's 'Crossing the Bar' was the subject of criticism, in which Prof. Kynaston took part, reported in *The Durham University Journal*, 1893, x. 116, to which I alluded at 10 S. vi. 517. According to a recent newspaper paragraph, Miss Edith Milner sent a copy of the Selby verses to Tennyson, who was "much struck

by the idea," and she claims that "Admiral Christ" suggested the "Pilot"; see, *e.g.*, 'The Torquay Directory,' 27 Feb., 1907.

The following previous references in 'N. & Q.' do not seem to have been hitherto collected: 4 S. vi. 45, 105, 224, 261; 6 S. ii. 285; 7 S. vi. 25, 117, 238, 333; xi. 500; xii. 43, 78, 510; 8 S. i. 76, 278, 382; v. 38; xii. 112; 9 S. vi. 47. W. C. B.

As the following references to this epitaph, which I have copied from time to time, have not yet appeared in 'N. & Q.,' they may perhaps be added to the already long list:—

1. Altar-tomb in Hatfield Churchyard, Herts, to Mr. James Willson, died 4 Jan., 1703, aged 50.

2. Memorial in North Meols Church, Lancs, to Capt. John Grayson, died 1749, aged 49.

3. Tomb in All Saints' Churchyard, Hartford, to Frances Wells, died 20 Dec., 1766, aged 44.

4. Headstone in Fobbing Churchyard to Wm. Bogue, lighterman, died 10 Sept., 1849, aged 59. CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

On p. 95 of "Three Treatises....By Edwards Reynolds....London, 1632," one reads:—

"Secondly, labour ever to *get Christ into thy ship*, hee will checke every tempest, and calme every vexation that growes upon thee. When thou shalt consider that his truth, and person, and honor is imbarked in the same vessell with thee, thou maist safely resolve on one of these, either he will be my Pilot in the ship, or my planke in the Sea to carry me safe to Land."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE LYRICS (10 S. v. 429, 474; vi. 517).—Mr. L. C. Braun's March Catalogue (17, Denmark Street, Charing Cross Road, W.C.) contained an offer (No. 263) of the following book:—

"Chinese Poetry: being the Collection of Ballads, Sagas, Hymns, and other Pieces known as the Shih Ching, or Classic of Poetry. Metrically translated by C. F. R. Allen." 8vo, 1891.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

"LIFE-STAR" FOLK-LORE (10 S. vii. 129, 196, 257).—For three days preceding the death of Thomas Aquinas a brilliant star was visible above his abbey, but it disappeared at his passing away (Collin de Plancy, 'Dictionnaire critique des Reliques et des Images miraculeuses,' 1822, tom. iii. *p. 160).*

How deeply ingrained in the Chinese mind is the habit of associating the fall of a meteor with the loss of a great personage, is attested by the frequent use of the expression "The general's star has fallen to the ground," with reference to a general's death. On this subject the erudite Sie Chung-Chi discourses:—

"High functionaries of eminence, ancient and modern, have their fates coinciding with those of the stars in the heavens [for which belief see my letter on 'The Constellations of the Far East' in *Nature*, 5 Oct., 1893, pp. 541-3]. Thus such distinguished worthies as Chu-Ko Liang (died A.D. 234), Tsu Ti (d. 321), Ma Sui (8th cent.), and Wu Yuen-Hang (assassinated *c.* 815), had each of them his death foretold by a falling star. But, in spite of numberless stars that have fallen since the world began, they seem to decrease not a jot. Do you suppose, then, they come again to life and thrive as mankind does? The stars in the heavens, methinks, correspond in nature to the stones in the earth; the stones in mountains and seas can never be exhausted, however industrious people take them away; as the stones persist in reappearing after their seeming extirpation, so the stars will continue to be."—'Wu-tsah-tsu,' 1610, Japanese edition, 1661, tom. i. fol. 22a.

As regards the Tan-we (see the second reference), we are told in Hazlitt, 'Faiths and Folk-lore,' 1905, vol. ii. p. 580, as follows:

"This appeareth, says Mr. Davis, to our seeming, in the lower region of the air, straight and long, not much unlike a glaive, moves or shoots directly and level (as who shall say I 'll hit), but far more slowly than falling stars. It lighteneth all the air and ground where it passeth, lasteth three or four miles or more, for aught is known, because no man seeth the rising or beginning of it; and when it falls to the ground, it sparkleth and lighteth all about. These commonly announce the death or decease of freeholders by falling on their lands.....The 'Cambrian Register,' 1796, p. 431, observes: 'It is a very commonly-received opinion that within the diocese of St. David's, a short space before a death, a light is seen proceeding from the house, and sometimes .....from the very bed where the sick person lies, and pursues its way to the church where he or she is to be interred, precisely in the same track in which the funeral is afterwards to follow. This light is called Canwyll Corpt, or the Corpse Candle.'"

From H. F. Feilberg s letter in *Folk-lore*, vol. vi. 1895, p. 293, the same superstition appears to prevail in Denmark, where it is held, "If a corpse candle be small, but red and bright, it is that of a child; the candle of a grown-up man or woman is larger, but paler; that of an aged person is blue." This account varies somewhat from that which MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL gives.

The following quotation will suffice to show that the Japanese have had a superstition about this form of the ignis fatuus:—

"*Hitotama* (literally, man-soul) is a light with an orbicular, flat head and a long tail, giving it a resemblance to a ladle. It is bluish-white with a

slightly reddish tinge. It moves slowly thirty to forty feet above the ground, and vacillates irregularly. When it falls, it breaks, loses light, and looks like a gluten-cake boiled to excess. Where it has fallen, a host of small black beetles is found, in the shape of small chafers or whirl-wigs, but their exact nature is unknown. Sometimes there is a person conscious at the time of the exit of his own 'soul' and talking about something which he has just felt going out of one of his ears. Such a one will die a few days—or more than ten days—after the event. It must not be presumed, however, that every dying man's 'soul' has necessarily to appear out of his body."—Terashima, 'Wakan San sai Dzue,' 1713, reprint 1906, p. 633.

In another Japanese work, 'Shûkai Shô,' 1591, tome i. chap. xix., any one who may happen to behold a *hitotama* unexpectedly, is instructed to fasten at once the lower corner of his or her garment, uttering at the same time a folk-verse meaning "A soul have I seen now, though knowing not whose it is; yet I assure you I've stayed it, tied in my garment." Cf. my letter 'On Chinese Beliefs about the North' in *Nature*, 8 Nov., 1894, p. 32.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

KIRKSTEAD CHAPEL, LINCS (10 S. vii. 446).—For a 'Memoir relating to the Estate at Kirkstead, in Lincolnshire, lately restored to the Dissenters,' see *The Monthly Repository*, 1813, p. 81 *et seq.*; for further particulars see 'Lincoln,' by John Saunders, jun., 1834, ii, 79; and for previously unprinted matter, and black-and-white drawings, see *Antiquarian Notes*, 1904, vol. iii. p. 77 *et seq.* For the ministerial succession, and photograph of interior of the chapel (taken through the keyhole!), see 'Vestiges of Protestant Dissent,' 1897, pp. 123–4. Mr. HEBB will find copies of the *Repository* and of 'Vestiges'—issued only to subscribers—at Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square; and of *Antiquarian Notes* at the Guildhall Library. The large estate and the chapel, opened in 1821, have from that time been in Unitarian hands. Dr. John Taylor, the eminent Hebraist, was minister in the abbey chapel from 1715 to 1733. The present minister to the congregation is the venerable and venerated Rev. Robert Holden, who was appointed to the charge in 1858. GEO. EYRE EVANS.

Ty Tringad, Aberystwyth.

"HOASSEKYNS" (10 S. vii. 425).—Your correspondent apparently reads the diminutive *-kin* in the above. The suffix is the modern *-kind*, the meaning of the testator having been to divide *the horses of other description than those named. Had he* lived in an earlier age, he would have written "other kyns hors," and, in a still earlier, "ōðres cünnes hors," where "kyns" is the gen. sing. H. P. L.

PRINCESS ROYAL: EARLIEST USE OF THE TITLE (10 S. vii. 469).—I cannot say when the Princess Mary, daughter of King Charles I., first bore the title; but she is referred to as Princess Royal from 1647 onwards in the 'Calendars of State Papers.' See, *e.g.*, 'Cal. S. P. Dom., 1645–7,' at pp. 525, 577, and 'Cal. S. P. Dom., 1660–61,' at p. 52. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

In Miss Strickland's 'Tudor and Stuart Princesses,' in the original preface to the 'Stuart Princesses,' it is stated that the eldest daughter of King Charles I. was the first lady who inherited the title of Princess Royal of Great Britain at her birth, and this she never relinquished.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

The distinction between the eldest daughter of the king and her sisters dates back at least to 1350, though the title of Princess Royal does not. The Act 25 Ed. III. st. 5, cap. 2, declares the offences which are to be adjudged treason, and one of them is "si homme violast la compaigne le Roi on leisnesce fill le Roi nient marie" (if any one shall violate the king's consort or his eldest daughter unmarried).

The reason for the distinction lies in the fact that the eldest daughter may possibly inherit the crown on failure of male issue, and is therefore regarded by the law with greater respect than her sisters. R. S. B.

"GULA AUGUSTI" (10 S. v. 408, 499; vi. 15, 72, 135; vii. 257, 313, 394).—The various names by which the August festival was known point to a time long anterior to these names, when the festival was celebrated in Celtic countries. August was then one of the quarter seasons of the old Celtic year, when the cattle were passed through fire, and various fire rites were performed to secure the fertility of the land and crops.

Anatole le Braz in 'The Land of Pardons' describes in a very graphic manner a survival of this ancient custom; and it is a significant fact that though the present ceremony takes place on St. John the Baptist's Day (24 June), the first day of August was the *original* day on which the miraculous transportation of the finger of St. John took place from Normandy to Traoun Mériadec, in Brittany,

a few years before the rebuilding of the old Church in 1540, on the site of a still older building.

Prof. Rhys in his Hibbert Lectures points out that

"at Lyons (the ancient Lugduna) the 1st of August was the day when the festival was held, probably simply superseding, in name mostly, an older feast held on that day in honour of Lug."

This festival corresponded to the Irish Lugnassad, called after the Celtic sun-hero Lug.

He also says :—

"The echoes of a feast or fair on the 1st of August have not yet died out in Wales, where one still speaks of 'Gwyl Awst,' which would now mean only the August Festival, though, according to the analogy of other names, it should be rendered the Feast of August."

The evident confusion existing as to whether the word *gwyl* means the eve of a feast or the feast day itself may have arisen from the fact that the Celtic summer festival began the night before, when all fires were extinguished and the bonfire made ready to be lit next day by new fire direct from heaven. The descent of the new fire caused the greatest excitement in Brittany, the people shouting "An tan, an tan!" ("The fire, the fire!") and expecting miracles to be performed.

In the churchwardens' accounts (1491) of St. Edmund at Sarum we have

"the charge of 1*d.* for coals to make Holy Fire on *Easter Eve:* all lights were then quenched, and fresh fire drawn from flint, and distributed by hallowed tapers."

In earlier Celtic days the fire was obtained by the friction of wood; and at Florence the ceremony of bringing down fresh fire by means of an artificial dove can still be seen every Easter.

At the time of the Inquisition P.M. of Humphrey de Bohun (1299) the term "Gule of August" was used as a fixed date. We read that ten virgators were paid 27*s.* 6*d.* for their labour from St. John the Baptist's Day to the Gule of August (*i.e.*, 38 days), and 50*s.* 1*d.* from that date to Michaelmas, being rather more money for the latter than the former period (taking Gule of August to be 1 August).

Prof. Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary,' ed. 1901, gives the word Yule as modern English, and refers to A.-S. *iula*, *gēola*, the name of a month. He adds: "December was called *se ærra geōla*, the former yule; and January *se æftera geōla*, the latter yule." He pointed out at 10 S. vi. 15 that the Welsh *Gwyl* is merely the Latin *vigilia done into Welsh.* This word occurs in Chaucer, 'C.T.,' 379, and in his dictionary he describes *Vigil* as the eve before a feast, so called because originally kept by watching through the night.

Has the A.-S. *gēola* any connexion with the F. *gule* and L. *gula?* T. S. M.

Du Cange says :—

"Gula Augusti, initium mensis Augusti, *Le Gule d'August.* In Statuto Edw. III. 31, 14: 'Averagium æstivale fieri debet inter Hokedai [quindenam Paschæ, *Hocktide*] et Gulam Augusti.' Utitur Willelmus Armoricus, in Philippi Augusti anno 1219 (Kennetti 'Glossar.' ad calc. 'Antiquit. Ambrosden.'). Charta ann. 1204, in Reg. 31, Chartoph. reg., fol. 82, col. i.: 'Domino regi dono D marchas argenti reddendas, duas partes ad prox. festum S. Johannis, et tertiam partem ad festum S. Petri, in Gula Augusti proximi.' *En goule Aoust*, in Reg. Phil. Pulc. 50, ch. 92; Charta ann. 1281, ex chartul. S. Dion., pag. 436. *Le jour de feste S. Pere en Goule Aoust.*"

The reference to *gula* by William of Armorica, or Brittany, points once more to the Celtic origin of the word.

As the feast (Celtic) begins and ends with nightfall, the Rev. E. H. Jones and I are in accord. For *Al yr Wyl* (a misprint in the citation from him) read *ar yr wyl.* MR. E. S. DODGSON will not ask me, a Welsh-speaking Welshman, to agree that *gwyl* is derived from *gula:* the contrary is the truth —*gula* (late) from *gwyl*, which (earlier) came, as ecclesiastical Welsh generally, from Latin. The Julian calendar was then current; and for fairs, feasts, &c., we still keep the Old Style, especially in country places.

H. H. JOHNSON.

Rennes.

B.V.M. AND THE BIRTH OF CHILDREN (10 S. vii. 325, 377, 417, 437).—In the priory of Sinningthwaite, in Yorkshire, they had "the arm of St. Margaret and the tunic of St. Bernard, believed to be good for women lying in" (quoted from 'Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII.,' x. 141, in *The Yorksh. Archæol. Journ.*, xvi. 440n.). W. C. B.

TOWNS UNLUCKY FOR KINGS (10 S. vii. 29, 74, 212).—Lincoln having been mentioned at the last reference, it may be stated that this town is called "Nichole" in 'The Brut; or, the Chronicles of England.'

H. P. L.

"FRITTARS OR GREAVES" (10 S. vii. 426) I distinctly remember an old woman calling the scraps left after the lard has been extracted "greaves." They are now, I think, generally called "crackling," and were much enjoyed when eaten with oat cake. This would be in Westmorland dialect. M. N.

"BELL-COMB" FOR RINGWORM (10 S. vii. 206, 336).—In Herts, where I was a curate from 1880 to 1887, "bell-comb" was considered sure to prevent shingles round the waist from meeting, the popular belief being that if they met, the patient was sure to die.

M.A.OXON.

"KIDNAPPER" (10 S. vii. 345).—There must have been something in kidnapping more than the mere name, for nearly sixty years ago children in my native village near Derby were warned to beware of kidnappers before going out to the woods or on the moors blackberrying or bilberrying. They were told, "Stick together, or th' kidnapper will catch yer." This was intended to have the same effect as "Boney is coming for you."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

TOOKE AND HALLEY FAMILIES (10 S. vii. 445).—On p. 64 of Mr. W. B. Gerish's biography of Chauncy it is stated that James Tooke, of Hertford, one of the auditors of the Courts of Wards and Liveries, died in 1655, and was buried at Essendon. Further information respecting the Tooke family will be found at this reference.

MATILDA POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengeo.

ECHIDNA (10 S. vi. 490; vii. 356).—The mythological monster was the same with ἔχιδνα. The monster probably got her name from the viper. It is not likely that the viper was called ἔχιδνα from the monster. Hesiod was the first to mention Echidna and her amours with Typhaon and others, whereby she produced the dogs Orthos and Cerberus, the Hydra, the Nemean lion, and other marvellous animals. See the 'Theogony,' ll. 295–330. Spenser evidently remembers these lines of Hesiod in his 'Faerie Queene,' book vi. canto vi. stanzas 9, 10, 11. And he adds another monster to the progeny of Typhaon and Echidna, for he says:—

> Of that commixtion they did then beget
> This hellish dog, that hight the Blatant Beast.

E. YARDLEY.

"MULATTO" (10 S. vii. 68, 116).—I suspect this word to be of learned origin, and that MR. MAYHEW will find it was really formed out of mediæval Lat. *mulatus*, like Fr. *épiscopat*, *avocat*, *annate*, *disparate*, and *baccalauréat*. Under 'Mulati' Ducange has: "Dicuntur ii qui ex parentibus Africanis et Indis mixtim nati sunt; a *mulus*, at notum est, quod sit ex asino et equa"; and he cites its use in a document of 1582. This looks as if the word had been applied by Italian or Spanish priests to the issue of European and African alliances. In the same paper "*mestizus*, a mestizo," occurs, which is stated to be a cross between a Spaniard and an American aboriginal.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

"PASSIVE RESISTER" (10 S. iv. 508; v. 32, 77).—In 'The Rock Ahead,' a novel by the late Edmund Yates, published in 1868, book ii. chap. vi., is: "Nor did he content himself with passive resistance, but went straight to Lord Ticehurst," &c.

W. B. H.

"FIRE": "FIRE OUT" (10 S. vii. 308).—The 'O.E.D.' says the use of these expressions in the sense noted is a piece of U.S. slang, and questions its derivation from the military term illustrated in the quotation, "The enemy, being first fired out of their stronghold, were taken." C. C. B.

Shakespeare uses this expression in his Sonnet CXLIV. (last line):—

> Yet this shall I ne'er know, but live in doubt,
> Till my bad angel fire my good one out.

J. H. MACMICHAEL.

'SOBRIQUETS AND NICKNAMES' (10 S. vii. 366, 430).—Mr. Frey's useful book will doubtless come to a new edition. Here are two emendations.

Nine sobriquets are given for W. Pitt, but the best of all is omitted: "the pilot that weathered the storm."

Cobbett was not nicknamed "Boney Cobbett" because of an admiration for Bonaparte. The name arose from his freak over the bones of Thomas Paine, and the epithet lasted as long as he lived. So did the bones themselves, for they were among his goods offered for sale after his death. Cobbett was also nicknamed "Peter Porcupine," after the pen-name which he adopted in Philadelphia. EDWARD SMITH.

Blue or Blue-skin Dick=Richard Culmer, an extremist of the Civil War period, sometime minister in Thanet. "One of his peculiarities was a distaste for black, and his habit of wearing a blue gown" ('D.N.B.,' vol. xiii. p. 286). EDWARD PEACOCK.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND (10 S. vii. 427).—Your correspondent may be interested to know that an account of this school, accompanied by an engraving, appeared in *The Mirror* of 21 Feb., 1835.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The First Publishers of Truth. Edited by Norman Penney. With Introduction by Thomas Hodgkin. (Headley Brothers.)

FEW would probably be able to ascertain from the main title only the character and contents of this substantial volume. It was originally issued in the form of supplements to the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, and consists of early records of the introduction of Quakerism into England and Wales. These records were collected two centuries ago, and have long "slumbered," says Mr. Hodgkin, in manuscript form.

The records are given under the heading of various counties and towns, and are full of accounts of the first to be "convinced" and the sufferings of the faithful. At Cambridge we find complaints of rude "scollers (who are taught, but not off the Lord)," who tumbled and moiled divers of the faithful in the nasty and loathsome channels in the streets. The spelling is often quaint, and there is occasionally historical matter of interest; but we cannot pretend to be interested in the numerous repetitions of pious phraseology, which show a rather self-satisfied air in many cases. The Quakers seem to have been very ready to recognize special judgments on people who did not believe as they did, in spite of the warning Scripture gives concerning such conclusions. Still, they were deeply tried, and strongly faithful against all attacks. At Colchester the mayor in 1670 had their meeting house "twice planked and bricked up." At Oxford they fared as badly as at Cambridge; for after being whipped as vagrants, and sent away, they met "some scholars, and were moved to speak to them, who fell on them very Violently, and drew ym into Iohns Colledge, where they tyed ym back to back and pumped water on ym, untill they were almost stifled." In spite of these persecutions, cases of backsliding were rare among the Quakers.

At the end of the account of Warwickshire we came across Solomon Eccles, or Eagles, who "passed through Smithfield with his body naked, and a pan of Fire and Brimstone burning on his head, calling to the People to Repent." The editor has an appendix on this practice (called in a tract "Going Naked a Sign"), to which George Fox refers several times, and never, apparently, with disapproval. It was naturally a form of protest or prophecy a good deal criticized.

Admirable zeal is shown throughout the book in verifying and collecting names and facts, and there are several useful addenda at the end, dealing with "some ancient words and phrases used" and other matters. The most interesting of these is the abstract of 'Penal Laws affecting Early Friends in England.' The Vagrancy Act, which allowed severe whipping, was commonly employed against them; they disturbed various ministers of religion, refused honour to magistrates, and paid many "Sunday shillings" for not attending church, fines at Bristol under this head reaching, apparently, the large sum of 16,660*l.* in 1683.

On the whole, the movement does not seem to have attracted the educated classes. Most of the accounts here are obviously genuine, but rather dull. They do not reach the level of Elwood, *Milton's friend*, and his book.

Archæologia Æliana; or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Third Series. Vol. II. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Reid & Co.)

By far the most important paper in this volume is 'The Flail and its Varieties,' by Dr. T. M. Allison. It is not only very interesting in itself, but is also of great value as a step towards a history of agricultural implements which is much needed, for it is hardly an exaggeration to say that we know hardly anything except of those of quite modern origin. This is to be deplored, for we are well assured that invention and improvement were going on from the earliest times until the mechanical discoveries of the eighteenth century, and that the desire to have implements suited for daily toil, so as to make it as little irksome as possible, stimulated our field-workers to try experiments, and to widen their thoughts far beyond the limits of their daily drudgery. This may be pretty obvious to most of us at the present day, but there have been many who imagined that before Bacon taught people the contrary, every one believed in the futility of trying experiments. Of course the fact ought to have been obvious to all who had examined mediæval sculpture, or compared the methods of house-building where the dates of various structures were known, that there had been a continual growth in workmanship, a desire to save labour and to add to comfort.

Dr. Allison, though he does not dwell on the philosophy of the subject, has told in small compass, but in a most lucid manner, how grain, and especially wheat, was from the first adapted to the requirements of man. While it remained in the husk it was useless, but some time or other in the long past it occurred to the dawning intellect to pick up the shredded grains that were scattered at his feet and taste them. After this it was soon found that they were good for food, so he set to work first, it may be, to rub them out with his hands, then to beat them with a stick—we have said "he," but this first process was probably done by women while the men were engaged in hunting. A genius at length awoke to the idea that beating with a stick was a slow process, and painfully laborious also, for the thrasher had to kneel or crouch down so as to bring his weapon in line with the ears of corn. It may be that one day he came upon a half-broken stick of tough fibre, and used it in a standing posture; but this could last for only a very short time, as the stick would soon break in two, but its use had supplied the world with a new idea. The man took two sticks and joined them loosely together by a thong of the skin of some beast that had been killed in hunting. Very awkwardly he managed this at first, for he would not know what were the proper lengths of the shaft and swivel; but the idea soon became common property, and the flail would be developed much as it was known before the steam-engine was invented and the old implement became useless, only to be stored with other by-past things in the collections of the antiquary.

In hot countries the flail, it would appear, was never or rarely used. There the plan was, at least since the ox was domesticated, to acquire the grain by driving the animals over the straw; but, so far as we are aware, this method has not been resorted to in Northern climes. We have the best reason for believing that the flail was in

use in these islands from prehistoric times until the middle of the last century; and in some remote places it is used even now occasionally, as shown by recent contributions in our pages. It is not generally known that a kind of flail is used by the Japanese, of which an interesting engraving is given by Dr. Allison. It is not identical with any of those of Europe, but all had probably a common origin, though a people so intelligent may well have produced an instrument so simple without extraneous suggestion.

Dr. Allison's article is by far the most important in the volume, but there are others of no little interest. Mr. R. Oliver Heslop communicates some papers which help to throw light upon the disturbed state of the north of England after the victory of Flodden. Mr. J. Pattison Gibson has written a good paper on two burial cists of the bronze time recently found in the park which once encompassed "pleasant Dilston Hall," the seat of the third Lord Derwentwater, the head of the Northern house of Radcliffe, who was put to death in 1716 for his loyalty to the house of Stuart in the previous year. Mr. Gibson, however, should not have spoken of 'Lord Derwentwater's Good-Night' as an "old Northumbrian ballad." It was written about 1807 by Robert Surtees, the author of 'Bartram's Dirge' and 'Sir John le Spring.'

Mr. H. H. E. Craster publishes a portion of a Northern Roll of Arms which does not appear to have before found its way into print.

WE have received from Messrs. Routledge another volume of their valuable "Miniature Reference Library." This is a *Dictionary of the Bible*, by Albert M. Hyamson. It is carefully compiled, and the various descriptions are so compact that it is a useful work to keep in one's library for rapid reference by the side of larger works. In the preface it is stated that "an endeavour has been made to adopt a strictly impartial attitude." Surely in a dictionary pure and simple no such "endeavour" should be required; all one seeks for is an alphabetical arrangement such as the book gives, with a trustworthy summary from the Bible and other sources.

IN *The Fortnightly Review* the first four articles concern politics at home and abroad. Mr. David Balsillie follows with a paper on 'Mr. R. J. Campbell and the New Theology,' which mingles blame with praise. Mr. Campbell is assured that his theology, in spite of its leanings towards F. W. H. Myers's point of view, "has a strongly scientific flavour." 'Suffragist Tactics, Past and Present,' by Mrs. Billington-Greig, a protagonist in the movement, should interest many people. Euripides said in one of his most philosophic plays that things were not equal for woman and man, the latter securing by his sex an unfair advantage. Miss Constance Smedley brings out this and much else concerning the modern woman and wife in a very interesting study of 'The Hedda Gabler of To-day,' which gives, after the stress of dispute concerning Ibsen, a fair idea of the lessons to be learnt from his drama. Mr. W. H. Mallock maintains that 'Dr. Beattie as an Economist' is not so original as he is supposed to be. What he has done is to amplify and correct orthodox economics as represented by the school of Mill. In 'Alfred Deakin' Mr. Richard Hain has an excellent subject, but deals rather with the political career than the personality which lies behind it. Mr. T. H. S. Escott's article on 'The Past, Present, and Future of the Middle Classes' is ostensibly a review of two English books and a French one, but really a general discussion with a few striking details of the changes visible to many people to-day. We cannot endorse some of Mr. Escott's parallels, but his main ideas are strikingly put. Mr. Douglas Ainslie has a set of sapphics on 'Life at Versailles,' a bold attempt in the original metre, which has occasionally and unavoidably, we think, a comic aspect in English. 'The Problem of the West Indies' is discussed by "Imperialist," and there is the usual chronicle of foreign affairs, dealing *inter alia* with the Hague Conference and the visit of English journalists to Germany.

The National Review this month is chiefly concerned with politics, and the Government comes in for strong censure, as does Sir John Fisher, who seems to us to be attacked with unusual bitterness. We have, however, no political views in these columns, though we think that politeness lends itself more readily to effective rebuke than some writers of the present day are aware. 'Missing Chapters in "The Garden that I Love"' is a charming article, but it is the only one that can be called literary in the issue. Mr. Bosworth Smith in 'Sunday' pleads for a better observance of the day. He thinks that till recently the English Sunday was a *via media* between the more Pharisaical and the more Puritanical views of the nature and obligations of the Sabbath, and that during the last few years "symptoms have appeared which, if they are allowed to go on unchecked, threaten to deprive the day of half its repose and of more than half its spiritual value." Mr. Bosworth Smith rather spoils his article by the preaching tone in which he indulges; and there is something to be said on the other side which he ignores. Mr. J. H. Schooling in 'The Householder's Nightmare' deals with the new law regarding servants which began to operate this month. He has, it seems to us, somewhat overstated his case, which he does not treat, we presume, with special legal knowledge. 'Re-Incarnation' is a curious and interesting article by Jean Delaire. It includes some striking summaries of present-day conclusions, but we fail, with some little knowledge of scientific research and thought, to understand the statement that "to-day it is generally admitted that '*mental and moral qualities are not transmitted to offspring.*'" The author of this sapient generalization has neglected some obvious sources of information provided by the new pursuit of eugenics.

The last page of the *Review* is a timely letter of protest by Lady Edward Cecil against the 'Index Expurgatorius' of the L.C.C.: "Last year, when the Radicals were in power, a long list of English classics was declared to be unsuitable for the young. This year, with a Conservative majority in control, 'Mary Barton,' by Mrs. Gaskell, has been added to them." The L.C.C. have also "black-listed" 'Dombey and Son,' 'Hypatia,' 'Peter Simple,' and the Grimms' 'Fairy Tales,' of which last they are preparing an expurgated edition. We feel inclined to print for the benefit of the L.C.C. a passage from Newman concerning secular literature which is both good English and good sense.

IN *The Cornhill* S. G. Tallentyre has a pleasant character-sketch of 'A Girl of the Reform Bill,' who lived to see many changes in social life, and preserved a serene wisdom through it all. Mr.

W. H. Fitchett begins a study 'Among the Mutiny Cities of India' with memories of Delhi. He has already written on the Mutiny, and has a gift for vivid presentation of historic scenes and events. Mr. E. V. Lucas in 'My Cousin the Bookbinder' imagines Lamb's cousin talking concerning Lamb with a sort of solid half-appreciation, praising Mary Lamb most of all, and introducing various events familiar to us in Elia's view of them. The cousin finds Gray's 'Elegy' beautifully clear and simple, which rather surprises us, for some of it is obscure, if not difficult. But perhaps he did not go deep into its meaning, and said it over like a creed, like the "professionizing moral men" of 'Ionica.'

Canon Barnett has an excellent and open-minded article on 'The Recreation of the People,' founded on his long experience of East London. He says that on the football fields or the race-courses the crowd of spectators is often 100,000 to 200,000 persons. As regards attendance at football matches this is a gross exaggeration. The Final Tie of the Association Cup, the most frequented event of all, has only exceeded 100,000 on the occasion when a Southern team was playing, and naturally attracted their supporters to the Crystal Palace. The present reviewer knows such crowds well, and thinks that the Canon hardly gives them sufficient credit for expert knowledge of, and keen interest in, the game.

In 'A Grammarian's Wedding' F. S. has a somewhat heavy parody of Browning, in which one of a class of pupils speaks of the marriage of their master to a girl-pupil. Common Latin phrases are explained in foot-notes, a sign of the degeneracy of the times. We should have thought that the clients of *The Cornhill* could translate "Omnia vincit" and "vicit Amor" without help. Major MacMunn in 'Outlaws of Yesterday' has a very interesting article about the new feeling of the Boers towards their old English foes. He finds merit in the fighters on both sides—an attitude which is now commoner than it was, and ought to have been possible earlier in this country. Mr. H. G. Hutchinson in 'The Footprint on the Sand' deals with sport and Devon men, which means that he is at his best. Sir Clements R. Markham has a pleasing paper on 'The Personality of Edward VI.,' and finds in his youthful journal remarkable powers which might well have blossomed into great kingship. 'The Christchurchman's Lament' is a really clever parody of Matthew Arnold's Oxford poem, in which R. A. K. dwells on the disturbing influence of the Pageant. The indefatigable Mr. A. C. Benson begins a new causerie entitled 'At Large,' in which he explains how he bought a remote house in the fens near Ely. Mr. Benson's introspective literature is beginning to pall upon us, we get so much of it. He feels that "we are put into the world.....to BE rather than to *do*." But "being" in this case seems to mean a fever for perpetual writing about the same sort of mind and character.

The Home Counties Magazine for July contains, as usual, much of interest to the Londoner who likes to go a short way outside the bricks and mortar. Mr. S. M. Kirkman in 'Notes on Carshalton, Surrey,' deals with a spot still largely unspoilt. It is noted that Ruskin had a pretty spring known as Lady Margaret's Pool properly cleaned at his own expense, the banks being laid *out, and 300l.* invested to provide for the maintenance of the whole. There is an account of the church of All Saints. 'Notes on Church Plate in the Diocese of London,' by Mr. Edwin Freshfield, jun., and 'Bulstrode,' by Mr. W. H. Wadham Powell, are interesting continuations of articles. 'Round Rochester with Dickens,' by Mr. E. Basil Lupton, deals with a familiar subject in rather a jejune style. We are much better pleased with well-illustrated articles on 'The Globe Play-House' and 'Early Churches in South Essex.' The editor's 'Chronicle of Paul's Cross' has reached the period 1520-31, and introduces the great figures of Luther and Erasmus.

THE Calendar of Wills proved in the Vice-Chancellor's Court at Cambridge (1501-1765), with a list of the Vice-Chancellors for that period, will shortly be issued by Mr. H. Roberts, of 2, Free School Lane, Cambridge. These wills are of much interest, as they contain those of such men as Lowndes and Wren, also of many of the famous printers and bookbinders during that period. There will be two editions, and eighteen large-paper copies with notes.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

J. T. F. ("Sow an action, reap a habit").—Attributed by Mr. D. Christie Murray to Charles Reade. See 9 S. xii. 377.

J. E. H. ("All quiet along the Potomac").—The poem was printed in full at 10 S. iv. 296, but the author's name was not given.

G. M. H. P., Foochow ("Counsel of perfection").—Several contributions on this phrase will be found at 8 S. viii. 328.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

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JOURNAL OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

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NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain Reviews of

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

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Notes.

THE COURT OF SESSION.

THIS Supreme Court of Justice in Scotland has a most honourable and ancient history, tracing its institution back some four centuries. But prior to that there were justice sittings in the realm, although it was in 1532 that it received its present title.

David II., in order that Parliamentary causes should be properly considered, inaugurated a judicial committee which was known after his time under the name of "Domini auditores causarum et querelarum."

A further advance was made in 1425, when it

"was ordained that the Chancellor, and with him certain discreet persons of the three estates, to be chosen by the King, should sit three times in the year to examine, conclude, and determine all complaints, causes, and quarrels that may be determined before the King's Council."

Some thirty years later

"it was enacted that the Lords of Session shall sit thrice in the year, ilk time forty days in thir three places, Edinburgh, Perth, and Abirdene. The noumer of the persons that sal sit sal be nine, of ilk estate three."

The machinery thus set in action does not seem to have worked so smoothly as to overtake the work, for in 1503 further tinkering was necessary. On this occasion the statute ordered that

"thair be ane Consale chosen be the King's hieness quhilk sal sit continually in Edinburgh, or quhar the King makis residence, or quhar it plesis him to decide all manner of sumoundis in civile materis, complaints, and causis dayly as that sale happin to occur, and sall have the same pouer as the Lords of Session."

It was, however, in the reign of James V. that effective measures were resolved upon, so that the Court could be put upon a sound footing. He proposed to the Parliament in 1532

"to institute ane college of cunning and wise men, baithe of spirituale and temporale estate, for the doing and administratioun of Justice in all civile actions";

and for this purpose he

"therfor thinks to be chosin certane persouns maist convenient and qualify it therfor to the nowmer of xiiii persouns, half spiritual, half temporal, with one president."

In such style and composition, therefore, was the launching of the Court of Session.

One would suppose that the Senators at the time of any catastrophe calculated to alarm the lieges would show an example of faith, and attempt all in their power to allay any excitement; but in the days of Mary this was not so. In 1545,

"my Lord Governour and Lordis of Counsel, understanding that becaus of the fere of the pest that is daylie risyn in the toun of Edinburcht, the seite of Sessioun may nocht surelie remaine thairin, nor our Souerane Ladyis liegis may nocht surelie resort thairto, and it is and will be grete scaithe to the realme giff the samin salye: Thairfor hes thocht expedient that the said Sessioun be transportit to sitt in Linlithgow."

About this time rather an interesting question arose as to the privileges of the members of the Court. Certain expenses had been incurred in connexion with the governorship of the Castle of St. Andrews, for the payment of their share of which a charge had been made against some of the members of the Court. Forthwith they appeared before the Secret Council with "thair forspeikar," who at considerable length stated their case, which was decided in their favour in the following judgment :—

"My Lord Governour and Lords forsaidis, being well and ryplie avisit herewith, hes declarit and declaris that all the Senatouris of the said College of Justice ar exemyt fra payment of ony taxationis, and thairfor the said spirituale men ar wranguslie taxt for payment of thair rait of the said contributioun as said is; and hes dischairgit and dischairges thame of ony payment thairof."

Although, as has been seen, the Court were keenly alive to their personal privileges,

they were determined to allow no outside influence to interfere with the first dispatch and consideration of cases brought before them. Attempts must frequently have been made, and by no less a personage than King James VI. himself, for it is found that an ordinance of Court was passed at a meeting of the Secret Council held at Stirling on 21 February, 1578, to this effect :—

"The quhilk day the Lordis of Secreit Counsale hes thocht meit and expedient that the Kingis Majestie sould not writ to the Lordis of his Hienes Counsale and Sessioun in furtherance or hindrance of ony particular personis, actionis, and causis in tyme cuming, bot suffer thame to proceid and do justice in all actionis privilegit to be decydit be thame, as they will answer to God and his Hienes thair upoun."

This was certainly pretty straight talking to royalty, but undoubtedly there must have been grave reason to believe that hidden influences were being brought to bear on the judges' procedure.

In 1596 some tumultuous proceedings in the city of Edinburgh disturbed the harmony of municipal and Court life. Certain ministers, it was alleged, had been guilty of treasonable designs, and with others had forced themselves upon the King, who along with

"certane of his Nobilitie and Lordis of Sessioun, being sittand in the inner hous of the tolbuith of Edinburgh in quiet maner for administratioun of justice,"

was practically besieged in the building. Much feeling was provoked in the matter, and in consequence the Corporation of Edinburgh had to take forcible measures to bring to justice the offenders. Meantime the Courts of Justice were removed to Perth. One of the chief offenders was a minister of the name of Bruce. Up to the time of the tumult he had been a great favourite at Court, having been at one time Privy Councellor Extraordinary. He was

"an especial object of his Majesty's resentment, partly on account of his continued Presbyterian inflexibility, even in the humbled circumstances in which he had been permitted to resume his Edinburgh pastorship."

One means taken to show the royal displeasure was the stoppage of a life pension enjoyed by Mr. Bruce of twenty-four chalders of victual out of the rents of the Abbey of Arbroath. It was transferred to one Lord Hamilton, against whom the Presbyterians had many grievances. In order to vindicate his position, Mr. Bruce appealed the case to the Court of Session. The narrative may be quoted :—

"*His case was irresistible*; and though the King *was present in the Court during the* different stages of the hearing, and at last, when he saw the final judgment likely to go against him, openly dared the judges to oppose his will, the decision for Bruce was practically unanimous. Few things, indeed, are more memorable in the annals of the Court of Session than the manly behaviour on this occasion of Lord Fyvie, and three or four other threatened judges. Lord Fyvie, Courtier and Councillor though he was, and also a reputed Roman Catholic, rose first, as President of the Court, and informed the King that though his Majesty might remove them from their offices, he had no power to compel their judgments while they sat there, and they must and would do justice, even against his Majesty himself; Lord Newbattle and others followed in the same strain."

An Act of the Parliament recited certain particulars which required to be observed by the Lords of Session. In going to the Court his lordship was to have no other retinue than his ordinary household servants, and he was to go thither in a "seamlie maner, on his horse with a foote cloath." But, as many of them had their dwellings near the Session House, and some of these situated "in narrow closes whair thair is not ane convenient passage for horse, and the calsay being dangerous to be ridden upoun," it was found that some latitude was required, so it was understood that those lords "sall not be tryed to this necessitie of ryding." A special clause was also inserted that in appearing before the Court persons of "qualitie" were not to have any other following than an advocate or agent, as it was

"intolerable that justice should seem to be procured by threatening or convocatioun, as though justice were not so reddie for the poore as for the grite ones."

The Lords of Session had strict rules prescribed for them for church observance. In 1619 we find that James VI. issued letters directing that they were to receive the Communion at Easter "with all dew reverence efter the maner prescryved be the ordouris and actis of the last Generall Assemblie of the Kirk haldin at Perth." It appeared that some one had informed royalty that Sir James Skene of Curriehill had declined to obey the order of the King, and left Edinburgh to partake of the Communion in a Church still using the old fashion, in which he was influenced by his wife and mother (according to Calderwood), who were both zealous Presbyterians. Accordingly his Majesty, thinking it

"ane unworthie pairt in ane to site as a judge under his Majestie, who by his awne goode example wil not leade the way of dewtyfull obedience unto otheris,"

orders him to appear before the Court and

give explanation. His defence was that he had been engaged in the "Utter house" for the "haill weike," and on the Saturday, which was the day for "the sermone of preparatioun," he was to be examined as a witness, and could not attend the same,

"quhairupoun he awaittit frome tua of the clock till sax of the cloke at nycht, and being thairby distractit frome the service of preparatioune, he could not be prepairit to communicate upoun the morne thairefter. And tuitching his going to ane uther kirk to communicat, he flatlie denyit the same, affirming constantlie that he keipt his house that foirnoone, and that he come to the afternoones sermone, and that he satt in the ordinair plaice with the remanent Lordis of the Sessioun."

Such evidence could not be neglected, and the report to the King stated that, "finding no verificatioun of the informatioun gevin," they could not proceed further, but

"remittit the same to your Majestie's princelie consideratioun, humblie beseiking your Majestie not to tak in evill pairt the said Sir James his not communicatting the day forsaid, quhilk proceidit not upoun wilfull contempt or disobedience, bot upon the just and necessair occaisioun foirsaid."

The prayer of the petition impressed the royal conscience, and though, upon the first information supplied, "we haid verrie gritt caus of suspitioun and pregnant presumptionis aganst him," this report cleared him of any contempt or disobedience, so that royal dignity was satisfied, and "we reteine a goode oppinioun of him." Thus did Sir James, so to speak, thole his assize.

At the time of the Act of Union the privileges of the Court were protected in these terms:—

"That the Court of Session or College of Justice do, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland as it is now constituted by the laws of that kingdom, and with the same Authority and Privilidges as before the Unione."

In 1707 there was added to the duties of the Court the oversight of the regulations as to the "plantation of Kirks" and valuation of teinds. They had to determine as to any augmentation of stipends, disjunction of large parishes, erection of new churches, and such items as pertained to ecclesiastical matters. This extra work laid upon their shoulders was an opening whereby an augmentation of their own salaries might be effected. The opportunity was taken, and on the request coming up before the Privy Council, they, on the recommendation of the Lord President of Council, humbly recommended to her Majesty that some further provision should be made for her judicial servants.

Since those days *continual progress* in the machinery of justice has been made, but the stern, unbending determination of those lords who refused to bow to the insinuating bribery of the Court is still a force to be reckoned with, and in all the divisions the first essential principle is justice—"for the poore as for the grite ones."

J. LINDSAY HILSON.

Public Library, Kelso.

MALDON RECORDS AND THE DRAMA.

(See 10 S. vii. 181, 342, 422.)

THE following notes conclude my excerpts from the Maldon records:—

1581. To my l. Mountjoye's players, 5*s*.
To my l. Bartlett his playres, 3*s*. 4*d*.
To the erle of Oxenford his playres, 10*s*.

1586. 2*s*. from certein musicions to have Mr. Bayliffs' goodwill to pleye in the towne upon the fayre daye.

Gifts* and rewards to noblemen's players, pursuivants, &c., 4*l*. 15*s*. 7*d*.

1594. 15 April, ther was payed vnto the Chamberlyns 2*s*. 6*d*., for a fyne assessed vpon William Gillman, for that he, in the open market, cryed a playe at the appoyntment of certen players, without Mr. Bayliffs' appoyntment, to the great reproche of the towne.

1597. 5*s*. to the earle of Derbie his players.
10*s*. to other players at another tyme.

1598. 10*s*. in rewards unto the Queen's majestie's players.

1599. 10*s*. given to the Queen's maiestie's players this yeare.

1603. 15*s*. to the King's players this year.

1611. 20*s*. to our gracious Prince his playres.
10*s*. to our gracious Quene her players comyng to this town this yere.

1612. 20*s*. unto our gracious Quene her plaires comyng to this towne this yeare.
20*s*. given to the plaires of the right noble princes Lady Elizabeth likewise coming to this towne this year.

1613. 10*s*. given to the plaires of the right noble princess Elizabeth comyng to this towne this year.
13*s*. 4*d*. given to the Children of the Master of the Revells likewise comyng to this towne this year.

1614. 20*s*. to the enterlude plaiers of our right noble Prince Charles comyng to this towne this yeare.

1615. 10*s*. given to the Prince's plaiers comyng to this towne this yeare.
10*s*. given to the Quene's maiestie's plaiers, called the Children, comyng likewise this yeare to this towne.
10*s*. given to another companie of her maiestie's players comyng to this towne this yeare.

1616. 22*s*. given to the Prince his players this yeare comyng to this towne.
22*s*. given this yeare to the Quene's grace's players.
20*s*. given to the Countie Palentine his players this yeare.

---

* Unhappily the chamberlains now give only sum total under this head, without details.

1618. 10*s.* given to the earl of Sussex his plaiers.

1619. 12 April the Jury presented —— Moore, gent., and others of the company of Princess Elizabeth's players, because when they prolonged "ther playes vntill xi of the clocke in the Blue-Boore in Maldon, Mr. Baylyff coming and requesting them to breake off ther play so that the companye might departe," they called Baylyff Frauncis "foole," "to the great disparagement of the government" of the borough.

1620. 5*s.* to the Prince's players coming to this towne this year.

1621. 25 March, 20*s.* to the Prince's players.

25 August, 10*s.* to the Prince's players.

1622. Maldon documents, bundle 405, No. x., is a long letter from Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain, about abuses "committed by diverse and sundry companyes of stage-players," &c.

1622. 6*s.* 8*d.* to the King's majestie's players coming to the town this year.

1623. 30*s.* given at severall times to the King's maiestie's players coming to the town this year.

For wine and sugar given to Mr. Daynes and other gentlemen when his scholars did last act a comedy in the grammar schole, 2*s.* 2*d.*

1624. 20*s.* given to the Prince's players comming to the towne this yere.

20*s.* likewise given to the players of the Lady Elizabeth comming to the towne this yere.

1625. 11*s.* given unto the players of the now kinge his father (our then Sovereign lord) livinge, when they came unto the towne in the begininge of the yere.

10*s.* in like sort given unto the players of the said late kinge deceased, comminge unto the towne whilst yet he lived.

1626. 10*s.* given unto his maiestie's players this yere at there commyng to towne and proferinge to playe here.

1630. To the King's majesty's players, 6*s.*

1635. v*s.* given by like [*i.e.*, the bailiffs'] appointment to players that called themselves Children of his Maiestie's revells.

And vi*s.* viii*d.* by Mr. Bailiffs' appointment given to players this yeere not to shewe their playes in this towne.

A. CLARK.

Great Leighs Rectory, Chelmsford.

PYKE OR PIKE FAMILIES OF LONDON AND GREENWICH.

AMONG the earliest recorded references to the family of Pyke in London is, perhaps, the will of Alexander Pyke, dated at London, "Monday next after the Feast of St. Katherine, Virgin [25 Nov.], A.D. 1329," Roll 58 (116). The testator made bequests: "to Avice his wife his capital tenement in the parish of St. Dunstan [East], London, for life; remainder to Nicholas and John his sons" (cf. 'Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London, 1258–1688,' London, 1889, part i. p. 362). The surname Pyke is, however, of much earlier occurrence in other parts of England.

The present note deals chiefly with the *family or families so named* who resided in or near London during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. We find in 'The Visitation of London, 1634 and 1635,' printed for the Harleian Society, 1883 (vol. ii. p. 183), a pedigree of one Edward Pyke, dyer, of Queenhithe Ward, London, living 1634, descended from Phillip Pyke, of Banwell, Somerset. Edward Pyke had issue living in 1634: Michaell, Jheremiah, Nathaniell, and Anne (*ibid.*).

There is a will of one Michael Pyke, of Cranley, Surrey, clerk, dated 20 Feb., 1681; proved 10 Oct., 1680 (P.C.C., Reg. Cottle, 120), which mentions:—

"daughter, Dorothy Pery, wife of Capt. William Pery, of Thorpe, Surrey; daughter Eliz. Atfeild, wife of Ambrose Atfeild, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, D.D.; daughter Mary Trotman, wife of Edward Trotman; sister-in-law Anne Hoult, sister of my late wife. Messuages in Gunpowder Alley and in Boweshead Alley, London. Five pounds to poor of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch."

"Ambrose Atfeild was vicar of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, from Mar. 1, 1665/6, to 1683, and rector of St. Mary, Somerset, Oct. 21, 1676, to 1683. He died Mar. 11, 1683/4. His will is in register Hare, fo. 37. Michael Pike, clerk, was patron of the living of St. Mary, Somerset."

Edward Trotman, of Hackney, Middlesex, gent., and Mary Pike, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, were licensed to marry 4 July, 1676 (cf. Harl. Soc., vol. xxiii. p. 256).

Edmund Pyke, of St. Leonard's, Eastcheap, London, draper, aged twenty-four, and Hanna Hopkinson, of St. Mary, Woolchurch, were granted a marriage licence 24 Feb., 1679/80 (*ibid.*, vol. xxx. p. 23). Perhaps the bridegroom was related to the Edmund Pyke, of London, haberdasher, who, with others, in 1653–4, participated in a "draw for a barony" (Decies) in county Waterford, Ireland (cf. 10 S. vi. 207).

"Richard Pyke, Senr., of All Hallowes Staynings, Lond., poulterer, widr., abt. 67, and Judith Harvey, of the Armitage Bridge, Lond., wid., abt. 62, were licensed to marry Dec. 19, 1674, at St. Olave's, Hart St., Lond."—Cf. Harl. Soc., vol. xxiv. p. 131.

This Richard Pyke, sen., was probably the father (by a previous marriage) of Richard Pyke, poulterer, of the same parish, whose daughter married Francis Halley, a first cousin of Dr. Edmond Halley, the second Astronomer Royal of England (cf. 10 S. v. 266; vii. 264). The will of the younger Richard follows:—

"Richard Pyke, late citizen and poulterer of London, and now of Chelmsford, Essex; to dau. Jane, wife of Edward Day; to son William Pyke; to granddaughters Mary Bland and Jane Day; grandson Richard Jones. Residue to son William Pyke. Dated Nov. 18, 1726; proved Dec. 2, 1726."—Ex Commissary Court of London; Essex and Herts, 1726, folio 271, wills.

"William Pyke, of Greenwich, poulterer; sister Jane Day; brother-in-law Edward Day; nephew Edward Day silver tankard with my coat of arms engraved on it, to be delivered to him after the decease of my wife Elizabeth Pyke; loving niece Mary Reeve, late Mary Bland, fully provided for by my late dear father Richard Pyke; uncle John Pyke; cousin Edward Pyke; cousin Archibald Bruce. Dated Sept. 11, 1727; proved Oct. 10, 1727."—P.C.C., reg. Farrant, 240.

"John Pyke, citizen and tallow chandler, of London: to dear and loving wife Ann Pyke messuage in Crutched Friars, in the parish of St. Olave's, Hart St.; late uncle Thornbury; daughter Prudence Edmonds; son Edward Pyke; daughters Eleanor Thorpe and Ann Trew and each of their children. Dated July 8, 1729; proved Oct. 16, 1730."

"Edward Pyke, of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey: to Thomas Plummer, of St. Clements Danes, woollen draper, and Richard Harling, of Red Cross, grocer, annuities and bank stock, in trust for Thomas Blagrave, son of Thomas Blagrave, deceased; lands in Wilmington and Sutton, at Lone, Kent; two freehold messuages in Crutched Friars. Dated Feb. 21, 1766; proved July 20, 1767."—P.C.C., reg. Legard, 278.

John Pyke, corn chandler, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, about twenty-seven, and Anne Thornbury, of St. Olave's, Hart Street, spinster, about twenty-four, obtained Vicar-General's licence to marry January, 1679/80.

"Thomas Pyke, of St. John's, Wapping, Middlesex: to be buried in family vault in St. George-in-the-East. Freehold estate at Daddington, North Hants. Freehold estate in Gravel Lane to wife Ann Pike for life, then to niece Ann Freeman and her heirs. Silver plate to wife, except one silver tankard with my arms on.....to sister Sarah Freeman, widow. Dated June 18, 1774; witnesses, Henry Crane, William Bowing, Samuel Ravencroft, 64, Crutched Friars. Proved Nov. 26, 1774."—P.C.C.

"Isaac Pyke, of Greenwich, Esquire, late governor of St. Hellena; some friends to support the fall [pall?].....be chosen, most out of club.....and myself belonged to, and I think.....Mr. Hally.....make up the most part.....to Dr. Halley the Professor my model of the present Christian temple at Jerusalem and Pangarang Mongua Raja Creese with head [perhaps equivalent to a Malay *creese*, *kris*, sword]; sister Mary Bradford and Anna her daughter; niece Buffar; nephew John Buffar. Dated Jan. 5, 1730; proved April 10, 1739."—P.C.C., reg. Henchman, 87.

An account of Isaac Pyke and the Buffar family of Greenwich is given in the 'Hundred of Blackheath,' Hasted's 'Hist. of Kent,' edited by H. H. Drake, p. 78. The Pyke and Buffar arms were embossed on each side of the gateway to Buffar House, Greenwich.

"Ann Pyke, Aug. 10, 1710; now lieth dangerous ill; my son Isaac Pyke now gone to the East Indies. Adm. granted July 7, 1726, to Isaac Pyke, armiger, on account of his near relationship to Anna Pyke, lately of Greenwich."

"James Pyke, of Deptford, Kent; wife Catherine; sons William, George, and James; wife and eldest son executors. Dated Feb. 17, *1718; proved* Mar. 11, 1718."—P.C.C.

The poll-list of London livery published in Extra Special *Daily Post* of 1734 shows "James Pyke, Shoreditch, London, a member of the Weaver Company."

The index to register Spurway (1740) gives "Kent" after the name of Surgeon Edmond Halley, with the addition of "pts." as a marginal note. It would appear that his domicile was somewhere in Kent *circa* 1740; his widow was buried at Greenwich in 1772, a certificate of the latter fact having been kindly supplied by Mr. A. L. Kirdel, parish clerk. It seems that she was previously married (cf. 10 S. vii. 89).

For all the foregoing inedited wills and for many other interesting items the writer is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Ralph J. Beevor, of St. Albans. The residence of both Halleys and Pykes at Greenwich, contemporaneously, has now been established (cf. *Magazine of History*, New York, 1907; *The Genealogist*, London, New Series, xxiii. pp. 199, 272).

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago, U.S.

REGISTER OF WALGRAVE, NORTHANTS.—In looking through the registers of Rothersthorpe, Northants, on 6 June, 1904, I discovered that part of the parchment cover of Book II. is a transcript, or portion of a transcript, of the Walgrave register for the year 1587 and part of 1588.

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

Heyford Rectory, Weedon.

REGISTER OF BLAKESLEY, NORTHANTS.—On 6 Aug., 1903, I was examining the books in the parish chest of Pattishall, Northants. and found therein a book which did not belong to that parish. It was contemporary with part of the Pattishall register, and had been in recent years bound at the expense of the church. Needless to add it had been undiscovered at triennial inspections by the rural dean. On careful examination, however, I discovered the principal names in the register to be those of Blakesley gentle families, such as Butler, Watts, and Foxley of Foxley, in the parish of Blakesley. On visiting Blakesley, I found that the leaves of that register were all loose, and that the portion just found at Pattishall fitted in exactly. This missing portion was for the years 1614 to 1630 inclusive, and contained christenings, marriages, and burials. I am glad to say that, since then, the Pattishall authorities have restored the book to Blakesley.

I have just put in order the whole of the

first register book of Blakesley, beginning in 1538, with a view to its careful rebinding by Messrs. Birdsall of Northampton, so that Blakesley now once more has its own. It may not be out of place to put on record a note as to when and how the lost portion was found, and restored to the satisfaction of all concerned. HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

"NIT BEHAMEY," YIDDISH PHRASE.—A common expression in the Yiddish jargon spoken in the East End of London is "Nit behamey!" which means "Don't be a fool!" Visitors to the Sunday market in Petticoat Lane must often hear it. This phrase, which has not yet found its way into our slang dictionaries, is a good example of the way German and Hebrew are mixed together by jargon speakers. *Nit* is the German word *nicht*, "not." *Behamey* is the Hebrew *behēmah*, from which we get the "behemoth" of our Old Testament. Observe the curious transition of meaning by which this, which originally denoted a large and strong animal, has come to have, in the usage of modern Jews, merely the sense of "fool." JAS. PLATT, Jun.

'KOTTABOS,' A DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MISCELLANY.—I happen to have in my possession a bundle of odd numbers of the brilliant little periodical *Kottabos*, now long extinct and unobtainable in the bookshops. I should be happy to place them freely at the service of any readers of 'N. & Q.' (N.B. not booksellers) who may have imperfect sets and may wish to complete them. Any such might communicate with me, and mention the numbers required and the date of issue. ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

AN EARLY ELECTIONEERING EXPERIENCE OF SIR JAMES GRAHAM. (See 7 S. xi. 304.)—In the recently published 'Life and Letters of Sir James Graham,' by Mr. Charles Stuart Parker, is given a striking instance of modern political biography as it is written from the purely friendly and admiring point of view. It is stated therein that Graham at the dissolution of 1820 was elected as one of the representatives of the Cornish borough of St. Ives;

"but early in 1821 petitions were presented from St. Ives against both members, and as the Committees of Parliament who then dealt with such petitions notoriously were governed in their votes by party interests, he did not care to incur the costs of defending his seat, but preferred for a time to quit political life."—Vol. i. p. 57.

It is evident from this that Mr. Parker *has not troubled to investigate* the history of the particular (and very singular) transaction of which he is writing, for his summary of that history is misleading in every essential particular. Much of the story was told by myself in 'N. & Q.' at the reference above given; and the main facts were these:

(1) Graham was elected for St. Ives on 10 March, 1820.

(2) At the Cornwall Assizes, which commenced at Launceston on 20 March, the grand jury found a true bill against him and others for conspiracy to secure the return by means of bribery and corruption.

(3) On 20 June a Select Committee of the House of Commons reported Graham and his colleague Lyndon Evelyn to have been duly elected, but declined to consider the petitions against them frivolous and vexatious.

(4) On 24 July the House gave leave for the production of the Select Committee's minutes of evidence at the next Cornwall Assizes, on the trial of certain indictments for perjury.

(5) It was not until 16 May, 1821, that a new writ was issued for St. Ives consequent upon Graham's acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds.

What, then, was the truth of the whole affair? Obviously, something different from the story related originally in 'D.N.B.' (vol. xxii. p. 329), and again put forward by Mr. C. S. Parker.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

ST. CHAD'S WELL, BATTLE BRIDGE.—Along the east side of Gray's Inn Road, near King's Cross, there has recently been excavated a deep trench to receive a number of telephone or telegraph cables. Between Britannia Street and St. Chad's Place there was a slight but constant inflow of water at a depth of 20 feet. This was clearly a rediscovery of the springs that supplied the once famous St. Chad's Well—unimportant, but decidedly interesting. It was necessary to keep a pump at work until a concrete bed and the several tiers of earthenware pipes for the cables had been laid down.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

ALBERT MOORE AND THE 'D.N.B.'—In the memoir of Albert Moore it is stated:—

"He executed other important decorative works, like 'The Last Supper' and some paintings for a church at Rochdale.....and a frieze of peacocks for Mr. Lehmann."

The 'Last Supper' here alluded to was a design for the decoration of the east end of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, the

commission for which Moore obtained through the architect for the restoration of the church, the late Mr. William Lightly, my fellow-pupil. The design never went beyond the stage of a beautiful study in water colour, owing to some doctrinal objections to its execution. This study, which is photographed in Mr. Baldry's life of Moore, is now in the possession of Mr. E. B. I'Anson. The decoration of the chancel of the church of St. Nicholas, Rochdale, illustrating the miracle of the five barley loaves—an ambitious scheme for so young a man—was carried out by Moore, but, owing to the medium in which it is executed, is now going to decay. I have a photograph of a portion of the design, representing Hunger and Lassitude; but the church is so dark that this is all I have been able to obtain of this fine composition.

The peacock frieze was executed for Mr. Lehmann's house in Berkeley Square. This fact should be stated to avoid confusion with Whistler's peacock room in Queen's Gate, which was also done for Mr. Lehmann. It may be mentioned that the studio in Spenser Street, Westminster, where Moore died, was built by the late F. Sandys for himself, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Alfred East, A.R.A.

It is my belief that Moore was never a candidate for admission to the Royal Academy. JOHN HEBB.

"HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE."—In an interesting old book, 'Nouveau Siècle de Louis XIV., ou Poésies-Anecdotes du Règne et de la Cour de ce Prince,' 1793, I have come upon a curious variant of the above phrase, which seems to deserve a corner here. It is in a chanson attributed to the notorious Ximon de l'Enclos:—

Tous les blondins chez moi vont à l'école
Pour faire leur salut;
Je veux sauver Duras, Dangeau, Briolle,
Et c'est là mon seul but.
Honni soit-il celui qui mal y pense!
Je fais pénitence,
Moi.
Je fais pénitence.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

SPELLING REFORM. (See 10 S. vi. 266.)—Thomas Bennet, rector of St. James's, Colchester (for whom see 'D.N.B.,' iv. 238), seems to have adopted a method of reform on a small scale. In his sermon 'Charity-Schools Recommended,' 26 March, 1710, he is careful to print *determin, examin, imagin, endevor, honor, labor, neighbor, savior, cou'd, fixt, imploy, sutable, thorow, villany.* W. C. B.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

EURIPIDES: 'ELECTRA.'—Milton's reference in his eighth sonnet to the alleged preservation of the walls of Athens, owing to the effect produced on the Peloponnesian generals by a recitation of a portion of the 'Electra' of Euripides, is based on a statement to the same effect in Plutarch's life of Lysander. I am anxious to put together a list of the other references, direct or indirect, to this play of Euripides (whatever their tenor) that are to be found in Greek or Latin authors. There certainly are not many, but they appear to be uncatalogued. I should be very grateful if any of your readers, who may happen to know of any such, would communicate with me privately at Little Holland House, Kensington, W.

(Rev.) R. JOHNSON WALKER.

"RESTRAYNTE" OF "THE TOWNES."—"The names of those w^ch followe were buried after the townes were restraynte." The foregoing words occur in the middle of a long list of burials in the register of a North Lincolnshire parish from January, 1592/3, to the following April. A large number of other parish registers in the same district show, by the number of the burials they record, that a pestilence devastated that part of the county in the earlier months of the year 1592 (old style). The mortality seems to have been so great that the population of some of the villages was permanently reduced. I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers could furnish me with particulars of "the restraynte" which was put upon "the townes."

C. W. FOSTER.

Timberland Vicarage, Lincoln.

STEBBING SHAW STAFFORDSHIRE MSS.—I should be much obliged if any of your readers would inform me as to where the above MSS. are at present.

ANDREW OLIVER.

5, Queen's Gardens, W.

MONKS OF ST. EBRALD AT ETON.—According to Dr. Lipscomb ('History of Bucks,' iv. 460), in 1238 a grant of a fair was made to the monks of the Fountain of Ebrald at Eton. It would appear from this that there was an alien cell in the thirteenth century at Eton, dependent on the Abbey of Fonte-

vrault; but there is no mention of this fact in any books on the locality I have seen, or in a list of religious houses given in Father Gasquet's 'English Monastic Life.' Is it possible that Dr. Lipscomb has assigned the grant to another Eton or Eaton than the one indicated in the charter? R. B.

Upton.

"DAPIFER"; "OSTIARIUS."—Certain old charters in mediæval Latin contain the words "ostiarius" and "dapifer" attached to names of witnesses in them.

"Dapifer" I cannot find in any classical dictionary: it is possibly a monkish word derived from *daps, dapis*, a stately feast for religious purposes, and *fero*, to bring. A dapifer would perhaps be a kind of steward, or butler, or master of ceremonies; but under none of these headings can "dapifer" be found.

"Ostiarius" is given as doorkeeper or porter. Would it be likely that in the granting and signing of charters so humble an official in a great monastic establishment would be called to affix his name as a witness, immediately after the names of kings, chancellors, dukes, and knights, and the great landowners in the county?

Can any one now say what was the exact position held in a monastic establishment by the dapifer and the ostiarius?

WILLIAM GEMMELL, M.B.

[*Dapifer* is fully explained and illustrated by quotations in the 'N.E.D.' The quotations for *ostiary* or *ostiarius* begin with 1432-50.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any of your readers tell me the source of the lines quoted in 'Emma,' chap. ix., beginning,

Kitty, a fair but frozen maid?

They are also quoted by Prof. A. R. Wallace in his 'Life.'

I have been unable to find them in 'Elegant Extracts,' in spite of Emma's statement that they are to be found there.

A. G. BECKER.

Disley.

In *Macmillan's Magazine* for February last, p. 274, occurs the following quatrain. Whence does it come?—

> The toad beneath the harrow knows
> Precisely where each tooth-point goes;
> The butterfly upon the road
> Preaches contentment to the toad.

A somewhat similar idea may be found in 'Rob Roy,' chap. xxvii., where Andrew Fairservice observes: "Ower mony maisters —*ower mony maisters*, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a tig." JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"COROON," A CHERRY.—On p. 201 of 'The Gardeners Kalendar' (London, MDCC.XLV.), among the names of the kinds of cherries then cultivated in England, one reads "coroon." What is the origin of this word? Can it possibly be from Coruña in Spain?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

"CRUSCANTISM."—In Messrs. Sisley's edition of Rousseau's 'Confessions,' p. 96, the following sentences occur:—

"The Abbé de Gouvon was a younger son, and designed by his family to a bishopric; his studies, for this reason, had been carried farther than is usual to children of quality. He had been sent to the University of Sienna, where he remained several years, and from whence he brought a pretty strong dose of *cruscantism*," &c.

Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' help me to the meaning of the last word? I have consulted several dictionaries—the 'Century,' 'Imperial,' Webster's, and Chambers's—and can find no reference to the word.

W. M.

[We imagine that Della Crusca and its school are referred to.]

SELVAGGI AND MILTON.—What is known (date, nationality, &c.) of Giovanni Selvaggi, whose tribute to Milton ("Græcia Mæonidem," &c.) is prefixed to the Latin poems?

FRANCIS KING.

"SEYNT-PRO-SEYNT," A WINE.—Whence is the above wine-name? It occurs in the 'Land Troy Book' (E.E.T.S. 1903), 366/12424:—

> Off corn, of flour, & gentil wynes,
> Off seynt-pro-seynt, and maluesynes
> As gode as come of grapes.

H. P. L.

PARISH RECORDS WANTING.—In connexion with my history of the City parishes of St. Anne and St. Agnes and St. John Zachary, to which I have several times been permitted to refer in these columns, I should be grateful to any correspondent who could assist in throwing light upon the following matter.

Herbert, the Corporation librarian, in his 'Illustrations of the Site and Neighbourhood of the New Post Office,' published in 1830, refers to some records as then existing which the closest and most exhaustive investigation fails to produce at the present time, though there is absolutely no known reason why they should not still be con-

tained among the parish papers. Thus at p. 13 he says, writing of the church of St. Anne and St. Agnes as it existed prior to its destruction by fire in 1548 :—

"It appears, from documents preserved in the vestry, that St. Anne's Church, before it was rebuilt, contained two chapels, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Katherine, each having an altar and image of its respective saint, and that the various chantries in it maintained no less than six priests."

Again, at p. 16 he remarks :—

"The famous early printer, John Day, who lived over Aldersgate, occurs in the parish books as churchwarden of St. Anne, under the date 1574."

The parish now possesses no pre-Reformation documents at all; and the earliest parish book (a volume of churchwardens' accounts, deposited in the Guildhall Library) opens in the year 1636 only. I am wondering whether the records to which Herbert alludes can have found their way, at any time since he wrote the above, into any second-hand bookseller's hands, as certain books of St. Antholin did half a century ago (see 1 S. i., ii.), and as isolated volumes pertaining to St. Mary Staining and St. Dunstan-in-the-West have done much more recently. Perhaps some one has an old catalogue in which the items figure.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

"CRUMPSMAN": "MOONSMAN."—The subjoined extract from the police-court intelligence of *The Globe* of 25 March suggests two queries :—

"Three rough-looking men appeared at Marlborough Street, accused of being suspects, attempting to steal from persons entering omnibuses at Tottenham Court Road on Saturday evening. When taken in charge one of the men said his occupation was that of a 'crumpsman,' meaning a 'crook,' or dishonest person. He explained to the magistrate, Mr. Denman, that a 'crumpsman' was a 'moonsman,' and a 'moonsman' was a man who 'could not stop in one place, but must go wherever told and do whatever told.' He must not say more about the matter, for fear of disclosing the secrets of the society to which a 'crumpsman' was attached (laughter). The prisoners were remanded."

As neither "crumpsman" nor "moonsman" is in Farmer and Henley's 'Dictionary of Slang and Colloquial English'—though "moonman," as meaning a nocturnal thief, is—it may be asked whether they have been heard of before. A. F. R.

"SOL'S ARMS."—I am seeking further information about a tavern of this name formerly at 31, Wych Street. Originally it was probably known as "The Queen of Bohemia's Head," derived from the history of Drury House; and late in the eighteenth century the Royal Grand Modern Order of Jerusalem Sols met at "the house of Brother Hudson, known by the name of 'The Jerusalem Sols and Bohemia Tavern,' in Wych Street, every Monday night." In 1827 No. 31, Wych Street, was "The Sol's Arms," kept by Benjamin Lewis; but by 1838 the name had been changed by the same proprietor to "The Shakspeare's Head." The name of the owner afterwards became "Mark Lemon."

What is the significance of the name "Jerusalem Sols"? "Sol's Arms" might be nothing more than the "Sign of the Sun"; but there is perhaps some historical connexion between this tavern sign in Wych Street and an identical one in Hampstead Road.

In the latter neighbourhood the name appears in another connexion. Sol's Row in Hampstead Road and Sol's Row in Tottenham Court Road were small terraces of cottages presumably named after their builders or owners. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

FOUCHÉ ON MARY STUART.—A. J. C. Hare in 'The Story of my Life,' vol. iv. p. 76, has the following anecdote. Louis Philippe possessed one of the portraits of Mary known to have been painted from life. Fouché examined the portrait carefully, and asked Sir Henry Bulwer if he knew whom it represented. Bulwer answered, "I can tell you, but why do you ask?" "Because," said Fouché, "it is the lowest type of criminal face known to us." Fouché left France soon after Waterloo, and died at Trieste in 1820. Did he and Bulwer ever meet in the palace of Louis Philippe? Hare is sometimes inaccurate in detail, but correct as to the main point, so the critic of Mary may not have been Fouché, but Fouché's successor as head of the police. M. N. G.

BIRTHPLACE OF CHARLES, DUKE OF BIRON.—In *New Shakespeareana*, April, 1907, I have given reasons for believing that the person referred to in 'Hamlet' (IV. vii. 93) as "Lamond" was Biron. The King calls him "a gentleman of Normandy." But in no account of Biron's life that I have met with is his birth place given. I shall be indebted for any information on the subject.

H. PEMBERTON, Jun.

Philadelphia.

'THE POOR CAITIFF.'—Who wrote 'The Poor Caitiff'? Is it a play, book, or poem?

S. MEAD.

Faversham.

Replies.

"LOCAL OPTION."

(10 S. vi. 467.)

WHILE Gladstone's use of this term is certainly a "leading quotation," the same can hardly be said of its use by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on 11 March, 1879; unless, indeed, our view is restricted within the narrow limits of the British Isles. For the term had for nearly a decade before that been in common use in this country, and the thing for which the term stands had been known in the United States since certainly as early as 1829. MR. ROBBINS's note, however, raises a point of interest, and one which deserves—indeed requires—careful investigation.

Let me recall to MR. ROBBINS's mind a passage he himself wrote in 1894:—

"The House of Lords proved on this last point of the same opinion as Mr. Gladstone; and it remained for that politician himself to invent over thirty years later the term 'local option' to describe the licensing reform he now [1835] denounced, and which was at the time defeated."—'Early Public Life of Gladstone,' p. 231.

The authors of 'Local Option' (1885), quoted by MR. ROBBINS, were more cautious, contenting themselves with the remark that "whether it then issued fresh from the mint of Mr. Gladstone's fertile phraseology cannot be affirmed" (p. 21). But MR. ROBBINS had been anticipated, for in February, 1872, Prof. F. W. Newman said that

"Mr. Gladstone learned new lessons from the sad effects of his Wine Laws, and became an apparent convert to the Permissive Bill; for he gave to it the name of Local Option—an excellent title; and twice declared that he saw no objection to it."—*Fraser's Magazine*, lxxxv. 144.

Finally, in November, 1869, Dr. F. R. Lees wrote:—

"'Local Option.'—This well-known phrase of Mr. Gladstone's seems to be misunderstood in its relation to facts."—*National Temperance Advocate*, New York, iv. 164.

Now these extracts do not prove that Gladstone invented the term, any more than Judge Pitman's remark in 1877 about "this well-known American phrase" proves that it originated in the United States; but they do prove that for nearly forty years certain Englishmen have thought that Gladstone did invent the phrase or that he might have done so. Did he? As the facts are complex, difficult to obtain, and have *never before* been collected, perhaps space *can be found in 'N. & Q.'* for some of them. *My extracts fall into* three classes: (A) English extracts relating to the British Isles; (B) English extracts relating to the United States and the British colonies; and (C) American extracts relating to the United States.

A.

The authors of 'Local Option' assert that in "October of 1868....at the General Council of the [United Kingdom] Alliance, a letter by Mr. Gladstone was read, in which occurred" the term in question (p. 20). What was the exact date of that letter? When and where was it first printed? These questions are of the first importance. My guess is that *The Alliance News* might answer them, but this (the publication of the United Kingdom Alliance) is not in the Boston libraries. Oddly enough, the letter itself is not printed, nor is there any allusion to it, in the Sixteenth Report of the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance, dated 13 Oct., 1868, though there is a reference to Gladstone (p. 11). In January, 1869, the Alliance drew up a memorial to "His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias," in which these words occur:—

"The Prime Minister of England, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, is known to look favourably upon the principle of 'Local option'; whilst several members of his administration lean towards the measure."—Seventeenth Report, 19 Oct., 1869, p. 75.

The extracts may now run along without break.

"The result of the [general] election [of 1868] more than doubled the number of those who had the courage to record a direct vote for the Permissive Bill—and to reduce the number of absolute opponents by as large a proportion. This so far modified the opinion of Parliament as to draw a promise of a comprehensive measure from a Government, the head of which avows his approval of the principle of 'local option.'"—Seventeenth Report, 19 Oct., 1869, p. 6.

"There is, however, an unwillingness on the part of many to adopt the simple and effective Bill supported by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and to which your Committee have felt it their duty and pleasure to render every support within their power. This simple 'Local Option' Bill is said to afford less choice than is desirable."—Twenty-Second Report, 13 Oct., 1874, p. 63.

"I shall, therefore, for the present time have to move the discharge of the order of the day for the second reading of the Permissive Bill, which now stands for April 30, being anxious to take a division on the principle involved in the above resolution, uncomplicated, for once, with the details of the Permissive Bill, to some of which I know that several decided supporters of 'local option' take exception."—Sir W. Lawson, 15 Jan., 1879, in the London *Times* of 17 Jan., p. 10/1. This letter is headed 'Sir Wilfrid Lawson's "Local Option" Resolution.'

"It is said, gentlemen, that we are asked to vote for a principle which is called Local Option."—W. E. Gladstone, 28 Nov., 1879, in 'Political Speeches in Scotland,' i. 75.

It should be added that in his 'History of Drink'—from which the 'N.E.D.' got its earliest quotation (1878), and perhaps the first book printed in England to contain the term—J. Samuelson always uses "permissive" when speaking of England, and "local option" when speaking of America. His information about America was derived from the 1877 edition of 'Liquor Laws of the United States.' Though I cannot find a copy of this work in the Boston libraries, yet I can prove that the edition of 1873 gave an account of "the Local Option Law of Pennsylvania."

B.

"In New York State, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States, agitation is going on, and progress is being made to secure 'local option' in respect to the liquor traffic."—Nineteenth Report, 17 Oct., 1871, p. 44.

"This is the case not only in Maine Law States, but also in other States where, as at Vineland, in New Jersey, the Permissive, or 'local option,' principle is applied to the liquor traffic."—'No Case against the United Kingdom Alliance and the Permissive Bill,' 1872, p. 58.

"In New York, known as the 'Empire State' of the Union, a 'Local Option Prohibition' Bill was adopted by large majorities in the House of Representatives and the Senate, but was vetoed by Governor Dix."—Twenty-First Report, 14 Oct., 1873, p. 51.

"In concluding their report, the Canada Government Commissioners say they have ascertained that five States of the Union have prohibitory laws, and.....two or three States have local option (permissive prohibitory) laws."—Twenty-Third Report, 12 Oct., 1875, p. 64.

"In Canada the principle and policy of local option, or permissive prohibition by a direct vote of the people, are being tested in a wide area under the British flag, by our loyal Canadian fellow-subjects."—Twenty-Fifth Report, 23 Oct., 1877, p. 38.

"Such facts are significant as to the progress of temperance reform in local option States."—Twenty-Sixth Report, 22 Oct., 1878, p. 55.

The extracts under (A) and (B) show that from the time of its use by Gladstone in or about October, 1868, to its use by Sir W. Lawson in 1879, the term was rarely used by English writers *except* in reference to legislation in the United States or in the British colonies; and that even when so used, the term was sometimes explained to English readers, indicating that they were unfamiliar with it. In short, the term, whoever invented it, did not come into popular vogue in England until its adoption by Sir Wilfrid Lawson in 1879.

Let us now *turn to the United States.*

On 1 and 2 Sept., 1869, a convention was held at Chicago at which the National Prohibition Party was formed.

C.

"Gerrit Smith then came forward and said:..... It has been proposed by many that we adopt the English scheme of local options, as it is called—the government allowing one town to traffic in the accursed poison and disallowing another town to do so."—*Chicago Tribune*, 2 Sept., 1869, p. 4/2.

"Mr. Stewart, of Ohio, moved to strike out the local option. Under the laws of Ohio they sent rumsellers to jail with thieves and burglars. Under their local options they had power to close up rumshops in any town where they could get votes to do it.....Local option was right....."

"The motion to strike out all reference to local option was lost."—*Chicago Tribune*, 3 Sept., 1869, p. 2/9.

"In the address adopted by the Chicago Convention reference is made to what it calls 'local option,' and a 'protest' entered against the 'scheme.'"—*National Temperance Advocate*, Nov., 1869, iv. 153.

"A very large class of the community, however, while adopting and believing in the doctrine of Prohibition, would accept what is commonly known as 'Local Prohibition' as the first step towards the absolute and entire suppression of the traffic.....It is 'prohibition,' not 'option.'"—Sixth Annual Report of the National Temperance Society, 11 May, 1871, p. 19.

"'Local Option.'—Hon. Neal Dow, in an article published in *The Watchword* under the above heading, says: 'In Maine, and in all the other New England States, local option preceded the enactment of the Maine law, pure and simple.'"—*National Temperance Advocate*, April, 1873, viii. 61.

".....extract from a speech I delivered before the Judiciary Committee of New Jersey in 1873.....: 'I am in candour compelled to say that I did not introduce the local option principle into Vineland from any motives of philanthropy.'"—C. K. Landis in *Fraser's Magazine*, Jan., 1875, xci. 126.

Mr. Landis was the founder of Vineland, and the law giving that place local option was dated 7 April, 1864.

"Hence, the true question is whether the right to a brewer's license, under former laws, was repealed by the Local Option Act of 1872."—Oct., 1875, 'Pennsylvania State Reports,' lxxviii. 493.

"These cases bring up for determination the question of the constitutionality of the act of the assembly, approved January 26, 1874.....commonly know as the 'local option law.'"—Sept., 1877, 'Kentucky Reports,' p. 487.

"Local Option.—This well-known American phrase is used to describe laws essentially prohibitory of the liquor traffic in their nature, but confined in their authority to such local subdivisions of the general sovereignty as may by some form of popular vote adopt them."—R. C. Pitman, 'Alcohol and the State,' 1877, p. 205.

"Local Option.—Laws which have been passed in some of the United States, giving to each county or municipality the power to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, have been styled, in the parlance of temperance legislation, local option laws."—B. V. Abbott, 1879, 'Dictionary of

Terms and Phrases used in American or English Jurisprudence,' ii. 58.

So far as I am aware, this is the first appearance of the term in a dictionary of any sort.

These American extracts prove that from 1 Sept., 1869, to 1879, the term was in use among temperance agitators, in the newspapers, in legal decisions, and among people in general—that, in short, it had become a household term in the United States long before Sir Wilfrid Lawson took it up.

A striking and not unamusing difference between the English and the American extracts will be noted. Since 1869 English writers have insisted that Gladstone invented the term. Since 1869 American writers have been ignorant of the claim on behalf of Gladstone, and have regarded local option—both the name and the thing—as peculiarly American. Which view is correct? If Gladstone invented it in October, 1868, how did it reach America in less than a year? If it originated in the United States, how did Gladstone stumble on it? So far as I can ascertain, the term did not occur in print in England until the publication of the Seventeenth Report of the United Kingdom Alliance, quoted above under date of 19 Oct., 1869; but this Report, though noticed in *The National Temperance Advocate* for December, 1869 (iv. 181), could have had nothing to do with the appearance of the term in this country, for the term had been in use here for certainly six weeks before the Report was written. Among the noted English writers on temperance at that time was Dr. F. R. Lees, who had visited this country before 1868, who intended to come again in 1868, who actually did return in June, 1869, and who while here published his 'Text-Book of Temperance' (1869). (This book, by the way, does not contain the term "local option.") Did Dr. Lees introduce the term to Americans? Perhaps. On the other hand, American temperance advocates were frequently in England. Neal Dow, the father of the "Maine Law," was there in 1857, in 1866–7, and in 1873–5, each time at the invitation of the United Kingdom Alliance; he attended the meetings of the Alliance held in 1866 and 1867; while William Lloyd Garrison was also present at that held in 1867. It would have been as easy for "local option" to be carried to England by Americans, as for it to be taken to America by Englishmen.

So far as the evidence presented above goes, Gladstone appears to have used the *term in or about October, 1868*, while the Americans did not employ it until 1 Sept., 1869; but I cannot help thinking that it is wiser to accept the sceptical attitude of the authors of 'Local Option' than the certainty of MR. ROBBINS. Whatever may have been the actual origin of the term, it will be difficult to deny that the term first came into vogue in this country, and that it thence spread to Canada, England, New Zealand, and Australia.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.A.

[We are not able to find room for all our correspondent's examples, which cover the subject with admirable completeness.]

MARSHALL'S 'GENEALOGIST'S GUIDE': A SUPPLEMENT (10 S. vii. 347).—My attention has been drawn to MR. GERALD FOTHERGILL's query under this heading. It appears in several instances to have misled the genealogical public. I should be glad, therefore, to let it be known that MR. FOTHERGILL is not in any way associated with myself, either as owner of the copyright or in keeping the work up to date for the purposes of a new edition. The book is, including the manuscript notes of the late Mr. G. W. Marshall, in process of being kept up to date, and in due course a new edition will be brought out. I shall be grateful to any interested who will forward me notes or suggestions which may tend to add to its completeness and usefulness.

ISAAC MARSHALL.

Sarnesfield Court, Weobley.

"SALUTATION" TAVERN, BILLINGSGATE (10 S. vii. 429, 510).—This tavern was situated at the end of St. Mary at Hill, facing Billingsgate. In a book called 'The Topography of London,' published in 1813, there is marked a Salutation Court at 101, Lower Thames Street, opposite Billingsgate. This may possibly be on the site of the old "Salutation" Tavern.

The earliest mention I have of this tavern is in 1560. On 5 March, 1659, Pepys visited it. MR. MCMURRAY gives an interesting notice of it in 1667.

It was again casually mentioned in 1734, and after the bankruptcy of William Gillett in 1742, referred to by MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL, I cannot find any further account of it.

It may be of interest to place upon record the following notes upon City taverns having the sign of the "Salutation."

In Inquisitiones Post Mortem, 1576, mention is made of the house called "The

Salutation of our Ladie" in St. Christopher the Stocks. George Forman, citizen and skinner, was seised in his demesne of a messuage and corner tenement which was late a tavern called "The Salutation of our Ladie," wherein he dwelt, situate in the parish of "St. Christopher at the Stockes."

"Salutation" Tavern in Old Fish Street. —In 1698 inhabited by John Abbot, and in 1716 by Thomas Saunders.

"Salutation" Tavern, Tower Street.—No date given, but presumably between 1650 and 1666, T. E. B. issued a token.

"Salutation" Tavern, 17, Newgate Street. —It was mentioned in 1699. It was formerly called "The Salutation and Cat." In much later times we read that Coleridge and Lamb used to meet here to talk poetry and metaphysics over Welsh rarebits, egg hot, and pipes of Orinoco.

"Salutation," Holborn, near Hatton Garden.—1655, D. Kemp, a bookseller, was there; and about the same time or a little later Daniel Grey issued a halfpenny token from this house.

"Salutation" Tavern at Holborn Bridge. —Mention of it in an advertisement in 1735.

Another "Salutation" Tavern in Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.—Mentioned in 1744. In the days of the Prince Regent it was known as "Bunch's."

I have also met with a "Salutation" Tavern in Bishopsgate Street. In 1699 Mr. Knap lived there.

F. G. HILTON PRICE.

MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL is in error in thinking that the "Salutation" Tavern in Barton Street, Westminster, is still in existence. In 'St. John the Evangelist, Westminster: Parochial Memorials' (1892), by J. E. Smith, F.S.A., at that time the Vestry Clerk of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, it is stated at p. 404 that

"until three years ago the old 'Salutation' public-house, which stood at the corner of Barton Street and Cowley Street, reminded us that inns in other days used to bear signs of a religious character."

It will therefore be seen that it ceased to be a house for the refreshment of man after 1889, the last occupant of the licensed premises being, so far as I can remember, a man named Jackson, a pensioner from the Metropolitan Police, who had done much duty at the Houses of Parliament. It has since been occupied as a private residence, and is now known as No. 6, Barton Street. In the old days there was a door round the corner in Cowley Street by which admission was obtained to the taproom. That door still exists, but it is now numbered No. 1A, *i.e.*, Cowley Street, and is marked "Studio," so that this part of the premises appears to be distinct from the corner house at the present time. W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

SCOTT'S 'QUENTIN DURWARD' (10 S. vii. 508).—The "Italian statuary" (sculptor) referred to in the twenty-fifth chapter of this work is undoubtedly Bernini. The account is probably authentic, though Bernini, it would seem, never saw Charles I. in person. In order to enable him to make a statue of Charles, Vandyck painted three portraits on one canvas—one full face, and two side face. The original is now at Windsor, and there is a copy at the Victoria and Albert Museum. When this portrait was shown to Bernini, and he had studied the face, he gave the opinion that Charles was "a man doomed to misfortune." This opinion was probably due rather to the appearance of inability to read the signs of the times or to stoop to compromise than to the mere fact of a melancholy countenance. I have always regarded this account as evidence of Bernini's talent as a physiognomist and judge of character as well as of Vandyck's fidelity. The subject is referred to in a paper by myself on 'The Development of the Fine Arts under the Puritans,' in vol. v. (New Series) of the *Transactions* of the Royal Historical Society (Longmans), p. 220. I have never been able to ascertain whether the statue was completed, or whether it is still in existence, and, if so, where it may be found. I should be very glad of any information on these points.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

A statue of Charles I. was "graved by the excellent hand of Cavalier Bermino [Bernini] at Rome," who had never seen the king, but did it "by some draughts of Vandike's excelling pencill." He was "an excellent physiognomist as well as carver," and, "not being at all informed whose face it was, told the messenger that brought the draughts, that he was certain the person which those represented was born to great honour, and as certainly to as great misfortune" ('The Civil Warres,' by John Davies, 1661, p. 13). W. C. B.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS (10 S. ii. 441, 516; iii. 18, 114; vii. 238, 291).—I must offer my (rather belated) thanks to MR. F. G. HALEY for the exact reference to the official publication on this subject, and to

MR. ALFRED ANSCOMBE for his additional early reference. Not being a philologist, I will not venture into a discussion of the derivation of "Chiltern," except to point out that MR. ANSCOMBE's suggestions all assume the *r* to be of no importance. Yet it occurs not only in the ordinary form of the word, but also in the form "Ciltre," which is found in the Rotuli Hundredorum and Inquisitiones Nonarum as well us in some of the cases already quoted.

A. MORLEY DAVIES.

Winchmore Hill, Amersham.

KEMBLE BURIAL-PLACES (10 S. vii. 509).—Charles Kemble is buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. His wife (Marie Thérèse De Camp), who predeceased her husband by sixteen years, lies in Addlestone Churchyard, near Chertsey. ROBERT WALTERS.

Ware Priory.

[MR. W. DOUGLAS also thanked for reply.]

OXFORD DIVINITY EXAMINATION (10 S. vii. 470).—In those days of which the REV. F. HARRISON (an old friend and contemporary of mine at Oxford) speaks, the examinee stood up when construing his Greek Testament, and then at its conclusion was politely asked to sit down. Those were days when a failure in divinity precluded any candidate from his degree.

The Rev. E. H. Hansell was for many years a Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, curate of St. Peter-in-the-East, and filled the office of Public Examiner in Dis. Math. et Physicis. He was a well-known man in the University, and one of the most popular of "dons." In those days there were only seven public examiners; now there must be twenty.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"WY" IN HAMPSHIRE (10 S. vii. 508).—It is explained in my note to 'Piers the Plowman,' Text B, passus v. l. 205, that Wy certainly refers to Weyhill fair, which even in modern times sometimes lasts eight days, beginning on 10 October; and that Winchester fair was held on St. Giles's Down, near Winchester. There is now a railway station at Weyhill, on the line from Andover to Salisbury. In Text C, v. 51, St. Giles's Down is mentioned.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Lest we suffer rebuke for not having knowledge of PROF. SKEAT'S notes on 'Piers the Plowman,' I hasten to say that *he accepts or did* accept the suggestion of *Warton ('Hist. Eng. Poetry,'* ed. 1840, ii. 55; ed. 1871, ii. 259) that Wy is Weyhill, near Andover, a place famous for an October fair which rages for a week.

ST. SWITHIN.

[Other correspondents thanked for replies.]

FOLK-LORE CONCERNING TWINS (10 S. vii. 387).—We are told in *Folk-lore* for December, 1900, that a belief is current in Egypt that the souls of twins, when they die, pass into the bodies of cats (392). Can this be a survival from those long-past days when the cat was in Egypt an object of worship?

ASTARTE.

"KEELHAUL": "COBKEY": "MORRYOUNE" (10 S. vii. 448).—At the conclusion of Mr. Peters's story, 'The Bagman's Dog,' in 'Ingoldsby Legends,' will be found some "vague information of a practice"

which often, in cases of robbing,
Is adopted on shipboard — I think it's call'd "cobbing."

JOHN HEBB.

In a recently published book, the 'Storia do Mogor,' by Niccolao Manucci, translated by William Irvine ("Indian Texts Series"), I find on p. 22 that one of the presents carried to the King of Persia by Lord Bellomont was a head-piece of fine workmanship, described as a morion. Perhaps this reference may be useful to your correspondent. A head-piece could certainly be used as an instrument of torture, if made in a certain way, as, *e.g.*, the head-piece used for the punishment of scolds.

FRANK PENNY.

In Prof. Wilson's 'French and English Dictionary' (Reeves & Turner, 1878) "morion" is defined as "punition dont on se sert à l'égard des soldats, en les frappant sur le derrière avec la hampe d'une hallebarde" (p. 1053).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"DOWB" (10 S. vii. 509).—Is not "Dowb, the first of all his race," an allusion to Lord Panmure's famous telegram at the time of the Crimean War, "Take care of Dowb"?

NORTH MIDLAND.

"HUBBUB" = DISTURBANCE (10 S. vii. 507).—The 'N.E.D.' duly tells us that *hubbub* does not appear in English till after 1550, and that its earliest sense was "a confused noise." That it was brought over in the time of the Crusades would require much proof. There is no contact in time.

English has commonly been assumed, by many, to consist of the dregs of the corrupt usages of all other languages. No other

language was ever regarded in so degraded and humiliating an aspect. If any verbal resemblances are anywhere possible, at once our unfortunate tongue is assumed to be the greedy borrower. I wish it were possible to put Dutch or German into the position of the language which thus needs to be explained from abroad. But there is no such hope. WALTER W. SKEAT.

TWO OLD PROVERBS (10 S. vii. 407, 457).—For "Toujours perdrix" compare novel 5, first day, in the 'Decameron' of Boccaccio. That carries the story back to an earlier age.
FRED. C. FROST, F.S.I.

Among La Fontaine's 'Contes et Nouvelles' is a variant of "Toujours perdrix," entitled 'Pâté d'Anguille' (ed. 1796, vol. i. pp. 158–63). SILO.

To tell tales out of (formerly "forth of") school: "We have some news at Cambridge, but it is too long to relate; besides, I must not tell tales forth of school" ('Court and Times of Charles I.,' ii. 65). At this period, therefore, the phrase evidently meant that confidential matters must not be blazed forth or abroad from the quarters whence a knowledge of them was acquired; that is, if they are to be revealed at all, secrets must be transmitted circumspectly.
J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ROOD-LOFTS (10 S. vii. 482).—A deeply interesting series of articles on 'Rood Lofts and Screens' (by F.S.A.) has recently appeared in *The Church Times*. The articles, six in number, are contained in the issues from 15 February to 22 March last.
JOHN T. PAGE.
Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"TINNERS" IN MILITARY MUSTERS (10 S. vii. 428).—Tinners are specifically mentioned in 1572 in the passage cited, as, not being subject to the ordinary laws, they would not in the usual course appear in the Sheriff's returns. The liberties and privileges of tinners are set forth in Camden's 'Britannia.' The Lord Warden of the Stannaries, he states, appoints stewards who minister justice

"in Causes Personal between Tinner and Foreiner, except in Causes of Land, Life or Member, from whence there lieth an Appeal to the Lord Warden, from him to the Duke, and from him to the King in matters of moment."

The liberties granted to the tinners by Edward I. are enumerated by Sir John Pettus ('Fodinæ Regales,' London, 1670, p. 12). BENNETT H. BROUGH.

PAYNE AT THE MEWS GATE (10 S. vii. 409, 492).—I am very much obliged to MR. A. L. HUMPHREYS for his interesting reply, but the identification of this famous bookseller's parlour as a "Literary coffee-house" still perplexes me. Was the expression simply used to indicate a resort of the *literati*? Mr. Austin Dobson's 'The Two Paynes' I am familiar with. ALECK ABRAHAMS.
39, Hillmarton Road, N.

"BLATHER": "BLADDER" (10 S. vi. 406, 456).—The use of the word "blather" for "bladder" is not limited to the North Country. It is well known in Dorset, and is given in Barnes's 'Glossary of the Dorset Dialect' (1863), and occurs in one of the Dorset poet's best-known lyrics, 'The Settle and the Girt Wood Vire':—

An' roun' the walls wer heärbs a-stowed
In peäpern bags an' blathers blowed.

In this reference "blathers blowed" seem almost tautological, considering that the word is derived from the A.-S. *blǽddre*=a blister or bladder, from the Teutonic stem *blæ*=to blow. See Bosworth's 'Compendious Anglo-Saxon Dictionary' (1901) and Skeat's 'Concise Etymological Dictionary' (1901).

But in the references given by your correspondents, where the word is used as equivalent to stagnant water, it would seem to be derived from the A.-S. *bleáð*=slow or sluggish. See Bosworth. And the two might almost be said to have a common origin in the fact that a millhead is always more or less stagnant, and so are the liquid contents of a bladder.
J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.
Antigua, W.I.

SARDANA (10 S. vii. 509).—I think Sardana must be an abbreviation for Sardanapalus. Arrian ('Anab.,' ii. 5) states that a tomb of Sardanapalus was extant at Anchiale as late as the date of Alexander the Great, and he had access to writers contemporary with the latter monarch. This tomb connects him with the foundation not only of Anchiale, but also of Tarsus. Were Anchiale and Tarsus ever part of "the realm of the Cretans"? Sir A. H. Layard states that Sardanapalus, the last king of Assyria, was not the only Ninevite monarch whose name would be thus rendered in Greek.

As for the spinning habits of the last Assyrian king, our extant authority is Diodorus Siculus (ii. 23), who bases his account on the entirely untrustworthy

authority of Ctesias. The picture Ctesias gives is self-contradictory. If I may be forgiven anachronistic expressions, I would say that so Cyrenaic a life could never have led to so Stoic a death.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

I think that there can be no doubt that Villon intended by Sardana the effeminate Sardanapalus, the last king of the Assyrian empire of Ninus. He was noted for his luxury and licentiousness. He spent his days in his palace, dressed in female apparel, and surrounded by concubines.

Villon appears to have confused the effeminate Sardanapalus with the warrior Sardanapalus, the son of Essar-haddon, the conqueror of Egypt and devastator of the revolted cities of Palestine. "Le roi Sardanapalus" is mentioned in the 'Ballade contre les Mesdisans de la France.'

A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

In my copy of Villon (ed. L. Moland, 1879) there is a note to the effect that it is not known who this Sardana was. He wished to become a woman and spin among the girls because of his "folles amours." I have often wondered whether it were an allusion to Sardanapalus, dressing in female attire and living secluded amongst his concubines, and finishing up with his famous bonfire. It must be remembered that when Villon wrote the story told by Ctesias and handed down by Diodorus Siculus had not been discredited. As for the kingdom of "Crètes," I can form no conjecture what this means.

E. E. STREET.

WOODEN CUPS IN EAST ANGLIA (10 S. vii. 489).—In the 'Churchwardens' Accounts of S. Edmund & S. Thomus, Sarum,' edited by Henry James Fowle Swayne for the Wilts Record Society, 1896, the following entries occur, which may be of interest to MR. AUBREY STEWART:—

1490-91.—"In money paid to Will'm Gryster for j Cowle & a quart' of good ale for the maundy on' Sherethursday, ij^{s} iij^{d}.

"Also for a dos' of asshen Cuppes bought to serue at the same maundy, v^{d}."

1538-9.—"iiij dosen of maundy cuppes, ij^{d}.

"A Cowle of Ale on mawndy thursdaye, xviij^{d}.

"The hyer of ij dosen of mawndy crewses, iiij^{d}."

I think, but am not certain, that these maundy cups are mentioned in other places which I have failed to remember.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

THE LEIÇARRAGAN VERB (10 S. iii. 267; *vii. 215).—The discovery announced at the last reference had already* been recorded in *L'Avenir* of Bayonne, 21 Février, 1907. I have mentioned the collaborators of Leiçarraga. On p. 288 of *La Revue Internationale des Études Basques* a letter from M. J. de Jaurgain informs us that he has discovered who they were. His letter is so interesting that a translation ought to be conserved in these columns:—

"The 'Fonds d'Oihenart' of my friend Paul Labrouche contains a quire entitled 'Rolle des Offices et mandementz de finances expediés par commandement de Monseigneur de Gramont" (27 April, 1564—28 November, 1565), in which I come across these three entries: '10 July, 1565. To Leiçarraga, translator of the New Testament into the Baskish Tongue, his wages as to an unmarried minister, to count from the 1st of January last, by the advice of Council.' 'To Tartas, La Rive, Landetcheverry, Tardets, correctors and revisers of the said translation, the sum of 6*s.* *t.* daily until the first synod, to count from the day when they began.' 'The last of September, 1565. To the same, a similar sum of 6*s.* by the day whilst they shall be engaged on the said translation.' It appears from this that Leiçarraga began his translation towards the month of January, 1565, and that he had as his collaborators four Bask ministers, of whom two at least, Tartas and Tardets, were Souletins."

M. de Jaurgain adds that Tartas may have been the grand-uncle of the author whom I mentioned at 10 S. vi. 6. The edition which I was preparing of the latter's book has been taken over by the editor of the new *Revue*, and the first part of it published, though not in a manner of which I can approve.

E. S. DODGSON.

"RAMSAMMY" (10 S. vii. 407, 473).—In reply to the suggestion of MR. HARRY HEMS, I would say that *ransacking*—always pronounced in Launceston that way, and not with an *m*—has been familiar to me as meaning to strip a house bare of its contents, as by burglars. The meaning of *ramsammy* was as I originally defined it; and since my query appeared, an old Launceston friend, who had not seen it, used the word in conversation, when calling upon me in London, in the sense I gave of a drunken spree.

R. ROBBINS.

J. THOMPSON, PORTRAIT PAINTER (10 S. vii. 469).—The following is the only J. Thompson, portrait painter, mentioned in Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters and Engravers':—

"Thompson, Jacob, a clever landscape painter, born at Penrith in 1806. He was patronized by the Earl of Lonsdale, and by other members of the Lowther family, who finding him apprenticed to a house painter, and with a considerable knowledge of portraiture, sent him to London in 1829 to Sir Thomas Lawrence, who introduced him to the

Royal Academy Schools, and gave him opportunities for studying classical art. He exhibited a great many times at the Royal Academy, but his work was always somewhat hard and formal, especially in his subject pictures. His best productions were landscapes of Cumberland or Westmorland, especially of his own country, for the scenery of which he had a peculiar affection. He possessed some small means of his own, and was a very abstemious and retiring man. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in his own place very influential, but hardly known outside the limits of that Society. He spent little time in London, quickly returning to Cumberland, where he lived quietly for nearly forty years, and died in 1879. Llewellynn Jewitt wrote his Life in 1882."

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

GEORGE I.: THE NIGHTINGALE AND DEATH (10 S. vii. 409).—Herrick in his 'Hesperides' has the following:—

To the Nightingale and Robin Redbreast.

When I departed am, ring thou my knell,
Thou pittifull and pretty Philomel:
And when I'm laid out for a corse, then be
Thou sexton (redbreast) for to cover me.

Routledge, 3rd ed., 1887, p. 89.

But is not this melancholy an unfounded attribute of the nightingale? or is the belief founded on the story of Philomela and Tereus? The Thracians say that the nightingales which build their nests about the sepulchre of Orpheus sing sweeter and louder than others of their tribe (see note to verse 21, bk. vi., of Southey's 'Thalaba,' Longman, 1847, p. 266*); and in Nathaniel Lee's 'Theodosius' the *prima donna* of bird-song

With piercing moan does her lost young bewail;
Which the rough hind observing, as they lay
Warm in their downy nest, had stol'n away:
But she in mournful sounds does still complain,
Sings all the night, tho' all her songs are vain,
And still renews her miserable strain.

It is, however, impossible to associate the beauteous notes of Philomel with emotions of melancholy, unless for some especial reason, whether she broaches them on the plains of Southern England or in the groves of Thrace. Her joyous night-song was anything but a distressing experience on a certain occasion some few years ago, when my wife and I were cycling from Brighton to Horley. Our attention was arrested about 2 A.M. by her exultant voice, and offering as it did an excuse for a rest, we sat on a bank and spent half an hour eavesdropping in nightingale-land. It was, I think, near Cuckfield, and from the woods opposite came a flood of harmony, such as, one would have thought, could be in the experience of few but the nocturnal naturalist, for there must have been a large colony of them, not one of whom could "get a word in edgeways." There was certainly no melancholy there, and nothing to suggest death.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

* Coleridge also, I think, alludes somewhere to the bird's "melancholy."

Gilbert White in a letter to the Hon. Daines Barrington, No. xxvii., says: "Nightingale, *Luscina*, sings first in April: usually silent middle of June." It may have been in song till the 21st of that month if it was a late season.

JOHN P. STILWELL.

"DUMP" (10 S. vii. 426, 498).—The information at the latter reference is incomplete. A reference to 'N.E.D.' (ignored as usual) will show that there are not *two* substantives thus spelt, but *four*. And the quotations there given are surely worth consulting.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

BARTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTMORLAND (10 S. vii. 488).—One Rev. Thomas Myers was vicar of Stannington, Northumberland, from 1815 to 1845. One Rev. Henry Thompson was perpetual curate of Garsdale, near Kendal, from 1838 to about 1880.

One Rev. Henry Thompson was head master of Cartmel Grammar School from before 1824 to about 1868. Baines's 'Lancashire,' vol. i. p. 594, gives an account of this school, and says that "the present head master is the Rev. Henry Thompson, and the rents of land, interest of money, and cock-pence yield him about 130*l.* a year." As to cock-pence see 7 S. ix. 7, 90, 156, 273.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"BETTY," A HEDGE-SPARROW (10 S. vii. 469).—In similar circumstances I remember well the nest of the hedge-sparrow being called a "hedge-betty's" nest by village lads in Essex, but only the compound word was used. I never remember to have heard the bird spoken of as a "Betty."

C. V. H. S.

The 'E.D.D.,' *s.v.* 'Betty,' gives "4. The hedge-sparrow," on the authority of Sharp-Halliwell's 'Glossary,' Warwickshire.

DOUGLAS OWEN.

FRENCH-CANADIAN LITERATURE (10 S. viii. 29).—Reference should be made to the annual 'Publications relating to Canada,' which contain an admirably full record of literature of all kinds.

F. C. L.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Beowulf. Translated and Edited by Wentworth Huyshe. (Routledge & Sons.)

THIS popular edition of our earliest English epic, the morning star of the noblest literature the world has seen, is a welcome addition to Messrs. Routledge's excellent half-crown series of our native classics. We can congratulate Mr. Huyshe on having achieved a distinct success in an undertaking which all who have read the 'Beowulf' will admit is no easy one—to give a close and intelligible rendering of a poem which is often disconnected, being loosely strung together on a slender thread of unity, and abounding in those obscure poetical phrases, known as "kennings" in Icelandic literature, which are remote from our modern modes of expression. The translator has very happily surmounted these difficulties, and, what is more, has succeeded in preserving a large measure of the spirit of the original, which is full of the freshness and mystery of the sea.

The value of the version is much enhanced by a judicious selection of illustrations taken from the Northern museums, which really do illustrate the allusions to arms and antiquities which occur in the poem; they give actuality to the story, and enable the reader to visualize what the semi-barbarous life of our forefathers must have been like. Many of the objects depicted were disinterred in the very regions from which these old sea-warriors sallied forth, such as the Thorsberg Moss in Sleswig and Uby in Denmark.

The explanatory notes in which the editor discusses the difficulties of the text and the local allusions are much to the point. But one sin of omission we have to complain of, where we naturally look for some illumination. He has not a word to say as to the origin, meaning, and character of that mysterious being Grendel—half demon, half dragon—which looms largely through the story. Though much has been written about the monster, its name still awaits a satisfactory explanation. We may perhaps trace a reference to it on a Runic monument where a mounted champion is depicted destroying a dragon, with the inscription, "Behold a mighty king here graven who slew this dragon" (Prof. G. Stevens, 'The Runic Hall,' p. 17). We much doubt Mr. Huyshe's interpretation of *waeg-sweord* (l. 1488) as a sword with a "wavy" pattern damascened upon its blade. Perhaps it only means a sword that is swung or brandished (*ensis versatilis* or *vibratus*). We can recommend the book to all who love their mother-tongue.

The Burlington Magazine for July opens with a charming photogravure, 'Evening on the Lake,' by Corot, in which the trees are very characteristic. An editorial article is devoted to 'The Progress of American Collecting,' and points out that in supreme Italian works and the no less rare primitive masters, as well as in later masters, Europe holds, and will retain, the precedence. 'The Case for Modern Painting' is illustrated by a 'Mother and Child' of Mr. Ambrose McEvoy, an admirable picture shown at the New English Art Club. Dr. *K. F. Burckhardt* deals with some little gems of *boxwood modelling by Hans* Wydyz the Elder, who was working at Basel in 1505, and later in Central Bavaria. 'The Cottage,' by F. W. Watts, which is reproduced, is a delightful picture of English scenery; it is in the Louvre, where it was attributed to Constable. Another portrait reproduced in colour, of an unknown man by Bartolommeo Veneto, has real distinction about it. Nothing is more striking in the history of art than the modern discovery of lesser masters whose work has borne the names of greater men. It is generally fine enough to stand on its own merits. Prince Duleep Singh clears up some uncertainty concerning Nathaniel Bacon, artist. Prof. Holmes has an interesting article concerning the question, 'Where did Michelangelo learn to Paint?' and Mr. Cyril Davenport writes on 'The Book Ciphers of Henri II.,' which are confused by the fact that the King as Dauphin adopted a D in his cipher, which was also used by Diane de Poitiers. There are many other notable things in this excellent magazine, which has now won an enviable position as an expert record of all that concerns art.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. THOMAS BAKER'S List 512 is mostly theological. There is a fine set of the works of Luther, 93 vols. in 73, half red morocco, 9*l.* 9*s.*; a complete set of the Henry Bradshaw Society, 18*l.*; Philo Judæus, 'Opera Omnia,' 2 vols., royal folio, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Walsh's 'Irish Remonstrance,' 6*l.* 6*s.*; Dod's 'Church History,' 10*s.* 6*d.*; Döllinger's 'First Age of Christianity,' 12*s.* 6*d.*; Hilton's 'Ladder of Perfection,' 1659, 1*l.* 18*s.*; and Muratori, 'Liturgia Romana Vetus,' 1748, 3*l.* 18*s.* The general literature includes many works by standard authors.

Mr. L. C. Braun sends two catalogues, the first being a Short List of Topographical Prints and Portraits, suitable for extra-illustrating: The second, No. 52, contains under Art works illustrated by Crane, Doré, Doyle, Cruikshank, and others. Under Literature are Hawthorne's Works, 12 vols., 2*l.* 15*s.*; Pope, 9 vols., 1752, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Knight's 'Shakespeare,' 8 vols., royal 8vo., 20*s.*; Guizot, 23 vols., fine library set, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Le Sage, 16 vols., 1*l.* 15*s.*; and Wordsworth, Moxon, 1836, 6 vols., limp morocco, 1*l.* 10*s.* Under Topography we find an extra-illustrated copy of Morant's 'Colchester,' folio, 1748, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Smith's 'Antiquities of Westminster,' 1807, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and 'Londiniana,' containing 100 views, 4 vols., 1828, 1*l.* Under Theology is Alban Butler's 'Lives of the Fathers,' 12 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.* There are some purchases from the library of Mrs. Craigie.

Messrs. Browne & Browne, of Newcastle, open their Catalogue 89 with two interesting American items, the first being the two charters granted by Charles II. to the Proprietors of Carolina, with the first and last Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, in 1 vol., crushed crimson morocco by Rivière, very rare, 1704, 30*l.* The second item is De Herrera's 'History of the Vast Continent and Islands of America,' translated by Capt. Stevens, 6 vols., 1725-6, 10*l.* The general list includes the first folio edition of 'Don Quixote,' 1652, 5*l.* 5*s.*; *The New Bon Ton Magazine*, with 31 coloured plates by Cruikshank and others, 1818-21, 5*l.*; De Morgan's 'Budget of Paradoxes,' 1872, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Dibdin's 'Reminiscences,' 1836, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Dickens's 'Sketches of Young Ladies,' 1837, 4*l.*; Hepworth Dixon's Works, 13 vols., 1*l.* 10*s.*; Evelyn's 'Memoirs

and Diaries,' edited by Bray, 5 vols., half-calf, 1828, 3*l.* 3*s.*; second edition of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' Newbery, 1766, 5*l.* 5*s.*; the first edition of Jesse's 'London,' both series, 1847-50, 6*l.* 12*s.*; and Montaigne's 'Essays,' Florio's translation, the third edition, small folio, 1632, 8*l.* This copy contains the rare leaf before title "To the Beholder of this Title."

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 152 opens with the first edition of the two parts of 'Henry VI.,' a clean, perfect copy, 1619, 65*l.* Other rarities include the first edition of Charles Lamb's 'Ulysses,' 1808, 4*l.*; and a very extensive collection of engravings, &c., relating to Vauxhall Gardens, 32*l.*; and the first edition of Robinson's translation of Leland's 'Life and Death of King Arthur,' 1582, 12*l.* (a presentation copy to Queen Elizabeth). There are a number of items under English Poetical and Dramatic Works of the Seventeenth Century. First editions include 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' 3*l.* 2*s.*; Lever's 'Con Cregan,' 2*l.* 2*s.*; Meredith's 'Modern Love,' with author's inscription, 8*l.* 10*s.*; and Swinburne's 'George Chapman,' the Second Series of 'Poems and Ballads,' and 'Mary Stuart.' Among the Addenda is a MS. Genealogical Account of the Greville Family, 1658, 3*l.* 3*s.*

Messrs. William George's Sons, of Bristol, have in their Catalogue 300 a copy of the Memorial Edition of Bewick's 'Birds,' Newcastle, 1885-7, 5 vols., 5*l.* 5*s.*; first edition of Burton's 'Pilgrimage to El-Medinah,' 1*l.* 16*s.*; Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' Newark, 1807, original calf, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Solly's 'Life of David Cox,' 1*l.* 5*s.*; Prof. Arber's reprint of Puttenham's 'Art of English Poesie,' issued anonymously in 1589 (this edition is the only separate one since the original), 18*s.*; Finiguerra's 'Florentine Picture-Chronicle,' with text by Sidney Colvin, 1898, 2*l.* 9*s.*; Freeman's 'Norman Conquest,' 6 vols., calf, fine copy, 12*l.* 12*s.*; 'Memoirs of Henry Hunt, written by himself in jail at Ilchester, 4 vols., 1820-22, 1*l.* 16*s.* (the third volume contains the name and address of every man who voted for him); Cunningham's 'Scottish Poetry,' 4 vols., 2*l.* 10*s.*; Swinburne's Works (all except three original editions), 28 vols., 9*l.* 9*s.*; and his 'William Blake,' 1868, 1*l.* 15*s.*

Mr. Goad, of Bath, gives us on the first page of his List 7 "A view from our front door." We find in his catalogue De Morgan's 'Formal Logic,' 15*s.* 6*d.*; Coleridge's 'Dictionary of the Oldest Words in the English Language,' 6*s.*; Napier's 'Florentine History,' Moxon, 1846, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Coles's 'Adam in Eden,' 1657, 2*l.* 2*s.*; 'London Labour and the London Poor,' 3 vols., 16*s.* 6*d.*; 'Penal Laws against Prophaneness and Vice,' 1706, 9*s.*; Redfern's 'Historic Gloves and Shoes,' 18*s.* 6*d.*; 'Choice Drollery, Songs and Sonnets,' edited by Ebsworth, 3 vols., 1*l.* 5*s.*; and Zola's Novels, 17 vols., Vizetelly, 6*l.* 10*s.* Works on America include Russel Wallace's 'Travels on the Amazon,' 2*l.* 2*s.* Mr. Goad also issues a Clearance List of items at 1*s.*

Messrs. Lupton Brothers, of Burnley, have in their Catalogue 94 works on art and architecture. We note 'Selected Pictures from Galleries and Private Collections,' with S. C. Hall's descriptions, 1872, 7*l.*; Flaxman's 'Lectures on Sculpture,' 1829, 15*s.*; and Hamerton's 'Graphic Arts,' 2*l.* 10*s.* Dickens items include 'Bleak House,' first edition in parts, 2*l.* 2*s.*; and 'Grimaldi,' 2 vols., Bentley, 1838, 3*l.* 10*l.* English topography is well represented, and includes Roby's 'Lancashire,' 4*l.* 4*s.*; Taylor's 'Old Halls,' 2*l.* 2*s.*; and Ackermann's 'Westminster Abbey,' 1812, 4*l.* 4*s.* There are important works under Botany, including *Botanical Magazine*, an exceptionally fine run, 11*l.* 11*s.*; and Parkinson's 'Theatrum Botanicum,' 1640, 4*l.* 4*s.* Under Ornithology we find Gould's 'Family of Trogons,' 1838, 7*l.* There are also works under Ichthyology, Zoophytes, &c. The general items include the Library Edition of Scott's Novels, 25 vols., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Dyce's 'Shakespeare,' 10 vols., 4*l.*; 'The Irving Shakespeare,' 3*l.* 3*s.*; 'The Speaker's Commentary,' 13 vols., 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Stirling-Maxwell's Works, 4*l.* 4*s.*; 'Life of Wedgwood,' 1*l.* 10*s.*; and Landor's 'Imaginary Conversations,' 1*l.*

Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co., of Manchester, have in their July Catalogue George Whitefield's 'Journal of a Voyage to Savannah,' 1739, 1*l.* 6*s.*; Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 17 vols., 12*l.* 10*s.*; a complete set of *The Art Journal* to 1881, 34 vols., 4to, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Bewick's 'Birds,' Newcastle, 1817, large paper (only 25 copies printed), 5*l.* 15*s.*; the Bewick Goldsmith and Somerville, 2 vols., 4to, 1795-6, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Croker's 'Boswell,' Murray, 1844, 10 vols., 8*l.* 8*s.*; and Roberts's 'Memorials of Christie's,' 1*l.* 5*s.* There are choice items under Burns, Byron, and Dickens. The last include Kitton's work (4*l.* 4*s.*) and first editions. There is a long list under Economics and Politics. The *Times* issue of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' 25 vols. with bookcase, may be had for 5*l.* (cost 20*l.*). The Library Edition of Fielding, 11 vols., 1902, is 4*l.* 5*s.*; and Hissey's 'Coaching Tours,' all first editions, 10 vols., 12*l.* 12*s.* The items under Lancashire include the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society's Transactions, 4*l.* 10*s.* There are also beautiful editions of White's 'Selborne.'

Messrs. James Rimell & Son's Catalogue 207 is full of interesting engravings and etchings. We note under Ballooning 'The First Carriage, Ariel, crossing the Thames at London Bridge,' 1843, 18*s.* 6*d.*; and 'The Great Aerial Navigator for Conveyance of Passengers and Troops to India and China in Five Days,' 17*s.* 6*d.* Portraits include Bartolozzi, 1788, 4*l.* 4*s.*; the Countess of Macclesfield, mother of Richard Savage, 1*l.* 15*s.*; Frederick the Great, 18*s.* 6*d.*; David Garrick, 2*l.* 15*s.*; Marshal Jourdan, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Mrs. Jordan, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Lord Duncan, 15*l.* 15*s.*; and General Buonaparte, 1797, 18*l.* Under Alpine are four coloured etchings, 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Other subjects are 'The Opium Ships in China, 1824,' and 'Whampoa,' 12*l.* 12*s.* the pair; Cipriani's 'Bacchus and Ariadne,' by Bartolozzi, 3*l.*; 'Triumph of Beauty and Love,' and 'A Sacrifice to Cupid,' in colours, 8*l.* 8*s.* the pair; 'Fishermen,' party of gentlemen by side of a stream, coloured engraving by Hassell and Nicholls, 1814, 7*l.* 7*s.*; charcoal and coloured crayon sketch of a young woman by Phil May, 9*l.* 9*s.*; also drawing of an old gentleman reading the war news, signed Phil May, 8*l.* 8*s.* Under George Morland are 'The Coquette at her Toilet,' stipple by Ward, 50*l.*; and 'The Horse Feeder,' and 'The Cornbin,' printed in colours by J. R. Smith, 49*l.* 10*s.* There are items under Turner, Reynolds, Lawrence, Stothard, and others. Under Volunteers are those of London and of Westminster, showing the uniforms of the different corps, very scarce, 1799, 11*l.* 11*s.* the pair; also 'The Isle of Wight Volunteers receiving the Island Banner at Carisbrook Castle, June 24, 1798,' and three other engravings, 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; and 'The Review in Hatfield Park,' 1802, 6*l.* 6*s.* Under

William III. is a collection of contemporary engravings by De Hooghe, 12*l.* 12*s.*

Mr. H. Seers in his Catalogue 81 offers eleven hundred items at a shilling each. For this small sum we have the choice of a visit to Utopia or to take Charles Lamb in pipefuls, or we may find a complete English lawyer, or look into Edinburgh one hundred years ago; or, should we prefer it, we can take a dose of proverbial philosophy, and, as a wind up, find an antidote to the miseries of human life.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 673 contains over 1,200 items, of which we can note but a few. Amory's 'Life of John Buncle,' best edition, 3 vols., calf gilt, 1825, is 1*l.* 1*s.* Of 'John Buncle' Hazlitt wrote: "John Buncle is the English Rabelais." 'The Annual Register,' 1758-1883, is 16*l.* 16*s.*; Matthew Arnold's Complete Works, Edition de Luxe (only 775 sets issued), 6*l.*; and a set of first editions (save three), 21*l.*; complete set of Ballad Society's Publications, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Balzac's 'Comédie Humaine,' translated by Katharine Wormeley, Edition de Luxe (only 250 sets), 1898, 16*l.* 16*s.*; first edition of Gilchrist's 'Blake,' 2*l.* 2*s.*; Bowman and Crowther's 'Churches of the Middle Ages,' 2 vols., imperial folio, 1849, 5*l.*; a fine and complete set of Britton, 14 vols., royal 4to, in 7, large paper, 1814-35, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Bullen's 'Old English Plays,' New Series, 3 vols., 4to, 5*l.* 15*s.*; and Richard Burton's Chapbooks, 25 vols., 18mo, 1682-1781, 6*l.* 6*s.* Under Byron are some choice items. A charming set of 'Le Cabinet des Fées,' 41 vols., contemporary tree calf, Geneva, 1785-9, is 7*l.* 7*s.* Searchers for Dickens rarities will find a choice copy in the original parts, of 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' 7*l.* 7*s.*; and another copy with Sibson's illustrations, 3 vols., newly bound in purple morocco, 14*l.* 14*s.* The catalogue is also rich in entries under Shakesperiana (among these are treasures from Mr. Ebsworth's library), Scott, Scotland, Shelley, &c. The Shelley items include the edition of 'Queen Mab' which contains the dedication to Harriet ....., to which Shelley referred in a letter complaining of the surreptitious issue of the poems by R. Carlile: "I am obliged to this piratical fellow in one respect, that he has omitted, with a delicacy for which I thank him heartily, a foolish dedication to my late wife, the publication of which would have annoyed me, and, indeed, is the only part of the business which could have annoyed me, although it is my duty to protest against the whole." We take this opportunity to remark upon the care and method with which Messrs. Sotheran's Price Currents are prepared. We have studied them for very many years, and can speak of the pleasure the perusal of them has always afforded us. We believe we are violating no confidence in stating that for the last twenty-six years they have been the work of the present head of the firm, Mr. Henry Cecil Sotheran, who inherits from his father and grandfather, both of whom were well known to us, his taste for books.

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, includes in his Catalogue 153 Alken's coloured panorama (67 feet long) of the funeral procession of the Duke of Wellington, which depicts with correct detail a soldier from every regiment in the service, Ackermann, 1853, 4*l.* 4*s.* Spedding's 'Bacon,' 7 vols., is 2*l.* 10*s.*; and a complete set of the Reports of the *Challenger Expedition*, 50 vols., 1880-95, 37*l.* 10*s.* *Essays and Reviews,' 1861, 1s.* (published at 16*s.*), is the lowest price we have yet seen. Mark Twain's Works, 6 vols., are 18*s.*; 'Bibliography of Printing,' by Bigmore and Wyman, 3 vols., 4to, 1880-86, 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 'Bibliotheca Arcana,' 1885, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Publications of the Library Association, 23 vols., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Spenser Society, 49 vols., 12*l.* 12*s.* Trials include those of the Earl of Somerset, Fauntleroy, and William Palmer.

Mr. Thorp's Guildford Catalogue 8 has many items relating to ornithology, entomology, zoology, &c. We note Gray's 'Genera of Birds,' 3 vols., folio, 20*l.*; *The Ibis*, fine uncut set, 21*l.*; Rothschild's 'Extinct Birds,' 25*l.*; Jerdon's 'Indian Ornithology,' Madras, 1847, 7*l.* 7*s.*; and Humphreys and Westwood's 'British Moths,' 3*l.* 3*s.* There are a large number of works under Angling and other Sports, under Botany, and also General Literature.

Mr. Wilfrid M. Voynich's Catalogue 23, like all he publishes, is full of scarce books. "No work by this author in Lowndes" must be "kept standing" by his printers. We note a few items. A pamphlet entitled 'The Great Importance of Cape Breton,' contains all that Charlevoix says in his 'History of New France,' and has a folding map which includes part of Newfoundland, &c., 1746, 30*l.* In 'A Guide for the Freeholders of Great Britain,' 1771, 6*l.* 6*s.*, the author proposes an American representation: 2 members for Newfoundland, 2 for Canada, 2 for Nova Scotia, 4 for New England and New York, 6 for the Indian nations, 2 for East and and West Jerseys, 2 for Pennsylvania, &c. Another pamphlet is 'The Vindication of Major-General Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts Bay,' 1758, 10*l.* 10*s.* One of the rarest early books relating to the discovery of America is 'Joannis de Sacrobosco Astronomi celeberrimi Sphericum Opusculum, cum lucida & familiari expositione per Matthæum Shamotuliensem,' 1522, 100*l.* There is also one of the few books published by the Stationers at the sign of the Trinity in St. Paul's Churchyard, Richard Rolle's 'Speculum Spiritualium,' Wolfgang Hopyl, for Guilhelmus Bretton of London, Paris, 1518, 20*l.* There are many items under French and Italian Early Presses, Philology, Shakespeariana, Spanish and Portuguese Literature, &c.

Mr. D. S. Wrycroft, of St. Neots, has two short lists, 10 and 11. We note Mac Kinnon's 'Coldstream Guards,' 10*s.*; Southey's Poetical Works, 10 vols., 12*s.* 6*d.*; Gore's 'Lux Mundi,' 6*s.*; Knight's 'Life of Erasmus,' 1726, 13*s.* 6*d.*; and Winkle's 'Cathedrals,' 1*l.* 1*s.* There are some sets of Macaulay's 'England,' original edition, at low prices.

Notices to Correspondents.

IGNORAMUS ("Possessive Case of Nouns ending in *s*").—An article on this subject by the late FREDERICK ADAMS will be found at 9 S. i. 270.

CLIFTON ROBBINS ("Metwand").—The 'N.E.D.' illustrates both *metewand* and *meteyard*. The derivation is given as from the verb *mete*, to measure, or the substantive *met*, a measure, with the addition of *wand* or *yard*.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1907.

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Notes.

NELL GWYNNE'S LOOKING-GLASS.

In a corner of the room containing the collection of historical pottery formed by the late Mr. Henry Willett, in the Brighton Corporation Museum, is a small mirror of bevelled plate glass, probably Venetian, with an elaborate frame. The frame contains full-length figures of Charles II. and Nell Gwynne, modelled in wax, and also the supporters Nell assumed, namely, the lion and the leopard. The design is curiously worked in coloured glass beads, and the figures with their dresses are made to project in high relief; indeed, they are merely attached to the groundwork of the frame. In the upper compartment Charles is represented in his State dress, and in the lower Nell Gwynne in her Court dress. On the right is Charles in a hunting dress, and on the left Nell in a *négligé* dress. The beads have retained their colour, and the whole composition is well preserved.

The mirror was formerly the property of the late Sir Charles Dick, Bt., of Port Hall, Brighton, whose ancestor Sir William Dick of Braid, Provost *of Edinburgh, the* first baronet, ruined himself, as did many more Scotsmen, by his devotion to the cause of Charles I. David Deans in 'The Heart of Midlothian' says:—

"My father saw them toom the sacks of dollars out o' Provost Dick's window intill the carts that carried them to the army at Dunse Law; and if ye winna believe his testimony, there is the window itself still standing in the Luckenbooths—I think it's a claith-merchant's booth the day—at the airn stanchells, five doors abune Gossford's Close."—P. 174.

Scott in a note says:—

"This gentleman formed a striking example of the instability of human prosperity. He was once the wealthiest man of his time in Scotland, a merchant in an extensive line of commerce and a farmer of the public revenue; insomuch that, about 1640, he estimated his fortune at two hundred thousand pounds sterling. Sir William Dick was a zealous Covenanter; and in the memorable year 1641, he lent the Scottish Convention of Estates one hundred thousand merks at once, and thereby enabled them to support and pay their army, which must otherwise have broken to pieces. He afterwards advanced 20,000*l.* for the service of King Charles, during the usurpation; and having, by owning the royal cause, provoked the displeasure of the ruling party, he was fleeced of more money, amounting in all to 65,000*l.* sterling. Being in this manner reduced to indigence, he went to London to try to recover some part of the sums which had been lent on Government security. Instead of receiving any satisfaction, the Scottish Crœsus was thrown into prison, in which he died 19th December, 1655. It is said his death was hastened by the want of common necessaries. But this statement is somewhat exaggerated, if it be true, as is commonly said, that though he was not supplied with bread, he had plenty of pie-crust, thence called 'Sir William Dick's necessity.' The changes of fortune are commemorated in a folio pamphlet entitled 'The Lamentable State of the deceased Sir William Dick.' It contains several copperplates, one representing Sir William on horseback, and attended with guards as Lord Provost of Edinburgh, superintending the unloading of one of his rich argosies. A second exhibiting him as arrested, and in the hands of the bailiffs. A third presents him dead in prison. The tract is esteemed highly valuable by collectors of prints. The only copy I ever saw upon sale was rated at 30*l.*"

Sir William Dick was not thrown into prison by Cromwell, as Scott assumes. It is true that while residing in London he was imprisoned more than once for small debts. He did not end his days in prison, however, but died in his lodgings in Westminster, though in extreme indigence.

His house in Edinburgh, which was subsequently occupied by the Earl of Kintore, was on the north side of the High Street, between Byre's Close and Advocates' Close. See also 3 S. vi. 457 for Dick.

There is a charming little poem by S. Laman Blanchard, addressed to 'Nell

Gwynne's Looking-Glass,' in *The Illustrated Magazine*, edited by Douglas Jerrold, 1843, vol. i. p. 16, beginning :—

> Glass antique, 'twixt thee and Nell
> Draw we here a parallel.
> She, like thee, was forced to bear
> All reflections, foul or fair.
> Thou art deep and bright within,
> Depths as bright belonged to Gwynne ;
> Thou art very frail as well,
> Frail as flesh is—so was Nell.

JOHN HEBB.

INSCRIPTIONS AT NAPLES.

THE old Protestant Cemetery at Naples is divided into two unequal portions by a broad path, running roughly east and west, connecting the two entrance gates. The western gate is reached from a dirty little "piazza" on the east side of the Corso Garibaldi. The following inscriptions (taken in May last) are all on the north side of the path—that is, to the left as one enters by the western gate—and are either on or immediately under the north wall. Some of the inscriptions are wholly or partially illegible—in a few cases owing to the stone being broken, but in most cases owing to accumulations of dirt or moss.

1. Thos. Welch Hunt, Esq., of Wadenhoe, Northants, *ob.* Friday, 3 Dec., 1824, a. 28. Caroline his w., eldest d. of the Rev. Chas. Euseby Isham, of the same co., *ob.* the following Sunday, a. 23. They had been married but 10 months when, in an excursion to Pæstum, a bullet fired by an assassin on 3 Dec., pierced at the same time husband and wife.

2. Henry Graham, architect, of York, *ob.* May, 1819, a. 24.

3. Wm. Thurston, Esq., of Boston, U.S., Counsellor-at-Law, *ob.* 25 Aug., 1822, a. 49.

4. Lieut.-Col. Monier Williams, of H.E.I. Co.'s Army, *ob.* 30 Nov., 1823, a. 45. Erected by Hannah Sophia his wife.

5. Mrs. Walter Grant, *ob.* 16 Dec., 1819.

6. This is a repetition of No. 1.

7. Thos. Patten Wilson, *ob.* 28 Oct., 1819, a. 18.

8. Wm. James Turner, Esq., s. of John Turner, of Putney, *ob.* 12 June, 1824, a. 50 yrs. 9 mths.

9. Mr. John Ramsbotham, of Manchester, *ob.* 25 Dec., 1818, a. 48.

10. Jane Cumming, consort of John Cumming, *ob.* 6 Jan., 1821, a. 28.

11. Emily Lushington, a. 7 yrs. 4 mths. (No. date.)

12. Nathaniel R. Guitton, Esq., Lieutenant in H.M. Army, and for several years Vice-Consul at Naples, *ob.* 21 June, 1841, a. 69.

13. Miss Anna Baptista White, *ob.* at St. Jorio, near Portici, 28 Nov., 1833.

14. Capt. Joseph Packwood, R.N., *ob.* 28 Nov., 1835, a. 73. His grandson, Cecil Galway Berthoud, *ob.* 8 Aug., 1836, a. 10 mths.

15. Thomas James Mathias, b. 9 Mar., 1754 ; *ob.* 26 July, 1835.

16. Capt. Pier. Edwd. Fleming, 3rd Foot, *ob.* at Portici, 21 July, 1835, a. 64.

17. Frances Maria, w. of Rev. Fras. Russell Nixon, form. Chaplain at Naples, b. 17 Ap., 1809 ; *ob.* 22 Sept., 1834. Also Robt. Streatfield, their s., b. at Pisa, 24 Mar., 1833 ; *ob.* at N., 29 July, 1833.

18. Francis John, inf. son of Sir Edwin and Hon. Lady Pearson, b. 10 Ap., *ob.* 26 May, 1843.

19. Elizabeth, w. of L. C. Graindorges, b. at Winchester ; *ob.* 25 Nov., 1834, a. 63.

20. Maria Achsah Grace, d. of John and Eliz. Grace, b. at Gosforth, Northd., 1 May, 1814 ; *ob.* at Naples, 22 Aug., 1834.

21. Werden Maurice, inf. s. of John Christian Boode, Esq., and Clementina Eliz. Mary his w., b. 10 Dec., 1843 ; d. 12 Feb., 1844.

22. Joanna, w. of Daniel Grimwood, *ob.* at Pozzuoli, 26 Dec., 1833, a. 34. Alfred Grimwood, *ob.* 13 Mar., 1839, a. 6. Maria Cristina Grimwood, *ob.* 13 Mar., 1850, a. 10.

23. Elizabeth Macra, *ob.* 12 Oct., 1843, a. 87.

24. Henry Gaulter, M.D., *ob.* III Kalen, Oct., 1834. (In Latin.)

25. John Wm. Hassard, *ob.* 21 May, 1843, a. 8 mths. 15 days.

26. Sophia Anna Maria Wood, *ob.* 1833, a. 21. Erected by her f. Joseph Sul[s] Wood, *Equestrium copiarum Britannus Dux.* (In Latin.)

27. Richard Walker, Esq., of Manchester, *ob.* 25 Mar., 1833, a. 79.

28. Thomas Noel, Lord Berwick, *ob.* 2 Nov., 1832.

29. Thomas Murray Holme, youngest s. of the late Thos. Holme, of Venice, b. at Venice, 12 Dec., 1842 ; *ob.* 10 May, 1866, at Hokatika, New Zealand.

30. Isabella Hayes, d. of Dr. Henry Barnard, of Banbrook, Coleraine, Ireland, w. of Henry Horace Hayes, clerk, of Northstoke, Somt., *ob.* 12 June, 1832, a. 54.

31. Signora Da. Anna Pandolfelli, born Ashweek, of Salcombe, England, *ob.* 6 Mar., 1836, a. 45. (In Italian.)

32. Mary, wid. of Edward Ashweek Valentine, *ob.* 10 Ap., 1856, a. 85. Harriet Eliz. Franck, elder d. of the above, wid. of O. E. Franck, *ob.* 15 May, 1877, a. 69.

33. Harriet, inf. d. of James and Harriet Morrison, b. 14 Feb., 1831 ; *ob.* 29 Mar., 1832.

34. Michael Keating, Esq., *ob.* 23 Ap., 1831, a. 75. Erected by his only ch. Mary Anna Wylly.

35. Rowland Wm. Allanson Winn, inf. s. of Lord and Lady Headley. (Rest illegible.)

36. Josephine Charlotte Stephanie, d. of Edwd. King Tenison, Esq., and Lady Louisa Tenison, *ob.* at Ischia, 25 Aug., 1842, a. 18 mths.

37. Ellen, d. of the late Capt. Allen Reginald Macdonald, Bengal Army, b. Oct. 27, 1856, at Sagur. (Rest illegible.)

38. David Thoms, Esq., of Clepington, Forfarshire, *ob.* 7 Nov., 1830, a. 34.

39. John Walker, of Crowsnest, Halifax, Yorks., *ob.* 19 Jan., 1830, a. 25.

40. John Lawson Walker, s. of Geo. and Margaret Walker, b. 20 Aug., 1828 ; *ob.* 10 Oct., 1829.

41. Charles Carroll Bayard, a passed midshipman in the navy of the U.S., *ob.* at Naples, 19 Feb., 1850, a. 21. His death was caused by a wound received on Mount Vesuvius during the eruption of the night of 9 Feb., 1850.

42. Catherine, infant d. of Joseph and Isabella Hinton, *ob.* 25 Mar., 1831. Joseph Hinton, *ob.* at Naples, 4 July, 1837, a. 42.

43. Hon. Reginald Ashburnham, youngest s. of

George and Charlotte, Earl and Countess of Ashburnham, b. 3 Feb., 1819; *ob.* 5 Mar., 1830.

44. Louisa Mary, inf. d. of Raulin and Mary Louisa Rohin, b. 17 Dec., 1852, d. 22 Dec., a. 5 days.

45. Mary Isabella, d. of Robt. Malcolm and Emily Rogers, *ob.* 14 Nov., 1852, a. 2½ yrs. John Henry Maingay, their inf. s. *ob.* 2 Aug., 1853, a. 22 mths. Anne Montgomery, *ob.* 31 July, 1855, a. 28 mths.

46. Chas. Turner, inf. s. of Chas. and Mary Maingy, *ob.* 24 July, 1830, a. 16 mths.; and Caroline Turner, their inf. d. (Date illegible.)

47. Thos. Warrington, Esq., *ob.* at the Villa Auriemma, Piano di Sorrento, 18 Nov., 1832, a. 27.

48. Charlotte, wid. of Rev. John Evans, of Bath, *ob.* 9 Sept., 1828, a. 63. Erected by her only child, Charlotte Robinson.

49. Samuel Crawley, Esq., of Stockwood, Luton, Beds, *ob.* 21 Dec., 1852, a. 62.

50. A broken cross, only partly legible.

51. John Turner, *ob.* 29 Jan., 1878, a. 48.

52. Colonel Arthur Middleton, of Charleston, S. Carolina, b. 28 Oct., 1795; *ob.* 9 June, 1853.

53. Chas. Wm. Neumann, of Oakleigh, Cheshire, b. at Danzig, Ap., 1773; *ob.* at Naples, 21 Feb., 1854.

54. Anne P. Rollason, of Coventry, *ob.* 29 Oct., 1833, a. 53.

55. Capt. Alexander Carmichael, *ob.* 6 Jan., 1854, a. 68.

56. Charles James Ridgway, Esq., *ob.* 22 Jan., 1855, a. 63.

57. John Augustus Manning, *ob.* 14 Ap., 1864, a. 57.

58. Margaret Campbell, w. of John Mackenzie, *ob.* 6 June, 1855.

59. Wm. Wilson Lawrie, Esq., of Edinburgh, *ob.* at Capri, 15 June, 1857, a. 41.

60. Hon. Susan, w. of Fras. Dennis Massy Dawson, Esq., and 2nd d. of Right Hon. Lord Sinclair by his 2nd w., b. 14 June, 1806; *ob.* 17 Sept., 1858. Also Susan Sinclair, w. of Joseph Lewis Franklin, Esq., 3rd d. of F. D. M. Dawson, b. 17 May, 1837; *ob.* 20 Oct., 1857; and her inf. s., b. and died 1 Oct., 1857. (There is a further inscription, but illegible.)

61. Chas. Fred. Johnson, s. of Rev. Evans Johnson, Archdeacon of Ferns, Ireland, b. 21 May, 1850; *ob.* 24 Ap., 1859.

62. John Benjamin, only s. of John Williams Furse, Esq., b. 19 Oct., 1850; *ob.* 20 Feb., 1857.

63. Rosina Massonet, *ob.* 17 Aug., 1884, a. 78.

64. Robt. Last, *ob.* 20 Feb., 1876.

65. George Degen, *ob.* 29 Ap., 1861, a. 60.

66. Wm. Drogo Montagu, Duke of Manchester, *ob.* at Naples, 21 Mar., 1890.

67. Rev. George Wandby, B.A., Chaplain of H.M.S. Exmouth, *ob.* at Naples, 16 Feb., 1862, of smallpox, a. 34.

68. A broken tomb with illegible inscription in English.

69. Peter Pincoffs, M.D., b. at Rotterdam, 29 Aug., 1815; *ob.* at Munich, 17 July, 1872. He resided 11 yrs. at Naples.

70. Mary Louisa Neve, b. at Old Warden, Beds, 2 Nov., 1816; *ob.* at Naples, 3 Mar., 1876.

71. Mary Frances, eldest d. of Wm. and Mary Porter, of Thingwall Hall, Cheshire, *ob.* at Naples, 29 Jan., 1873.

72. Augusta Caroline, w. of Horatio R. Storer, of Boston, U.S.A., *ob.* at Sorrento, 26 Ap., 1874, a. 31.

73. Frederick Cary Elwes, of Billing, Northants, b. 11 Nov., 1818; *ob.* 5 June, 1861. Erected by his mother, Jane Maria Elwes.

74. Edward James Wells, of Sheffield, *ob.* 29 Jan., 1860, a. 34.

75. A broken tomb with illegible English inscription.

76. Robt. Wollaston, Esq., M.D., of Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, *ob.* 22 Aug., 1865, a. 64.

77. F. Nina Radice, *ob.* 23 Aug., 1866, a. 25.

78. Nina Radice, b. in Monkstown, Dublin, 24 Ap., 1841, d. of the late Evasio Radice, Colonel in the Sardinian Army, and of Maria Hutton, his w. She died after 48 hours' illness. (No date of death.)

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.

(*To be continued.*)

[For other lists of inscriptions on Britons dying abroad see 10 S. i. 361, 442, 482; ii. 155; iii. 361, 433; v. 381; vi. 4, 124, 195, 302, 406, 446; vii. 165.]

DOLLARS: "BITS": "PICAYUNE."

(See 5 S. vii. 317; 10 S. vi. 381; vii. 36.)

AMERICANS whose memories go back to the days before the war when Franklin Pierce was yet the President, and surviving Englishmen who sojourned within our borders in those days, will remember these things. There was a dearth of silver change, and while the Mint supplied the banks, and the banks favoured their customers, the lawful coin did not stay in circulation, being supplanted by Mexican and Spanish pieces of the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the piece of eight, or dollar. Such coins had been used as the specie currency in colonial times, and their use continued until after the middle of the century just closed. They passed; nobody liked them, but there was no other fractional silver, for the poorer currency drove out the legal coin. Finally their circulation was prohibited, and they soon disappeared. But names remained. The "real," and its double and half, were known in every part of the United States. In New York the real was locally called a shilling, and its half was sixpence, being of the nominal value of twelve and a half and six and a quarter cents respectively. The double real was called a quarter, usually with the word Spanish prefixed; sometimes a two-shilling piece. In Baltimore and Philadelphia the real and its half were known as "levy" and "fip," contractions of elevenpenny bit and fippeny or fivepenny bit; south of the Potomac and in the West the real was a "bit," and its half was called a "picayune." The American dime was called a "short bit" to distinguish it from the other, the "long bit." By custom the dime was received at the same value as a long bit, until an enterprising firm in New Orleans obtained ten thousand dollars in

dimes from the Mint, and began to give them out in change at the excess value. This broke the market, and put an end to the custom. It is a fact that there was a foreign coin which had the local name of "bit," but it has not been seen for half a century. It never was legal tender, but it circulated by sufferance. It disappeared previously to the war of 1861, to the great joy of every one, for the foreign coin was not bankable, and at last was worth only its bullion value. The names remain, particularly in the South and West. On the Pacific coast the man who says a quarter, or twenty-five cents, is sized up for a tenderfoot. The Forty-niners and their descendants would say two bits. At San Francisco in comparatively recent times the daily newspaper was sold on the streets for a dime or bit; yearly subscribers did not pay so much. Smaller coins were seldom seen, and the cent was wholly despised, though useful at the Post Office in limited amount for the purchase of postage stamps. In those days the postage on a letter between New York and San Francisco was ten cents.

In New Orleans there is a newspaper of old standing and great influence known as *The Picayune*. The name indicated the price, and it shows that the little silver coin, the half dime, was what the proprietors were after. Their newspaper brought them wealth and renown. The Baltimore *Sun* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* sold for one cent. The idea was to catch the smallest circulating coin by making it the price of the newspaper, and the speculation paid.

The half dime is no longer coined, a five-cent piece of nickel taking its place. In the North and East the old words are dropping out of use. In Philadelphia the old-time names of "levy" and "fip" are no longer heard; nor does New York speak of the shilling and sixpence. In the Gulf States the quarter dollar is universally two bits, and also in the West. Homogeneity of population might account for the persistence of the name in the South, while the influx of new-comers who know nothing of the old ways would be a sufficient reason for disuse of the words here. It is hard for old customs to die.

I have been told that in England there was once a coin called the guinea, and that coins were issued of the value of one-half and one-third of a guinea respectively. The name remains, but the thing has disappeared. In the same way the word "bit" will probably remain in local use until a new scheme of coinage is legalized.

JOHN E. NORCROSS.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

"YEP": "NOPE." (See 10 S. vi. 381.)—"Yep," heard by MR. DOUGLAS OWEN in California, is not "a union of *ja* and *yes*": it originated, or at least originated independently, in country New England, where there was no German infusion; and I have shared in its growth from "the egg" in my childhood, so that I imagine it arose without borrowing in many different centres. It was taken over by the adults from the boys. The original form was a drawled "yes" which produced something very like "e-us," in two distinct syllables, a mere lengthening of the consonantal sound at the beginning into a plain vowel sound; then the *s* was dropped, and it became "e-uh" (entirely without relation to *ja*); then the lips were closed on it, turning it into "e-up," which is the real set of sounds usually caricatured as "yep." "Nope" originated in the same way and places, from "no-h" (the *h* here representing a mere closure in the throat), turned into "nop," by closing the lips. A true story illustrates their New England origin. An old professor in one of the old colleges some quarter-century ago was taken to task by his society daughter for replying "Nope" to some question. He pleaded "old habit." "Why, father," said she, "were you brought up to say 'nope'?" He meditated a moment, then a reminiscent smile lit up his features, and he answered, "E-up."

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

BEDDOES SURNAME.—What is the origin of the surname Beddoes? According to Bardsley, 'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames,' it is a double patronymic, part English, part Welsh, ab-Eddow-s, "the son of Eddow." This is not impossible, but seems very improbable. There actually exists a Welsh Christian name Bedo, so it would be simpler to look upon Beddoes as meaning "son of Bedo," formed like Jones, Evans, Williams, *et hoc genus omne*. There were at least two old Welsh poets who bore the personal name Bedo.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"NON OLET (PECUNIA)."—The source of this familiar saying has, I believe, never been discussed in 'N. & Q.' I heard a learned Latinist lately maintaining that the words were a quotation from Suetonius,

This, I think, is a common impression; but it is incorrect. Suetonius relates the well-known story of Vespasian in chap. xxiii. of his life of that emperor; but the words "non olet" are not to be found there. "Scisciatis num odore offenderetur" is the nearest approach to them. Dio Cassius reports the saying in the form ἰδού, τέκνον, ὅ τι ὄζουσιν. The form "non olet" seems to be simply inferred from the emperor's retort as given by Suetonius and Dio Cassius. Quite rightly, it is not included in Mr. King's full and accurate collection of classical quotations.

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

"RETABLE."—This is a technical term in ecclesiastical architecture for the altar-shelf, or ledge above the altar, the original meaning of which appears to be a matter of dispute among etymologists. In Webster's dictionary no derivation is offered. It has been assumed by some writers that the word consists of the prefix *re-* and *table*. But this can scarcely be accepted as a satisfactory explanation. Dr. Smythe Palmer in his interesting little book, 'Some Curios from a Word-Collector's Cabinet,' sees no difficulty in deriving *retable* from a hypothetical Latin *restabilis*. How such a word could mean "set up behind" is not very clear. And one would like to ask, How is it possible to equate Spanish *retable* with the assumed Latin original? Latin *res-* remains in Spanish words.

There need be no doubt about the etymology of "retable," since we are fortunate enough to find in Ducange the ecclesiastical Latin word which is the source of the modern forms. Ducange has "*Retrotabulum*, retro-altare, posticum altaris, seu ejus ornamentum, Gall. *rétable*, alias *reirautole*." *Rétable* therefore has the same prefix as its synonym *reredos*. See 'Dictionary of Christian Antiquities' (*s.v.* 'Reredos'). In Hatzfeld's French dictionary the Provençal *reiretaule* is given as the equivalent of the modern French *rétable*. The Sp. *retablo* stands for **retrotablo*, **retatablo*; compare *retaguarda*, the rear-guard (or rere-ward) of an army. A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

"DIABOLO," FRENCH CHILDREN'S GAME.—The most popular children's game in France at the present moment is that which bears this name. I understood that it was a Chinese game, but it seems to be a revival—perhaps under *another name*—of a sport which was popular a century ago. As it is sure to find its way to England sooner or later, the following extract from the *Écho de Paris* of Wednesday, 29 May, seems worthy of a niche in 'N. & Q.':—

"La grande vogue du *diabolo* ou *diable* ne date pas, comme on l'a écrit souvent, tous ces temps-ci, du XVIII[e] siècle, mais des premières années de la Restauration, de 1812 à 1818. Ce fut alors une véritable rage. On y jouait partout: dans les salons où l'on fracassait les porcelaines et les bibelots; dehors, aux Tuileries, aux Champs-Elysées, où les dames étaient occupées à faire ronfler le *diable*. Un prospectus d'un fabricant de jouets d'alors montre les différentes manières de jouer: 'A la va comme je te pousse; La Promenade; l'Ascension à corde tendue; Jean s'en va comme il est venu; Le Grand Equilibre du Croissant; Le Chevalet; le Terre à Terre, et enfin le Saut périlleux, qui constitue le principal exercice du *diabolo*.' On faisait alors des *diables* de tous genres, en bois léger, en métal, même en cristal; mais dans ce jeu, comme dit une estampe intitulée 'Le Goût du jour,' 'c'est la façon de faire qui fait tout':

On joue à ce jeu charmant
Lorsque l'on est aimable.
Vieillard en vain s'y mettant
Envoie tout en murmurant:
Au diable, au diable!"

W. ROBERTS.

[Our correspondent's anticipation is already fulfilled. The game may be seen in the windows of Messrs. Hamlyn in High Holborn.]

ROBERT OWEN, OF NEW LANARK: HIS FAMILY.—At 9 S. vii. 9 MR. W. G. BLACK asked for information of Robert Owen's son Richard, whose existence was ignored by Sir Leslie Stephen in the 'D.N.B.' The following obituary notice of him from *The American Journal of Science* for May, 1890 (p. 414), will serve as some record of this worthy son of the great philanthropist:—

"Prof. Richard Owen died suddenly, at New Harmony, Indiana, on the 31st of March. He was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1810, and was nearly three years younger than his brother, David Dale Owen, who died about 30 years since. With his father and brother, he came to New Harmony in 1828. He served under General Zachary Taylor, as captain in the Mexican war, during the years 1847-48. In 1849 he joined his brother in the geological survey of Minnesota, and also became Professor of the Natural Sciences at Nashville; and while there, in 1857, published 'A Key to the Geology of the Globe.' In 1859 he was associated with his brother in the survey of Indiana, the report on which, by him, appeared in 1862, after the death of his brother, and also after his having joined in the Civil War. During the year 1861 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Indiana Volunteers, and in the autumn of that year colonel of the 60th Regiment. In November of 1865 he resigned his commission as colonel at New Iberia, Louisiana (as stated in vol. xlii. of this *Journal*, 1866), and having heard of the rock salt deposit of La Petite Anse, 12 miles distant, went and investigated it, and made the first report on it to the

Academy of Sciences at St. Louis. In 1865 he became Professor of the Natural Sciences in the Western Military Institute of Kentucky (afterward changed to the University of Nashville), and held the position until the autumn of 1879. Prof. Owen also devoted himself in later years to meteorology.

"Prof. Owen's 'Key to the Geology of the Globe,' of 1857, exhibits the man in his science, which, while practical, tended strongly towards the speculative, and also in his relations to young students, who, from his deep interest in them, drew out some pages of advice on temperance and other virtues."

The following extract from a post card written by Prof. Richard Owen to my father, Mr. T. Mellard Reade, and dated from New Harmony, Indiana, 10 March, 1887, is of some interest. The post card, which is very closely and neatly written, forms a postscript to "the letter I had the honor of writing you this morning":—

"Permit me to add a word regarding the agreeable reminiscences I have of Liverpool, when in 1827 my father, Robert Owen (The Philanthropist), as we passed thro' from my native G. Britain to great America, introduced me, then a boy of 17, to your most estimable Poet, Rogers: & to a charming family, the Rathbones, & others: all of whom have doubtless passed away. I did not again revisit Europe until 1869, when I had the pleasure of calling on Sir R. Murchison, Sir Chs. Lyell, Prof. (now) Sir Rich[d] Owen, & Prof. Huxley. On my return from the Crimea, Const., Athens, the Holy Land & Egypt, I ascended Etna; and at Naples enjoyed Pompeii, &c. In England, while at Stratford on Avon, I enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Ed. Flower, father of Prof. W. H. Flower. A letter of introduction, although the Prof. was not in London, has enabled me since to have a very pleasant correspondence with him as Dir[r] of the British Museum."

Sir Leslie Stephen's article—which contains his delightful description of Robert Owen as "one of those intolerable bores who are the salt of the earth"—distinctly states that the philanthropist "left three sons—Robert Dale, Daniel Dale, and David Dale Owen—the first of whom is separately noticed; the other two became professors in American colleges." How Richard came to be ignored altogether it is difficult to imagine, especially as this note shows him to have lived a long and useful life.

ALEYN LYELL READE.

Park Corner, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

BARRELS FOR CHURCH ORGANS. — To those interested in such matters it will be serviceable to record that barrels are still to be seen in the last pew in the north-east corner of the nave of St. Martin's Church near Ruabon, perhaps the dirtiest and most dilapidated church in the country. The barrels, lying in a box, and not now used, *are about five* feet in length by eight inches *in diameter. The operating* portions consist of the bars of staples projecting beyond the periphery of the barrels. The barrels were turned by a handle screwed on to the end of the shaft—the screwed shaft penetrating into the cranked handle slotted to receive it. A reversal of the handle unscrewed it from the shaft.

There is also a three-decker pulpit in the church, almost falling into decay.

ARTHUR MAYALL.

Southport.

"POLITICIAN" *v.* "STATESMAN." (See 8 S. x. 333, 444, 517; xi. 76, 333; xii. 237, 433; 9 S. v. 499; viii. 427).—A striking addition to the list of quotations indicating disparagement of "politicians" was furnished by M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, when presiding on 11 May at the annual dinner in London of the Newspaper Press Fund. The statesman (*homme d'État*), said M. Cambon, prepares himself to take the rough with the smooth, confident that a sound cause will ultimately have the balance inclined in its favour. On the other hand, the time-server keeps what he considers a shrewd eye upon the currents of public feeling, seeking his inspiration "dans les caprices de l'opinion," and invariably ends in having his own emptiness brought home to popular conviction: "Il n'est pas un homme d'État, ce n'est qu'un politicien."

And yet those ordinary observers of affairs who are content to be known by the name I have chosen as my signature may comfort themselves, amid these many disparaging reflections, with the comment of Lord Hervey:—

"There is not a deceased ploughman who leaves a wife and a dozen brats behind him that is not lamented with greater sincerity, as well as a loss to more individuals than any statesman that ever wore a sword or deserved to lose it."

POLITICIAN.

THE QUADRANT COLONNADE.—For some months there has been considerable agitation against the reconstruction of the Quadrant on the designs of Mr. Norman Shaw, the objection of the shop keepers being to the insufficient width and light of the shop frontages. This is exactly what the earliest occupiers might have complained of after its erection in 1820–25; but they were mostly proprietors of gambling resorts and similar industries that preferred the semi-darkness imposed by the Colonnade.

Punch, 23 Dec., 1848, humorously describes the "Fall of the Quadrant":—

"The decadence of the family of the Colonna may be compared to that of the Colonnade of

Regent Street. Both had reached a high elevation, and both sank under the ingratitude of those to whom they had afforded shelter and protection. Already, however, have the destroyers begun to regret their work of devastation, and the unhappy foreigners who once used to nestle under its friendly wing are wandering in damp and wretchedness, cursing the 'perfide Albionium' of those who, in reality, meant 'mort aux Français,' when they cried out for the destruction of the Colonnade of the Quadrant. It is not, however, without a struggle that the ill-used foreigners will resign the friendly roof; and they have reared a shade of umbrellas, which form a kind of movable Colonnade, obstructing the light almost as completely as before, and thus defeating the very object of those who caused the work of demolition to be performed."

The Act (11 & 12 Victoria, cap. 50) giving the necessary powers for this improvement authorized the sale of the material, and accordingly on Tuesday and Wednesday, 6 and 7 Nov., 1848, Messrs. Eversfield & Horne sold at the Café de Paris, Vine Street, the columns and plinths. The prices realized averaged 6*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* for each column, and 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 4*s.* for each plinth.

"The names of the purchasers could not be ascertained, but it was understood that the principal portion was purchased for the Eastern Counties Railway Company."

From *The Sun*, 9 Nov., 1848, and *The Times*, 11 Sept., 1848.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

3, Hillmarton Road, N.

ELL FAMILY. (See 9 S. x. 487; xi. 77.)—I subjoin a few additional references to this family:—

'State Papers, Domestic, 1655,' p. 169: "May 21, 1655, London. Levant Company to Spencer Bretton, Consul at Smyrna. We confirm ours of 24th Febry. We are not satisfied with your vindication of yourself as to Captn. Ell's average."

'Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1633-4,' p. 10: "1633. 37 II. Certificate of Thomas Eyll, the High Constable before mentioned."

'Calendar of Border Papers,' vol. ii. 1595-1603: copy of a letter under date 12 Sept., 1602, George Ell to Robin of Fichell.

Col. Chester's 'London Marriage Licences': "Beale, John, of Great Haseby, co. Oxon, Gent., bachelor, and Abigal Ell, of Twickenham, Middlesex, aged 21, with consent of her father, Richard Ell, co. Surrey, June 19, 1648."

'Catalogue of Ancient Deeds,' Vol. II., Herts: "Grant by Ralph Cressy and Helenysa his wife, William Eyle and Helenysa his wife, and others, of a tenement with a void plot of land in Halliwellestret (St. Albans), which they inherited after the death of Robert Albyn of Hemelhamstede. Witnesses ..... Saturday after St. Vincent, 34 Edw. III."

Amongst a list of lakes given by Dugdale in the Fens appears "*Ell Lade*" (*Miller* and Sketchley's 'Fenland Past and Present,' pp. 149–150).

I shall be grateful to any readers of 'N. & Q.' who can furnish me with any further information, more particularly as to the identity of Thomas Eyll, mentioned in the second extract. Of which place was he High Constable? Copies of entries in parish registers, &c., relating to persons bearing my name would be thankfully received. H. G. ELL.

Christchurch, New Zealand.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct

"PRACTICE," A RULE OF ARITHMETIC.—The earliest example of this which has reached us is of 1650; but it is then used apparently as a well-known established term. We shall be glad of examples of earlier date, and especially of any that point to the introduction of the name. It was probably at first a descriptive term, as a method of common practice. Was the Italian *pratica* ever so used?

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

CROPPENBERGH OR COPPENBURGH: BUCKE.—I should be glad of any information as to the husband of a Mary Croppenbergh. In her will, dated 20 July, 1652 (proved 1652), she describes herself as a widow, and mentions her son-in-law Joseph Alston, Bt., husband of her daughter Mary; her brother John Vermuden; her daughter Ann, wife of George Sherard (married 31 July, 1651, at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell); and her grandson William Sherard. She also mentions Thomas Bucke, of the University of Cambridge.

A Robert Bucke of London in his will (proved 1620) mentions his wife's sister's daughter Mary Croppenbery (*sic*), wife of Joseph Croppenberry (*sic*); and Thomas Bucke, youngest son of his cousin Thomas Bucke, of Bullington Hall, now scholar at Caius College, Cambridge.

PEIRCE GUN MAHONY, Cork Herald.

Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

BROWNING PORTRAIT BY LEIGHTON.—I am desirous of finding the whereabouts of a portrait of Robert Browning—a vignetted chalk drawing of head and shoulders—

made by Frederic Leighton in Rome in 1859; and I hope that an inquiry in 'N. & Q.' may bring the information. SENON.

"EDWARD" IN SLAVONIC.—Now that the Balkan Exhibition is attracting attention, perhaps some reader can explain what has long puzzled me, viz., why the Servians, Croats, and Montenegrins translate our royal name Edward as Slavoljub. Renderings of Western names into Slavonic tongues generally start from some resemblance of sound or meaning. Slavoljub certainly is quite unlike Edward in sound, and I can see no point of contact in sense. According to Miss Yonge, Edward means "rich guard." Slavoljub she renders as "glorious love." I may add that I have heard this name pronounced both as Slavóljub and Slávoljub, the accent varying according to dialect.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

BASSE FAMILY.—Information is wanted in regard to the family or history of William Basse, who began writing in 1602, and continued to write until 1659. Any facts may be communicated until 24 August directly to me, care of Brown, Shipley & Co., 123, Pall Mall. E. C. BASS, D.D.

[Dr. Sidney Lee supplies a pretty full account of Basse in vol. iii. of the 'D.N.B.' The references appended include several articles in the first volume of 'N. & Q.']

GRAY'S LETTERS.—I should be glad if readers of 'N. & Q.' could assist me in tracing "Res est sacra miser"—a quotation of Gray to Mason, 1765; also the reference in a letter to Wharton, 5 March, 1766, "buried under the snow, like the old Queen of Denmark." D. C. TOVEY.

Worplesdon Rectory, Guildford.

["Res est sacra miser," Seneca, Epig. 4, 9 (King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 239).]

ROSSETTI'S POEM ON THE BOER WAR, 1881.—I have been asked for a poem by D. G. Rossetti on the Boer War of 1881. I cannot, however, trace such a poem. Could any of your readers enlighten me on the point, stating, if there is such a poem, where it is to be found? HUBERT J. AYLMER.

Tate Library, Brixton, S.W.

HIGHLANDERS "BARBADOSED" AFTER THE 1715 AND '45 REBELLIONS.—1. In Southey's 'West Indies' (vol. ii. 211) it is asserted that in 1716 "one hundred of the prisoners taken at Preston in Lancashire, who had been confined in the Savoy, were shipped off for the West Indies." If any of the '15 prisoners were transported to the island *plantations, it is* highly probable that Barbados, a favourite island for banishment, would have got its share. In the records of that island, however, I have been unable to trace any arrival of such prisoners. If there is trustworthy authority for Southey's statement of shipment for the West Indies, were any of the men sent to Barbados? If so, what were their names, the name of the vessel conveying them, and the date and port of sailing? Finally, was anything heard of their after-history?

2. In his 'Memoirs of the Pretenders' (Bell, 1890), p. 275, Jesse states that after Culloden a large number of men were shipped to Barbados, that many died aboard ship, that 81 reached Barbados, and that three years afterwards only 18 of these were alive. I have a copy of an "Indenture" signed by 127 Jacobite prisoners, who apparently were sent to Barbados in the ship Frere in 1746. (The list includes 20 McDonalds, 19 McKenzies, and 16 Grants: 112 of the prisoners sign by "mark.") How many of them arrived at Barbados I do not know: the records of that island are in some respects in a very imperfect condition. Nor have I yet ascertained from the burial registers the mortality after arrival. On what authority did Jesse base his statement? What were the names of his 81, and what the names of the 18? What were the ship, port, date of sailing?

3. Have any books been published on Covenanters and Scots Jacobites "barbadosed"? What MSS. on that subject, and on their lot in the island and their after-history, are known to exist?

4. I am studying the fate of those unfortunate men, some of whose descendants remain in Barbados to this day under the name of "Red Legs." But one is terribly handicapped "our side the water" by distance from libraries and manuscript collections. I should gratefully hear of any information, either through 'N. & Q.' or direct, on the matter.

J. GRAHAM CRUICKSHANK.

Audit Office, British Guiana.

KENTISH NEWSPAPERS.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me if there exists in any public or private library *The Kentish Post, or Canterbury News-Letter*, for the years 1750, 1751, and 1752? I particularly desire to refer to these years for certain local information. W. J. MERCER.

12, Marine Terrace, Margate.

BINGLEYS OF NOTTS.—Can any of your readers give me information regarding the Nottinghamshire family of Bingley? Their

arms were Argent, two bars sable; on a canton of the second a cross formée of the first, charged with an annulet gules. Was Col. Sir Ralph Bingley, who commanded a regiment of foot in Buckingham's disastrous expedition against the Isle de Rhé in 1627, a member of this family? Is anything known with regard to his former or subsequent career?

I am told that the monument to the memory of the Elizabethan soldier Francis Vere (1554–1609), in Westminster Abbey, includes figures of his four esquires, one of whom is said to have been of the name of Bingley. If this is correct, can any one tell me whether this Bingley belonged to the Nottinghamshire family of that name?

A well-known medical practitioner of the name of Bingley (I do not know whether he was a physician, surgeon, or apothecary) was established at East Retford, Notts, about the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century, and he left a numerous family. One of his sons was in business in London, and died about 1785. Can any one give me information regarding this East Retford doctor or his descendants.

A. H. BINGLEY, Lieut.-Col.

Simla.

BACON AND BUNGAY.—In *The Popish Courant* attached to *The Weekly Pacquet of Advice from Rome* (No. 45, 15 April, 1681) the phrase occurs "Heirs Survivant to *Bacon and Bungy*." Is there any special significance in this combination of names, always associated in our literature with the dissolved firm of Bacon & Bungay, the publishers described in 'Pendennis'?

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[The collocation of the names Bacon and Bungay is much older than Thackeray. The allusion in *The Popish Courant* of 1681 is no doubt to Robert Greene's play 'The Honourable History of Frier Bacon and Frier Bongay,' reprinted in Dodsley's '14 Plays.' The new edition of Thoms's 'Early English Prose Romances,' recently issued by Messrs. Routledge, includes 'The Famous Historie of Fryer Bacon,' one section of which relates 'How Fryer Bacon did helpe a young man to his Sweetheart, which Fryer Bungye would have married to another.']

LATIN LINES ON BUXTON.—Having visited Buxton lately, I found in Glover's 'Derbyshire' a statement that the pathetic little couplet,

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrabere nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale!

was adapted by Mary, Queen of Scots, from Cæsar's lines upon Filtria.

I should very much like *to know what* those lines were, and where they may be found. Can you oblige me with the reference and the words?

GEORGE B. HOWARD.

Bromley, Kent.

"THE DOLEFUL EVEN-SONG."—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me when the French Ambassador's house at Blackfriars at which this accident occurred in 1623 was demolished? Father Ethelbert Taunton in his 'History of the Jesuits in England' says:—

"In the forecourt of the said French Ambassador's house was digged a great pit (eighteen feet long and twelve feet broad), in which were laid forty-four corpses in order piled one upon the other.....There was another pit also (twelve feet long, eight feet broad) made in the said Ambassador's garden near adjoining, where fifteen others were interred."

To what burial-ground were these removed when the house was pulled down and the site built over?

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

MATTHEW DIAMONDBULD DEMONT.—In the marriage register of Lamberhurst, Kent, under date 1658, there is an entry of an intended marriage between Matthew Diamondbuld (?) Demont, of (name torn: the man was probably a foreigner and gunfounder), and Elizabeth Gibbons, of Lamberhurst. What can the second Christian name be? Does the name occur in any list of foreigners in England?

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

HISTORIANS OF THE IRISH REBELLION, 1798.—Dealing with another subject (10 S. vii. 233), MR. SIRR remarks that excerpts in the works of Mr. Fitzpatrick (author of 'The Sham Squire' and 'Secret Service under Pitt') should be verified, as though questioning accuracy. Mr. Lecky, who is quoted as trustworthy, has paid some tribute to Mr. Fitzpatrick; and valuable information is given in Madden's 'United Irishmen' and Maxwell's 'History of the Rebellion of 1798'—two other works pilloried by MR. SIRR. Did not Mr. Fitzpatrick bring to light the personality of the betrayer of Lord Edward Fitzgerald?

KESTERS.

"MITE," A COIN.—In Johnson's dictionary, and in the 'Encyclopædic,' this small coin (which is mentioned in Shakespeare's 'Pericles') is said to have been of the value of the third part of a farthing. 'The Century Dictionary,' however, quotes Hill's 'Arithmetic' (date 1600), which puts it at only the sixth of a farthing: "4 mites is

the aliquot part of a peny, viz. ¼, for 6 times 4 is 24, and so many *mites* merchants assigne to 1 peny."

But my query relates rather to another point. I remember many years ago the issue of a coin called a mite, of the value of half a farthing (corresponding, therefore, to the Greek coin mentioned in Mark xii. 42), which it was thought would be useful for the smallest purchasers, but was soon dropped, as not really meeting a need. What was the date of its issue?

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

ROBIN HOOD PLAYS.—Could any reader supply me with a list of such? I possess one by John R. Wise, published, I should say, in the early forties or fifties, and founded, according to the author, upon an earlier one by Anthony Munday. Where could I either purchase or see a copy of Munday's drama? Wise's is not a bad piece of literary workmanship, though incomplete historically, ending in the fifth and closing act with Robin Hood's wedding, but perhaps lengthy enough for a play *qua* such.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

WILLIAM ROBERT SPENCER.—The fame of the Hon. W. R. Spencer rests now mainly on the ballad in which he has given the Welsh legend of 'Beth Gêlert,' but there are other verses of his that have spirit and talent. To the edition of his 'Poems' published in 1835 there is prefixed a long and interesting biographical introduction. Is it known by whom this was written?

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

HORACE, VIRGIL & CICERO, PUBLISHERS.—An edition of Pope's 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey,' dated 1759 and 1760, has the names of the following publishers:—

"London, printed for A. Horace, P. Virgil, and C. Cicero in Paternoster Row; J. Milton, St. Paul's Churchyard; and A. Pope in the Strand."

What is the explanation? Is the edition of any particular value? W. O.

BURNS'S "MENSURATION SCHOOL."—What is known of the Mensuration School mentioned in the history of Burns's school-days? Was it a school apart from the local parish Kirkoswald School? Are its MS. registrations of attending scholars from its beginning still in existence?

J. G. CUPPLES.

Boston, Massachusetts.

Replies.

SIR JOHN HARINGTON: BARON FRECHVILE.

(10 S. vii. 510.)

SARAH HARINGTON, who in 1630 became the second wife of John, Lord Frescheville, was the daughter and heir of Sir John Harington of Bagworth, co. Leicester, who was either the eldest or eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Harington of Bagworth and of co. Kildare, the well-known commander in Ireland in 1596-9 (H.M.C. seventh Rep., 658. Cecil MSS., vi. 543), by Cecily, daughter and coheir of Francis Agar of Elmsthorpe, co. Leicester. Sir Henry, who was knighted at Athlone by Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam, 7 Oct., 1578, died in 1613 (will dated 16 May, 1612; cod. 21 Dec., 1612; pr. in P.C.C. 16 Aug., 1613, by his son William). By his two wives he had a numerous issue, including, as stated, an eldest son Sir James, said to have been killed in Ireland unmarried. Sir John was his second son, and evidently succeeded his father in his Leicestershire estate; but beyond the fact that he was either the Sir John Harington knighted by the Earl of Essex, 30 July, 1599, after the fight at Ophaley, or the Sir John "of York" knighted at the Charterhouse, 11 May, 1603, I have discovered nothing. I do not know even his wife's name, nor when he died; but his daughter Sarah appears to have carried Bagworth to her husband, and afterwards to her three daughters and coheirs.

Sir Henry Harington was second son of Sir James Harington of Exton (will pr. 1592), and next brother to Sir John Harington of Exton (knighted 9 Jan., 1583/4), who in 1603 was created Baron Harington of Exton. It was, I believe, this last Sir John who translated the 'Orlando Furioso.'

Any help in unravelling the fate of the descendants of Sir Henry Harington will be most welcome. I am disposed to believe that the male descent failed with his sons, but lack proof as to two, Henry and Thomas. I should also be glad to know something of his alleged eldest son Sir James, who must have been knighted and killed in Ireland at a very early age, and before 1599.

W. D. PINK.

The Sir John Harington whose daughter and heiress Sarah married Baron Frechvile or Frescheville was not Sir John Harington the writer ('D.N.B.,' xxiv. 385), who was

knighted in Ireland by the Earl of Essex 30 July, 1599); nor the Sir John Harington ('D.N.B.,' xxiv. 388) knighted 9 Jan., 1584, who afterwards became 1st Baron Harington of Exton; nor the Sir John Harington ('D.N.B.,' xxiv. 389) created a Knight of the Bath 5 Jan., 1604, who was afterwards 2nd Baron Harington of Exton; but Sir John Harington of Bagworth and Elmsthorpe (both in Leicestershire), first cousin of the Sir John last named, being the son of Sir Henry Harington (knighted 24 April, 1578), who was fourth son of Sir James Harington of Exton (knighted in June, 1565). This Sir John Harington is stated in Harl. Soc. Publ. iii. 39 to have died in Ireland. I think he must be the John Harington, described as of Yorks, knighted 11 May, 1603. For his daughter see Cokayne's 'Complete Peerage,' iii. 405.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

CROSBY HALL (10 S. vii. 481; viii. 30).—At this critical period in the history of Crosby Hall it may be desirable to furnish a few additional data both as to its history and associations and as to Crosby himself.

In 1827 the magnificent hall was occupied by a packer, and in *The Mirror* of 19 May in that year there is an illustration of the house, evidently as it was some time before the restoration which was superintended by Blackburn the architect in 1834. In the latter year was published 'The Graphic Illustrator,' by Edward W. Brayley, F.S.A., who on p. 80 supplies a similar illustration in a slightly different aspect. There is another illustration of Crosby House in S. R. Clarke's 'Vestigia Anglicana,' 1826.

Crosby's will has been printed at length in Gough's 'Sepulchral Monuments,' Appendix IV., where will also be found engravings of the figures of Sir John and his lady on the tomb (see also Stothard's 'Monumental Effigies').

The site of the house—or "Crosby Place," as it was called—is still known as Crosby Square, leading into Crosby Street and St. Mary Axe. Elmes says of the Hall that the roof is carved and scientifically constructed, and is a study of the art, both hall and rooms below being still used (1831) as warehouses by a packer. "Zigzag" gives a rambling account of the tomb of Sir John "Crosbie" in St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate Within, in *The Illustrated Family Journal*; but he does not apparently allude to the inscription. This in "Aleph's" (Dr. Harvey's) time had long been obliterated (see his 'London *Scenes*,' *1863*, p. 313); but in Weever's 'Funerall Monuments,' p. 421, it is given in full, as follows:

"Orate pro animabus Johannis Crosby Militis Ald. atque tempore vite Maioris Staple ville Caleis; & Agnetis uxoris sue, ac Thome, Richardi, Johanni, Margarete, & Johanne liberorum eiusdem Johannis Crosby militis: ille obiit 1475, & illa 1466, quorum animabus propitietur Deus."

Weever follows Stow in regarding as fabulous the tradition of Crosby having been a foundling and illegitimate.

The old archway leading to Great St. Helens (not, however, strictly an archway, but a passage under houses supported upon beams of timber) disappeared in 1895, I think. It is said to have occupied the site of the old gateway of St. Helen's Priory. There is an illustration of it in *The Daily Graphic* of 22 June, 1895.

Other references either to the Hall or to Crosby's monument are A. J. Kempe, F.S.A., in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1832; Strype's 'Stow'; Maitland's 'London'; Pennant's 'London'; Gough's 'Camden'; Thomas Cromwell's 'Walks through Islington,' 1835, p. 31 *et seq.*, with regard to Sir John Spencer's occupation of Crosby Place; and Hutton's 'Literary Landmarks' (London), *v.* Philip Sidney.

The brick tower of All Saints' Church, Theydon (Garnon), near Epping, commonly known there as Coopersale Church, has in its turret a winding staircase, and appears to have been, to judge from the inscription on it, built by Sir John Crosby. Though the inscription is much obliterated, the following parts can be deciphered:—

".....Syr iohn Crosbe Knyght late alderman and grocer of london and a[lsoe] of dame anne and annes [?] his wyfe of whos godys was gevyn.....li toward the making of thys stepyl ob.....grae dni ihu."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Mr. C. W. F. Goss is librarian (and a very energetic one, too) of that splendid educational establishment the Bishopsgate Institute. He is ever ready to show the treasures of his iconographic collection, which is especially rich in manuscripts, books, prints, &c., about London. In 1901 he printed a 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Books in the Lending Library,' extending to upwards of one thousand columns. His "brief synopsis of each book or some information concerning the standpoint from which it was written," and his criticisms, are always interesting; but I object to them, because they make one want to read the books, to accomplish which would require life to be begun over again. RALPH THOMAS.

"BUMBLE-PUPPY" AND "DOVES" TAVERN (10 S. vii. 306, 456).—Allow me to reassure MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL on the subject of the "Doves" Tavern, which he will be glad to hear still stands unaltered in its old position on the waterside. Moreover, the bumble-puppy table still remains in the little garden at the rear of the tavern, and, as I was assured when recently visiting the spot, is in constant use. I was only prevented by want of time from playing a game, challenged thereto by a regular player; but I should assuredly have lost.

The table is of considerable age, but its predecessor, now dismantled, still occupies a place in the garden. It consists of a slate slab about 3 ft. 6 in. in width by some 7 ft. in length, slightly inclined towards the bridge of nine holes, numbered (from left to right) 3, 6, 8, 1, 9, 2, 7, 5, 4, with the stable-like partition at the back as described by MR. MACMICHAEL. The game is played with marbles about an inch and a quarter in diameter, one of which is simply placed on the table at the other end, and allowed to roll by its own weight towards the bridge. The score is counted by reckoning the numbers of the holes into which the balls roll, and the player's object is of course to let his marble roll into the 9 or other high number; but, owing to inequalities of the surface of the slate and its defective levelling, the operation appears to require some skill and calculation, somewhat like that needful on an uneven bowling-green.

A confirmation of MR. MACMICHAEL'S remarks about the game of nine holes may be found in a quaint engraving sold by Willm. & Cluer Dicey in Bow Church Yard, entitled 'Sport upon Sport or Youth's Delight.' This print is divided into twelve compartments, each of which contains a representation of a game, with explanatory dialogue. The second game is entitled *Pidgon Holes*. Behind a vertical board some ten inches in height, pierced with seven narrow vertical openings, arranged side by side, and numbered from left to right, 1 to 7, stands a youth in very early eighteenth-century dress, who exclaims, "You dont win one, a farthing." The player, similarly attired, stands in front of the board in a slightly stooping attitude, and says, "I hit two for a halfpenny." In his right hand he holds, and is about to bowl or throw towards the board, a ball of about an inch in diameter. This little scene would appear, except as regards the number of holes, to represent exactly Strutt's *game of nine holes; but it is* difficult to see how the player proposed to hit *two* (of the little divisions forming the sides of the holes)

The games depicted in the other compartments of the plate are very quaintly represented as regards the attitudes and speech of the players. They include *Ropes* (*i.e.*, skipping ropes): "Can you cross it?"—"You saucy Fellow lets see you." *Flying a Kite:* "You medle with my kite"—"Touch it, Sarah, I 'll kick you." *Boys on Stilts:* "Help Iack, Iack I am Stuck"—"There stick for me." *Span Farthing:* "Play Fare"—"Rubbers and play out the Copper." *Chuck Farthing:* "Next plump"—"No I'le Slide." *Nine Pins:* "You Sir stand Fare"—"Nine is my game." *Turn a Blee for a Farthing* (a wheel of fortune or pointer revolving within figures on a dial): "Have at your Ten"—"Win it, and take it." *Scale Top*, apparently an early form of Aunt Sally. The proprietor stands over a row of skittles, and says, "Not one for a farthing." The player, stick in hand, replies, "Nee, nee, here's two risers." *Brush point:* on the ground are four long wires, side by side, forked amphisbæna-like at each end. One player watches them and says, "All I have is at Stake." The other, stooping over the wires, holds what may be a brush, but looks like a sheet of paper, in each hand, and says, "Their is Two, Fair Sr." As the two foremost wires are crossed, whilst the others are still lying parallel, it would seem likely that the game consisted in crossing the wires by means of the current of air caused by the fanning of the pieces of paper or brushes. *Sarpents and Crackers*, boys with fireworks in their hand: "Have at you Tim"—"A Rope on't, mine wont Toutch" (ignite). *Washing*, boys splashing each other in the water.

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

SOUTHY'S AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF GEORGE III. (10 S. viii. 27).—Reference to this book will be found in 5 S. x. 527; 7 S. iii. 168. W. B. H.

BARNABY BLACKWELL, BANKER (10 S. viii. 30).—Presuming MR. J. M. BULLOCH refers to Barneby Backwell, I may add that he was a son of Tyrringham Backwell, who was son of Alderman Edward Backwell, a well-known goldsmith keeping running-cashes at "The Unicorn" in Lombard Street, during the Commonwealth and the reign of Charles II. He kept all the royal accounts; and at the closing of the Exchequer on 2 Jan., 1672, he had no less a sum than 295,000*l.* in it, the loss of which caused him to suspend payments.

Tyrringham Backwell was married on 8 May, 1704, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Child; and his two sons Barneby and William Backwell entered the bank, and subsequently were taken into partnership with Samuel Child at "The Marygold" in Fleet Street. Barneby Backwell was returned member of Parliament for Bishop's Castle, Salop, 18 April, 1754; and on 3 October that year he died.

I am unable to give any information relating to the Gordons.

F. G. HILTON PRICE.

In Mr. Price's 'Handbook of London Bankers,' 1890–91, p. 52, will be found an account of Barneby Backwell (not Blackwell).

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

STURMY OR ESTURMY FAMILY (10 S. vii. 209, 312; viii. 16).—I believe that no trustworthy pedigree of this family can be found in print. For several generations the Suffolk branch of the family held my lordship of Buxhall. Richard Esturmy of the time of Stephen is named in the Pipe Rolls of 1 Rich. I. Sir Roger Esturmy (possibly his son) was lord of Buxhall in 1200; and his son Sir William Esturmy was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1214. From him the descent is—

Sir William Esturmy, d. 1225.
|
Sir Robert Esturmy, d. 1244.
|
Sir Roger Esturmy, d. 1253, Inq. P.M. 38 Hen. III.
|
William Esturmy.

The dates are conjectural. In the lordship of Buxhall this William was succeeded by Roger Sturmy, who was succeeded by his son Sir William Sturmy, who died 40 Ed. III. Sir William's only daughter Rhoisia married William Clement of Stow, and their only child Emma married John Cakestreet, whose only child Alice married John Sorrell, and their child and heir Anne married John Copinger, who held the manor of Buxhall about 1412.

W. A. COPINGER.

Manchester.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS (10 S. viii. 9).—*Pessock* is the diminutive of *pess*, a hassock ('E.D.D.'). It seems to be a variant of *bass*, a hassock ('E.D.D.'); in fact, the diminutive form *bassock* occurs in dialects, with the same sense as this *pessock*.

Bask.—A variant of *bast*, which is better known in the form *bass*, a mat, a hassock; so called because made of bast ('N.E.D.'; 'E.D.D.').

Commission of payments.—I suspect that *payment* means "a pavement." The word *pavement* was spelt *pament* in the fourteenth century, *payment* in the fifteenth, *pamente* in the sixteenth; see 'N.E.D.'

Shade.—The true Midland form of the word now spelt *shed* ('E.D.D.') It is a remarkable fact that *shed* is not Midland, but Kentish.

Sparrabling.—Fastening with *sparrables*. The older spelling was *sparrow-bills*, as in "sparrow-bils to cloute Pan's shoone"—T. Dekker, 'London's Tempe' ('The Song'), 1629. There is no reason for supposing that *sparrow-bill* is other than a compound of *sparrow* and *bill*, from the shape of the nail.

Squab.—A cushion, &c. ('E.D.D.').

Pear.—The same as *pier*, a pillar or post of a gate; see *pier* in 'N.E.D.'

Your correspondent should consult the dictionaries for himself. He would learn much more by it.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Pessock=*bassock*, of which *bask*, 1714–15, is an abbreviation. A bass or bassock was a plait-covered cushion made of straw for kneeling upon.

Commission of payments=a body composed of commissioners of bankruptcy, fines, or licences, as the case might be.

Tounfair=a fair held in the town, the "King's Letter" relating to some ordinance.

Squab=a soft stuffed cushion or stool (Bailey's 'Dict.,' 1740).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"DROWSE"=DEVIL (10 S. viii. 6).—It is with great diffidence that I venture to question the correctness of any opinion of MR. JAS. PLATT'S concerning words, but I cannot help suspecting that *drowse*=throes, and that when Hanijkin swears "by Got's drowse," he refers to the pains of the Passion.

I pray God give him a hounded drouse

may in like manner be a wish for the abundant physical discomfort of Bowse: "from toe to crown he'd fill his skin with pinches."

ST. SWITHIN.

"FUNERAL": "BURIAL" (10 S. viii. 9).—I have a copy of 'The Blame of Kirkburiall,' by the Rev. William Birnie, minister of Lanark, printed by Robert Charteris, Edinburgh, 1606. In chap. iv., which treats 'Of the generall abuse of Buriall ceremonies,' it is said that

"all buriall ceremonies may be reduced to two ranks: for some are funerals, serving for preparation to; and some sepulchrals, serving for placing in the grave the defunct."

As this 1606 edition is not to be found in

many libraries, I should add that an edition was published in London in 1833, edited by W. B. D. D. Turnbull; but I have not seen a copy of it.

By the way, W. B. D. D. Turnbull appears as a querist at p. 157 in the first volume of the First Series of 'N. & Q.'—5 Jan., 1850.

W. S.

I have come across a similar entry in the West Hanningfield Register (Essex); and as it belongs to the seventeenth century it may be of use to quote it:—

"Jane Clovill, the late widow of Eustace Clovill Esquier, was buried the 24th day of June, and the funeral was kept the 8th day of July, 1604."

No such entry is made for persons of small social importance. I suggest that the richer people did what the poorer could not—that they gathered their friends and relations from a distance for a memorial or requiem service after the first service of interment (at which they could not be present) was a thing of the past. Before the time of Edward VI. there was a celebration of the Holy Communion at each service. On this see Wheatley, p. 488. FRANK PENNY.

SIR THOMAS LUCY (10 S. vii. 449).—Maybe your correspondent seeks an article from the pen of John Payne Collier, which appeared just fifty-five years ago in *Archæologia*, entitled 'The Lucies of Charlecote.'

A more recent contribution, headed 'Observations on the Charlecote Traditions and Personation of Sir Thomas Lucy in the Character of Justice Shallow,' by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, was issued in 1887, 8vo.

In or about 1890 a magazine article by Sir G. Douglas appeared, entitled 'A Shakespearean Misunderstanding: the Lucy Story.' I cannot recall the magazine, but it could doubtless be traced in Poole's 'Index to Periodical Literature.' A copy of the article is in the Birmingham Public Library. WILLIAM JAGGARD.

RUTLEDGE FAMILY OF CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA (10 S. vii. 490).—This was a distinguished family. Dr. John Rutledge came to South Carolina from Ireland about 1735. Three of his sons—John (1739–1800), Hugh (1741–1811), and Edward (1749–1800)—studied law at the Temple, and became well known in South Carolina. John took a leading part in the politics of the time, became Governor of South Carolina, and on 1 July, 1795, was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He presided at the August term, but when the Senate met the following December his mind had diseased, and the nomination was r Sketches of the above, as well as of other members of the family, will be f 'Appletons' Cyclopædia of Americ graphy.' MR. CROUCH should also G. Van Santvoord's 'Sketches of th and Judicial Services of the Chie of the Supreme Court of the United (1854), H. Flanders's 'Lives and T the Chief Justices of the Supreme C the United States' (1855), and C. B. H 'Life of General Francis Marion: als of Generals Moultrie and Picken Governor Rutledge' (1866).

The name of the chief city of Carolina, by the way, though f spelt "Charlestown," is now spelt " ton." ALBERT MATTH

Boston, U.S.A.

"WOUND": ITS PRONUNCIATION vii. 328, 390).—At the latter re V.H.I.L.I.C.I.V. seems to imply th place Oundle is pronounced Oondle. in Northamptonshire for forty yea have frequently been to Oundle: cannot remember to have ever onc the same pronounced except with t syllable as in *pound, round, sound.*

W. D. SWEE

Wallington.

In the Eastern Counties *wound* c rimes with *sound* where the local d spoken. How does PROF. SKEAT for the *u*-sound not having been pr in this and other local dialects?

The following passages may be cit 'Marmion,' canto v. stanzas 31 and

Lord Marmion started from the grou As light as if he felt no wound.

And:—

With fruitless labour, Clara bound, And strove to staunch, the gushing w

JOHN PICKFORD,

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Wound rimes with *sound, pound,* &c., as pronounced in many of the N dialects, which retain numerous ch istics of the older forms of speech "soond," "poond," "hoond."

THIRKELL OR THRELKELD FAMILY vi. 229; vii. 218, 251).—Every original matter helps in family There is amongst the non-parochial r at Somerset House, which are far t worked, that of the Parkhead Meetin Hudlesclough, Cumberland. It cont

of baptisms and burials of that Independent congregation, covering rs 1700 to 1836. From its pages t these :—

ascleugh, 8ber 22, 1711. Ano 1711-1712.
Threlkeld, de Ca-borgh (?) infra parochiam Oswald ultimum diem clausit Keyborgho arii secundo circa sextam mane horam quinque post se superstites liberos aliquit

nem Threlkeld, natu maximum heredem beri, Elisabetha, Thomas, et Susanna.
am Threlkeld, de Lincow, cui tres liberi, abitha, et Sara.
rum, dei gratia Ecclesios Hudlescleugh cui sex liberi, Johannes, Elisabetha, Thomas, Jacobus et Priscilla.
lem, nuptam Thos. Threlkeld de Slack, beri, Maria, Johannes, Rachel.
betham, nuptam Johanni Beauchamp pro- (?) apud Abbyfield.
si die 5to Junii, 1708.

Threlkeld was ordained 4 July, His "first sermon preach'd in Hud- gh was on the 5th Augt 1711."

Threlkeld was b. in Kirkoswald 1676; educated at Glasgow; M.A., dinburgh doctor's degree in physic, nin. Huddlescleugh till 1713; then lin, where bur. St. Patrick's. Cf. son's 'History of Cumberland,' 21-2, and register named.

GEO. EYRE EVANS.

gad, Aberystwyth.

ING SHOOS": TRELEIGH CHURCH i. 206, 259, 498).—Referring to MR. explanation of his errors respecting Church, Cornwall, I venture to against statements being made in ,' on the authority of such works as directories, the compilers of which bably be surprised to find them- egarded as authorities on church ture. As a matter of fact, however, lly has not fallen into the error d to it by MR. HEMS: it speaks hurch as "a building of stone, in endicular style," which is a very statement, though equally in-

YGREC.

FOR BURGLARS (10 S. vii. 426).— . P. L. or the reporter did not follow tto. The use of the peppermint deaden the sound of coughing—a erent matter.

J. W. G. MACKINLAY.

NTHONY COOKE'S WIFE (10 S. vii. he statement in the 'D.N.B.,' , as to Catherine Killigrew's mother rate. Sir Anthony Cooke, *made a* Knight of the Bath in 1547, married Anne, daughter of Sir William FitzWilliam, as stated in 'D.N.B.,' xii. 76. It was his grandson Anthony, who was made a Knight in 1596, who married Avis or Alice or Ann, the daughter of Sir William Waldegrave. See Harleian Soc. Publ., xiii. 122, 199, 382.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

In 'Illustrations of Jack Cade's Rebellion,' by B. B. Orridge, F.G.S., 1869, there is a pedigree of the Cooke family. Sir Anthony of Gidea Hall, Essex, who died 1576, married Anne, daughter of Sir William FitzWilliam; their grandson Sir Anthony, who died 1604, married Avise, dau. of Sir William Waldegrave. Katherine, third dau. of the first Sir Anthony and Anne, married at St. Peter-le-Poer, London, 4 Nov., 1565, Sir Henry Killegrew.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

[I. B. N. also thanked for reply.]

THE EARLIEST CRICKET REPORT (10 S. vii. 441).—The following extract, from a rare (posthumous) work attributed to Thomas D'Urfey, throws a little light on our national pastime in its infancy. The brochure is entitled 'Dancing Devils, or the Roaring Dragon: a Dumb Farce. As it was lately acted at both Houses, but particularly at one, with Unaccountable Success' (London, A. Bettesworth, 1724, 8vo, pp. 70):—

> Near barren fields, where honour dwells
> Disgrac'd with rotten posts and rails
> Which long have fenc'd that spacious square
> Where Bawds and Bailiffs take the air,
> And crippl'd Rogues with fronts of brass
> Implore the aid of all that pass;
> Where loit'ring Vagabonds by day
> Walk, gaze, and starve their hours away,
> And Bullies wrangle in the night
> With money'd Rakes that fear to fight;
> Where Players often take their turns
> To con their parts in Summer morns,
> And broken Gamesters stroll to meet
> Some Cully that will lend or treat;
> Where neighb'ring Porters reel about
> When gorg'd with Winchesters of stout.
> . . . . .
> Where Butchers often have a call
> To Cricket, Boxing, or Trap-ball;
> And where, when they in Summer curse
> The flies, and sultry weather worse,
> They drop at night their stinking Veal
> And other meats too rank for sale.....

The spot referred to is perhaps Lincoln's Inn Fields.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

"BELLAMY'S" (10 S. i. 169, 352, 518).—Allusions in literature to "Bellamy's," beyond those given or indicated at previous references, are to be found if looked for, and anything like a complete history of this long-

famous Parliamentary institution would prove of much interest. Probably the earliest such allusion is that in 'The Rolliad,' where of Mr. Speaker Cornewall it is mourned that

> Like sad Prometheus, fasten'd to his rock,
> In vain he looks for pity to the clock;
> In vain th' effects of strength'ning porter tries,
> And nods to *Bellamy* for fresh supplies;

while there is an indirect reference in the caution to the younger senators to slake their thirst with oranges, then purchasable in the Lobby, rather than with stronger things:—

> O! take, wise youth, the Hesperian fruit, of use
> Thy lungs to cherish with balsamic juice,
> With this thy parch'd roof moisten; nor consume
> Thy hours and guineas in the eating-room,
> Till, full of claret, down, with wild uproar,
> You reel, and, stretch'd along the gallery, snore.

Moreover, some striking scenes must have marked the history of the famous establishment, one of which has found this record in 'The Annual Register' for 1807 (p. 367):

"8 February.—The following unpleasant occurrence lately took place at Bellamy's Tavern, House of Commons. Mr. A. S. having accused Mr. B. of being influenced in his duty by a noble duke, the latter gave the lie direct, which was acknowledged by a severe blow with a cane. The parties have been since bound over in 500*l.* each, to keep the peace, by Mr. Graham, of Bow Street."

POLITICIAN.

'LORNA DOONE' (10 S. vii. 488).—Much information on the Doone question may be obtained from 'R. D. Blackmore and "Lorna Doone,"' by the Rev. J. R. Chanter, in the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association, vol. xxxv. p. 239; and the two works by Mr. E. J. Rawle, 'Annals of Exmoor Forest' (1893) and 'The Doones of Exmoor' (1903). THOS. WAINWRIGHT.
Barnstaple.

POLL-BOOKS (10 S. vii. 349, 415).—The following are taken from Nos. 266–7 of Gray's *International Bulletin*, issued at East Acton:—

Poll for Knights of the Shire for the County of Kent, taken on Pennenden Heath, June, 1790. Rochester, 1791.

Poll for Knights of Shire for the Western Division of the County of Kent, May 6, 1859. By T. N. Roberts. London, 1859.

Poll-Book for Southern Division of Lincolnshire, July, 1841. Sleaford, 1841.

Poll for Knights of the Shire for the County of Norfolk, taken March 23, 1768. Norwich, 1768.

Alphabetical Draught of the Polls of Tho. Vere and M. Branthwayt for Norwich, Feb., 1734/5. Norwich, 1735.

Poll for M.P.s for Great Yarmouth, 18th of April, 1754. Ditto for the City of Norwich, 27th March, *1761. In one vol.*

Copy of the Poll for the Knights of the Shire f Suffolk, taken at Ipswich Aug. 30, 1727.

Clifford (Hy., of Lincoln's Inn). Report of t Two Cases of Controverted Elections of the Boron of Southwark (1796), with Notes and Illustratio With an Account of the Two Subsequent Cases the City of Canterbury. 1802.

Poll for Two Members for Gt. Yarmouth March, 1820. With List of Members 1780-1820 end, and large MS. additions. 1820.

Elector's Guide. Nos. I.-VII., all publishe Addresses to the Freeholders of the County of Yo York, 1826.

Poll for Two Knights for the County of Dors Nov., 1806. Ditto in May, 1807. In one v Dorchester, 1807.

Poll for the Knights of the Shire to represent t Western Division of Kent in 1835. Maidsto [1835].

Poll for the Knight of the Shire for the Easte Division of Kent, 8th Jan., 1863. Canterbury, 18

Poll for the Election of a Knight of the Shire Lincolnshire, Dec., 1823. 1824.

List of the Freemen who voted at the Electi for M.P.s for Lincoln City, June, 1790. List Nov., 1806. Ditto for Jan., 1808. Ditto for Ju 1818. In one vol.

Poll for the Borough of Maldon (Essex), 16th April, 1754.

Poll for Knights of the Shire for Norfolk, Ju 1802. Ditto for Nov., 1806. In one vol.

Copy of the Poll for a Knight of the Shire Northamptonshire, April 14-18, 1748. Covent 1749.

List of the Freeholders who voted at the El tions for Northumberland in 1747-8, 1774, and F and March, 1826. Ditto for June 20th to July 6 1826. In one vol. Alnwick, 1826-7.

Copy of the Poll for the Knights of the Shire Suffolk, Oct. 18, 1710. 1711.

The last is an earlier one than th quoted by MR. EDWARD PEACOCK. I not the late Lord Brabourne collect p books of Kent and publish an account them? R. J. FYNMORE.
Sandgate.

I am informed that a catalogue issued Mr. Henry Gray, not long since, conta this item:—

Poll for Knights of the Shire to represent county of Kent, taken at Maidstone in May, (Names of the electors and candidates, and person's freehold and place of abode.) With ind London, printed for Stephen Austen, 1734.

It would be interesting to learn of existence of other copies of this bo Can any reader say if it is in the Brit Museum? It should contain some facts concerning the families of Halley Pyke in Kent. EUGENE F. McPIKE
1, Park Row, Chicago, U.S.

Several communications on this subj appear in the Sixth Series. At 6 S. iv. it is stated that the Colchester Poll-Book 1680 is probably the earliest printed; in a lengthy list at 6 S. vi. 310 the latest

1868. The publication of such documents is of course illegal since the Ballot
F. W. READ.

BOOKS: GALLYHILL (10 S. vi. 450; 292).—There is a Galleywood (near ...sford) which is peculiar, having a ... on the common, with a race-course ... the church. The latter is not old, ...sh being formed out of neighbouring
R. J. FYNMORE.

...ate.

SHROPSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE ...ii. 166).—There is among my notes a ...ersion of the stanzas at the above ...ce:—

...of the Letter H to the People of Shrewsbury.

...as by you I have been driven
... house, from home, from hope, from heaven,
...placed by your most learn'd society
... in anguish and anxiety,
...harged—without one just pretence—
... avarice and impudence,
... demand full restitution,
...eg you 'll mend your elocution.

...ply of the Inhabitants to the Letter H.

...as we rescued you, ingrate!
... hunger, havoc, and from hate,
... horsepond, hanging, and from halter,
...nsecrated you in altar,
...laced you—where you 'd never be—
...our and in honesty,
...em your protest an intrusion,
...ill not mend our elocution.

...gret that I have failed to note my ...ity for this version. I consider, how...hat the second line of the first stanza ...improvement on both the versions—...f MR. RELTON, and that of MR. ...ER at 5 S. v. 64; for it has the ...tive effect of the latter, and is ...hened by the iteration of the preposi... in the former version.

...es 5 and 6 of both appeal and reply ...rpolations, I venture to claim merit ... latter pair.
J. H. K.

...e reply to the letter H as quoted both ... RELTON and by MR. BOUCHIER there ...ted one couplet which I have always ... introduced, and which seems par...y appropriate. It should come, I ...after "hate" or "altar," and is as ...:—

...laced thee where thou shouldst not be,
...our and in honesty.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

...al Avenue, S.W.

...AIRE AND ROUSSEAU (10 S. vii. 326). ...e no intention of going into the ques... the quarrel between *these two great* men, but simply call attention to what I consider a misstatement in 'Madame Tussaud's Memoirs,' respecting the last months of Voltaire's life. It is said that he frequented M. Curtius's rooms, and joined in the literary discussions which took place there, and that Rousseau complained that ideas he advanced at M. Curtius's table were taken up by Voltaire, and reproduced by him as his own in his next publication.

It is a well-known fact that Voltaire yearned for Paris, and that he exhausted all the influence at his command to obtain leave to return to his native land; but Louis XV. was inflexible on this point. After the death of this monarch, he applied again for the desired permission, and at last succeeded; but it was not before the beginning of February, 1778, that he left Geneva for Paris. Shortly after his arrival he fell seriously ill, but recovered sufficiently to be present on 16 March at the representation of his 'Irene,' when he was crowned in his box amidst the greatest enthusiasm. On 20 May following he was again seized by his old malady, and died on the 30th of the same month. Four months of life was all that remained to the octogenarian when he left Geneva, and there is no record of any work published by him during that brief period.

If F. H. feels interest in the lives of these remarkable men of letters, I have great pleasure in recommending him 'Voltaire et J. J. Rousseau,' par Gaston Maugras and 'La Vie intime de Voltaire,' par Lucien Perey et Gaston Maugras (Paris, Calmann-Lévy).
M. M.

Costa-Rica.

"BREESE" IN 'HUDIBRAS' (10 S. vii. 446, 515).—Bradley-Stratmann's dict. gives O.E. *brimse* against the Mid. Eng. word; but reference should be made to the account of its inception, by Prof. A. S. Napier, in *Transactions of the Philological Society*, 1905–6, p. 354. It appears that in the Leiden Glossary, *s.v. tabanus=briusa*, the Eng. word had been altered by a later (and probably O.H. Ger.) scribe to read *brimisa*.
H. P. L.

My note on "breese" was not an etymological one, and *brimsa* was merely introduced *en passant* as helping to define the word as distinct from "breeze." I took the A.-S. form from the best dictionary that was near at hand, Prof. Skeat's large 'Etymological Dictionary.' In his Appendix he agrees with Leo in closely identifying *briosa* with *brimsa*, which MR. MAYHEW says is non-existent. Kluge and Lutz in

their 'English Etymology' think the connexion is doubtful. Ettmüller, however, in his 'Lexicon Anglo-Saxonicum' gives *brimse, tabanus,* with a reference to Cottonian MS. 160, and with this compares *briosa, tabanus.* The occurrence of *brimse* or *brimsey* for a gadfly in the dialects seems to show that it is really an old English word. Dr. Murray speaks less magisterially than MR. MAYHEW. I note also that Prof. Whitney in 'The Century Dictionary' says that *breese, breósa,* is "supposed to be an irregular reduction of *brimsa.*"

A. SMYTHE PALMER.

BACON'S APOPHTHEGMS (10 S. vii. 328, 435).—Byron's remarks on the mistakes made by Bacon in his 'Apophthegms' were discussed in vol. xi. of the Ninth Series, to which I contributed a letter (p. 199).

May I add that at 9 S. xii. 156 I showed that Bacon's blunders were not confined to the 'Apophthegms,' but that his 'Essays' are full of similar mistakes and misquotations? These I need not repeat. They are open to all who read my note referred to, as well as the strictures on this point by Reynolds, the editor of the Clarendon Press edition of the Bacon 'Essays.'

Further reference to Bacon's fallibility will be found in articles I contributed at 9 S. xi. 469; xii. 54. Baconians do not claim infallibility for Bacon any more than Shakespeareans can do for Shakespeare. As our old friend Horace says: "Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus."

GEORGE STRONACH.

"PISCON-LED" (10 S. vii. 226, 376).—As MISS CLARK has not, apparently, had before her an accurate quotation of my note at the first reference, I repeat the chief points of it. Palgrave, in the *Quarterly* article to which I referred, only mentions incidentally the Norman superstition (not "legend") about *l'herbe maudite.* He does not say what the plant was. Apart from the name, the Norman superstition is just what I was familiar with in Wales. The Welsh belief as I know it is described exactly by MISS CLARK'S informant (a Pembrokeshire woman of the "yeoman class" who knew no Welsh):—

"'In the grey of the morning Dai, going through the fields, gets into Lidget Snap, and round and round he goes in that field till he felt like one bewitched, for no such a thing could he find [as] a way out. Piscon-led they was used to call it, or pisco-led it might be.' 'Pixie-led?' Miss Clark suggested. '"Piscon-led" I believe it was. No, *there's no meaning* to it as I ever heard; it was *just a word.*'"—*Folk-lore,* xv. 196, June, 1904.

That is all; there is nothing about the field being "haunted" by a "being" of any kind. What especially interested me in MISS CLARK'S note was that it enabled me to give a name to a superstition well known to me from childhood. As to that lady's statement at the second reference, I may say that "rapper" is a perfectly good English word; but in the 'E.D.D.' I cannot find it applied to a foxglove, nor have I ever heard it so applied in South Wales. *Bysedd y cwn* (lit. "dogs' toes") or *dail b.y c.* ("leaves of d.t.") in the plural are the only terms known to me. If *bys cwn* is or has been in use, it would be virtually identical with *pis-con.* In fact, this superstition belongs to that large and widely diffused class of things which it is reckoned "unlucky" to do, such as "crossing" knife-blades, putting a pair of boots on a table, or walking under a ladder.

J. P. OWEN.

70, Comeragh Road, West Kensington, W.

Piscon-led is evidently the same as *pixy-led.* The pixies are sometimes called *pisgies.*

"This turning of the coat, or some other article of dress, is found to be the surest remedy against Pixy-illusion. Mrs. Bray says that the old folk in Tavistock have recourse to it as a preventive against being *pixy-led,* if they have occasion to go out after sundown."—Keightley's 'Fairy Mythology.'

E. YARDLEY.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Itinerary of John Leland in or about the Years 1535-1543. Parts I.-III. Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. (Bell & Sons.)

THERE can be few more welcome reprints than this of the 'Itinerary' of the "learned Leland." The edition is to consist of five volumes, of which the first is before us; and the third, 'The Itinerary in Wales,' has already appeared. The present volume, begun by Mr. G. L. Gomme, but relinquished by him through pressure of official engagements, has been most ably carried on and concluded by Miss Toulmin Smith, whose care and accuracy it would be difficult to praise too highly.

The Introduction, which is of adequate, but by no means excessive length, is in three parts, of which the first deals with the life of the antiquary and the various works projected and accomplished by him; the second treats of the manuscripts of the 'Itinerary'; while the third gives a brief account of the plan or method followed by Leland—so far as it can be conjectured—in the writing of his book. That the 'Itinerary' consisted actually of several journeys seems beyond a doubt, and Miss Toulmin Smith suggests that Leland's mode of work was, in all probability, "to note down his facts on the spot, or from various local enquiries; then later, at leisure, he wrote his narrative direct from them.

adding in bits from memory occasionally." This conjecture seems amply borne out by the bewildering manner in which narrative and notes are commingled, and by such stray memoranda as "Loke whither Purbeke be not so corruptely caullid for Corbek" on p. 253, or "Ask wher Knap is," and the like, on p. 294.

To our mind, this reprint is of especial importance in that it brings Leland—who has been regarded hitherto as the almost exclusive preserve of antiquaries — well within the reach of the general reader of discernment, upon whose attention his work has considerable claims. Much of the peculiar fascination which the 'Itinerary' does undoubtedly possess for us to-day is due to that period of our national life which it recalls so vividly, when a man by travelling but one day's journey on horseback from his own door could find himself in a strange land. It is true that Leland's work is of a character largely utilitarian—that is to say, it was undertaken with a single eye to that "quadrate table of silver" in which King Henry was to see his "worlde and impery of Englande so sette forthe" that he should have "ready knowledge at the firste sighte of many right delectable, fruteful, and necessary pleasures, by the contemplation thereof." Modern graces of style are not Leland's, nor is it for him to rhapsodize over nature; indeed, his highest flights of description seldom amount to more than "Thence I passid by hilly, woddy, and much baren ground," unless it be in his presentment of Tintagel, "the dungeon that is in a great an[d] high terrible cragge environid with the se." He delighted rather to trace the course of "praty brokes," "ryverets," and the like, enumerate bridges, and observe the character of the country through which he passed, whether it were good for crops, pasturage, or neither. That much of what has come down to us should consist of the notes intended to form the basis of the great "worke," which its author purposed to "divide in to as many bookes as there be shires yn England and sheres and great divisions yn Wales," is after all scarcely a drawback, since the notes often make up in suggestiveness what may be lacking in elaboration. For example, what man is there, with anything of an ear for words, who will not delight in the entry, "Lichet village and an arme out of Pole water beting with a litle fresch," even though its precise meaning be hidden from him?

Again, those passages (frequent in the present volume) where the notes have been lifted into narrative abound in picturesque touches, as in the brief description of Cranborne, where the author says "There rennith a fleting bek thorough it, and passid down thorough the streat self on the right hond." He has moreover a dry humour which finds expression in his attitude towards the miracles of the day: "I saw at the same tyme a fair great marble tumbe ther of a bisshop of Bath, out of the which they sayid that oyle did distille: and likely; for his body was enbaumid plentifully."

The businesslike nature of his task is perhaps responsible for the fact that the legends and stories with which the reader is regaled are not so numerous as might have been expected; but when they do occur, the very simpleness and brevity of the telling—as in the story of the building of the bridge at Barnstaple, or the Oxford Castle legend of Edilt and "the chattering pies" make them wonderfully effective. The interest of the volume for the general reader aforesaid is further heightened by the odds and ends of curious information scattered up and down. Such are the mention of the primitive police force at Malmesbury Fair: "At the which tyme the toune kepith a band of harnesid men to se peace kept: and this [*is*] one of the bragges of the toun, and thereby they be furnishid with harneys"; and the foreshadowing, in the case of the "maner place" at Ewelme of the modern use of iron girders in building: "The haul of it is fair and hath great barres of iren overthuart it instede of crosse beames."

On occasion, too, we meet with such a quaint, somewhat inconsequent piece of personal information as "Old Bayllie buildid also of late yn this toun [Bradford, Wiltshire]; he was a rich clothiar. Bailies sun now drapeth yn the toun, and also a 2 miles out of it at a place yn the way to Farleycastel."

When all is said, there is an abiding charm in Leland's writing, though its abruptness shows but little anticipation of the present canons of what writing should be. Modern civilization and the existence of a large reading public with well-ascertained, almost stereotyped requirements, make it virtually impossible that, in the future, a man should be content to set down (for publication) merely the things he saw, as they appeared to him —and even the narrative portions of Leland's work amount to little more than this—with an entire lack of self-consciousness. The thing is such an anomaly nowadays that we call it *naïveté* and smile at it; which is an additional, if scarcely worthy, reason why other than antiquarian readers should turn their attention to the wonderfully complete and scholarly edition of which the present volume is an earnest. Prefixed to the 'Itinerary' is Leland's 'Newe Yeares Gyfte to King Henry the VIII.,' which contains the dedication of the work to the King; and there are carefully prepared maps of the traveller's probable routes in the north and west of England, besides indexes both of persons and places. The book is admirably bound, and printed with wide margins to facilitate the making of notes; moreover, it has this inestimable quality, that the leaves will remain flat wherever it is opened.

A Historical Geography of the British Colonies. Vol. VI. *Australasia.* By J. D. Rogers. Part. I. *Historical.* Part II. *Geographical.* (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

We have here two separate sections, each with its own index, title-page, and maps, bound together in one volume. A good deal of the history is in this case geographical, since it is the presence or absence of rivers and harbours which makes so great a difference in the larger part of the district in view. The two sections fairly supplement each other, and form a competent whole.

Mr. Rogers has evidently taken the greatest pains to secure full and detailed information on his vast subject. At the bottom of the page he quotes numerous references to authorities of all kinds, and he has clearly an acquaintance with the text of important Parliamentary debates as well as books. We expect from the modern student of geography carefully "documented" work, especially in a series of such high reputation as this. What is more notable here, however, is the author's style. He writes with a liveliness and a sense of incisive English which are unusual, but he supposes, we think, too much knowledge in his readers. He makes references to Browning and Homer (quoted in

the original) which will be beyond many people. Greek is, alas! only too truly Greek to most people nowadays, and we think that Mr. Rogers would have done well to restrain the results of his culture, and keep to plainer English. His writing, when confined to his own English, is forcible. He has plenty of pungent short sentences, and he carries the personification of streams and mountains to a picturesque length. But he writes more like a don or a literary man than a teacher who has instruction in view.

The account of the early discoverers, English and foreign, is thorough and excellent, as is also that of the natives of Australia, whose myths are credited with "un-Tyrtæan strains." 'The Plan of a Colony in Botany Bay' is an interesting chapter, telling us of hulks, penitentiaries, and various schemes of transportation. In September, 1787, Capt. Phillip started with 212 marines, about 785 convicts, 3 volunteers (two of whom were consumptives), and two years' rations. Phillip was in advance of his age, and wished to keep the convicts apart from the other settlers. The scheme proved hopelessly expensive, but it is probable that the Imperial idea was at the back of it all—the idea which distinguished English efforts in Australasia throughout from those of other nations. In 1805 McArthur's agitation about wool made budding millionaires think "in continents, while former emigrants had thought in acres." The troubles, failures, and follies of this and the succeeding epochs are well recounted. Mr. Rogers thinks it probable that after the first period there were not many convict mothers. Free emigrants soon outnumbered them both in ability and in chances of success, being assisted by the proceeds of land sales. We cannot go into these, but we must say that Mr. Rogers appears to us to be unfair to E. G. Wakefield.

When our author comes to New Zealand there is no uncertainty about his tribute to Sir George Grey, one of the greatest of Englishmen and Imperialists: "He educed order out of chaos, although he never had as much as 1,400 soldiers. Nor had he a free hand. A curious request which he made to Lord Grey, that he might be allowed to promise anything that the natives required, was unanswered. He could only lead the English colonists by following them. Just before he came, and just after he left, measles broke out among the natives and killed them by thousands; otherwise the horizon, which was utterly overcast when he came, showed when he went away not one cloud, except at Taranaki .....and that cloud was as yet no bigger than a man's hand."

Early gold-digging is said to have done little harm to industry, contrary to the opinion of some; and the same view is taken of the modern gold-mining of West Australia. It profited, of course, those who supplied the necessaries of life, and Mr. Rogers quotes the case of the "penniless lollipop-seller, who made an easy 6,000*l.* a year by opening a halfway house between Melbourne and the Victorian mines."

The contrasts between Australia and New Zealand in physical features and early conditions of settlement are duly brought out, and there is a chapter on 'The Modern History of the Pacific' which does justice to such bishops as Selwyn and Patteson, who "landed alone on unknown islands—took *boys* for a trip, learned their language, gave *presents, persuaded the boys'* friends to let them *go, and carried the boys to school* at Auckland, or later at Norfolk Island, whence they were returned within a year." The methods of the labour traders were a parody of these enlightened proceedings.

The section of 'Geography' is of the modern kind which includes geology, botany, flora and fauna. We read that Tennyson's 'Brook' could have been written in New Zealand, but not in Australia, where drought is the particular curse. The same page (ii. 45) refers to "spinifex," which might have been more particularly described for the ordinary man. We get at least a Latin name for it here, which is not vouchsafed when it is mentioned earlier in the volume.

An instance of the personification we have mentioned in this: "Besides being occasional spendthrifts, the western rivers are chronic misers, and hoard their riches in what seems underground cellars of sandstone." Elsewhere mountain ranges are spoken of as being repentant as to their course, changing their minds, and going straight to the sea in a "humiliating stage." To say that "geology is no respecter of watersheds," when you mean that various metals extend beyond recognized areas, seems to us rather foolish. It is never easy to write simply, as any one knows who has read a considerable amount of modern school-books by young graduates of universities, and we do not object to cleverness. But we really think that Mr. Rogers might have considered his audience, which should be large, and reduced some of his superfluous ornament in the way of allusion and quotation. He certainly has talents for summarizing detail, and we feel sure that his book will dispel a good deal of ignorance.

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J. B. T. ("Cromwell buried on Naseby Field").—Naseby is only one of many places where Cromwell is said to have been buried after the exhumation of his body. See the articles and references at 10 S. i. 72.

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DON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1907.

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Notes.

ILEE OF 'THE CITY PRESS.'

Jubilee of *The City Press* adds another list of recent Press Jubilee celebra- Founded on the 18th of July, 1857, liam Hill Collingridge—a man desirous king for the common good—it has he first been imbued with his own aims, and has always advocated es having for their object the benefit people of London. Collingridge the paper from its first number, and ty-five years it was virtually his rk. Full of magnetic force, he in- all who worked for him, and for them ever kind words of encouragement. s of 'N. & Q.' will remember that born in the house at Olney which for years had been the home of the poet r (9 S. v. 301). This some years back l the pleasure to buy at an auction nd he describes the event as being of the happiest moments of his life." occasion of the Cowper Centenary he ted the house to the town of Olney, er with valuable Cowper *and Newton* relics, which included among MSS. that of 'Yardley Oak.' Mr. Collingridge also took a leading part in the removal of John Newton's remains from the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, when the City and South London Railway disturbed the vaults in which the coffin was placed. At the re-interment in Olney Churchyard thousands gathered from all parts of the country to take part in the service.

On Mr. Collingridge's death, on Friday, the 31st of March, 1905, at the age of seventy-eight, his friend Mr. Fielding Falconer gave in *Meyer's Observer* (published at Enfield) some interesting details (which had been related to him by Mr. Collingridge) about the founding of the Collingridge firm. For the father of Collingridge the sea had a strong fascination; but on the day that Waterloo was being fought he gave up the life of a sailor, returned to his home, and decided "that for the future he would do the best he could for himself on land." After turning his hand to drapery and one or two other trades, the happy thought at length occurred to him that he would be a printer. The only obstacle to this was that he knew nothing about printing. A few years previously a printer named Stoner had issued 'The Printer's Grammar.' To this young Collingridge applied himself, and, "finding that he was master of the printing business," established himself as a printer at Olney. His son William Hill, having a liking for the work, was taken by him, at the age of seventeen, to London, where he obtained employment with Mr. Doudney in Long Lane, the premises being named "The City Press." When Mr. Doudney in 1846 gave up the business in order to become a clergyman of the Church of England, he looked round among the people he employed, and duly examined the claims of each in order to decide to whom to offer the business. His choice fell on Collingridge, who purchased it of him; and when Collingridge started his paper he gave to it the name of his house. Mr. Doudney was for more than fifty years editor of *The Gospel Magazine*. He was described by Mr. Collingridge as a man of such open generosity that he could never keep any money in his pocket. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Doudney, on accepting the living of Bunmahon, in the diocese of Cashel, established a printing office for the benefit of poor boys, and these waifs he made competent to print not only his parish magazine, but also the Bible Commentary in six quarto volumes of the learned Dr. Gill, who from

1720 till his death was pastor of the Southwark Baptist Church, now meeting at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Toplady said of him, "This age has not produced a more learned, pious, and profound divine"; and Spurgeon wrote of him as "one of the most learned men that the Baptist denomination has ever produced." On the publication of his commentary the title of D.D. was received by him from Aberdeen; and on his deacons congratulating him, he thanked them pleasantly, adding, "I neither thought it, nor bought it, nor sought it." He was full of quiet humour, and, on one of his hearers expressing dissatisfaction with his preaching, said, pointing him to the pulpit, "Go up and do better; go up and do better." Dr. Gill's pulpit is still preserved at the Spurgeon Pastors' College, and made use of by the students. Gill died on the 14th of October, 1771, and was buried in Bunhill Fields.

When *The City Press* was started there was no paper devoted to the interests of the City, and the proceedings of the Corporation were not reported adequately or systematically. *The City Press* was intended to be, and it has been, loyal to the Corporation, but has criticized where and when it thought fit, and the result has been to bring about reforms from within rather than from without. The paper has been identified with many of the forward movements which, in the course of years, the Corporation has initiated and carried through. At the time *The City Press* was founded, the voice of "reform" was in the air, and would-be despoilers of the Corporation were to be found in all directions. Half a century has passed, and in the Jubilee number of *The City Press* it is claimed that

> "the City more than maintains its ground. Other authorities have sprung into existence, but the Corporation remains at the head of the municipal life of London, and is still the body which is called upon, at times of national rejoicing and emergency, to take its place in the van, and to formulate and direct public opinion."

The Corporation is described as a most democratic body in constitution, as its members have to be elected annually, no matter what their position may be, and "yet it is so ancient a body that its origin goes back beyond legal memory, and it enjoys privileges and franchises which can neither be lost by forfeiture nor voluntarily surrendered." The government of the City has always borne a strong analogy to that of a county or shire; *indeed, the City* is a county in itself. Just *as the shires were ruled* by aldermen, "so did the City receive from King Alfred an alderman as its first municipal governor in the person of Ethelred in A.D. 886."

A valuable and concise résumé of the work of the Corporation since 1857 is given. In that year, as many will remember, the old shambles near Newgate Street still existed; cattle were driven in crowds every Monday through the streets, to the terror of the ladies, though our friend *Punch* could not refrain from using his pencil to depict some of the humorous scenes. Now there are three large markets, including the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford; while to facilitate the supply of fish two millions have been spent in improving Billingsgate.

To the work of the Commissioners of Sewers (whose powers were transferred to the Corporation in January, 1898) high praise is accorded. The Commission was appointed, under an Act of Parliament of Charles II., by the Corporation on the 12th of February, 1668/9. Although it had a distinct constitution, and possessed far wider powers of civic government than the Court of Common Council, it was to all intents and purposes part and parcel of the Corporation. Under the Burial Act it purchased in 1852 ground at Ilford, and laid out the City of London Cemetery at a cost of 82,000*l*. By this purchase the Commissioners acquired rights in Wanstead Flats and Epping Forest, which are now preserved to the public for ever.

Another good work of the Commissioners was the erection of artisans' dwellings at Houndsditch; and they spent 88,000*l*. on acquiring depots in connexion with the cleansing department, so that the City of London has for years enjoyed the reputation of being one of the cleanest in the world.

When the Commission ceased to exist it possessed a rating margin of sixpence in the pound, while the liabilities on loans were less than 1,400,000*l*. It collected and paid over to the School Board 3,014,974*l*., and to the Metropolitan Board of Works, until this was superseded by the London County Council, 1,704,904*l*.

As to the street improvements carried out by the Commissioners, "their name *is* legion." The Commissioners were ever ready to set back lines of frontage. I may mention the widening of Ludgate Hill, the Poultry, Queen Street, Great Tower Street, Eastcheap, Threadneedle Street, Upper Thames Street, and Liverpool Street. The Commission of Sewers was also the pioneer body in bringing forward electric lighting, and as far back as 1878 experi-

ments were made on Holborn Viaduct with the Jablochkoff system.

During the past fifty years the tide of traffic has been ever on the rise, and proposals for "tube" railways had been long foreshadowed. The first step in this direction was the construction of the City and South London Railway, followed by that of the Central London, and the excavation of the Bank Station beneath the space in front of the Mansion House. *The City Press* article rightly praises the manner in which all difficulties were surmounted in the construction of that huge underground station in the busiest spot in the world.

Although the majority of the City improvements were until ten years ago effected by the Commissioners of Sewers, the City Corporation has since the year 1760 spent over 11,000,000*l.* in public improvements, and in addition applied the net proceeds, between 1862 and 1890, of the 4*d.* coal duty, which during those years produced 3,100,000*l.* Since the abolition of the duty the Corporation has contributed nearly 300,000*l.* towards the discharge of debt and interest on the Holborn Valley improvement and the widening of streets. JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(*To be continued.*)

PRINCE OF MONACO'S LETTERS.

THE following is a translation of an inedited French MS. of 4 pp. 4to in my possession. It consists of copies of letters written by Honoré III., Prince of Monaco, when a prisoner in Paris in 1794, under Robespierre's reign of blood. Carnot had the investigation of the Monaco claims and property. In a report to the Diplomatic Committee he decided on the union of Monaco with the French Republic, 1793; but he gave his word for the safety of the Prince, who nevertheless was imprisoned.

These copies of the letters sent may have been made, not only for reference, but as evidence, if necessary, to prove to the tyrannical Government that his correspondence was not political. The sum in the first letter seems to be in louis d'or. These letters are by the Prince who wrote the petition and letter at 10 S. vii. 125 and 244. The granddaughters mentioned were children of the Prince's second son, Prince Joseph Marie Jérôme Honoré Grimaldi of Monaco, and his beautiful wife Thérèse Stainville, who, returning to France to see these children, was executed *æt.* 26, after having cut off her luxuriant hair, with glass broken from her prison window, to *prevent its pollution* by the executioner, as the only souvenir she could give her children. When she was taken by her husband out of France, she left her daughters in charge of Madame Chenevoi, a loyal Swiss lady. Four days after her death, Robespierre himself was guillotined, so that had she pleaded, as she was advised, she would doubtless have been saved; the Duchess of St. Aignan was arrested at the same time, put in her plea, and, surviving the tyrant, was saved. The fourth letter is to this Princess Joseph, and the Prince was no doubt about to write the familiar "de Monaco," when he remembered, and erased the "de," for she was then in prison. In the eighth letter the omissions denote a few lines I have not been able to read. The names Albin and Albini evidently refer to the same person. The "home" where the girls were to go was probably the Prince's house in the Rue Varennes, where he died after his liberation. His wife owned a magnificent hotel in the Rue St. Dominique, where the Deaf and Dumb School is established (the mansion having been presented by the nation to Abbé Sieyès, the excellent founder); but this princess had left the country, so her possessions were confiscated. She was a great beauty, and having fled to England, after Honoré III.'s death, married in London Louis Bourbon, Prince de Condé, in 1798, and they lived at Wimbledon.

This Honoré III. received the Duke of York (George III.'s brother) at Monaco Palace when he was ill, and he died there, in what is still called the Chambre d'Yorke. George III. entertained the Prince in London in 1768.

The italicized words are crossed out in the original.

28 Prairial (June). The Citizen Mounier.

If by you, or by your friends, you could, Citizen, borrow for me 2 or 300 or, you would render me an essential service by sending this sum to the Citizeness Chenevoy, to give food to my poor granddaughters, who are dying of hunger, and have no means of living but asking alms. I will return this sum as soon as I shall be at liberty to sell some furniture. You have announced to me the judgment of my cause for the 4th; I beg you to send me immediately what has been the issue.

6 Messidor (July). The Citizen Mounier.

I beg you to inform me, Citizen Mounier, of a decree which grants a provision to the children of those confined, and to give my granddaughters the benefit of it, they having no other resources. I am waiting for news of the cause which the Citizen Petan will give me.

6 Messidor. The Citizeness Chenevoi.

What sorrow your letter has caused me, Citizeness! Embrace my two grandchildren, whom I love

tenderly, and I ask you, as a favour, to continue to them your kind care. I feel how much perplexity you have, and I am distressed at it. You ought to count much upon our gratitude.

6 Messidor. The Citizeness Joseph *de*.

My grief is so much the greater, my dear daughter-in-law, that I partake of yours, but moderate it in order to keep well.

10 Messidor. The Citizen Mounier.

I beg you to inform me, Citizen Mounier, if the notice which has been issued, on the part of the Section, as to the removal of the seals, refers also to those which have been placed by the Department, because, in that case, I must send a procuration to represent me, and then you could send me a pattern. I *declare* certify that the man named Roidu has served me during several years as agent with fidelity and zeal; his good conduct deserves reward; in consequence my instructions are that he should enjoy the pension that I have left him by my will, and I declare that it is with my consent, although with regret, that he has retired. Done at Paris, 26 Messidor, 2nd year of the French Republic.

2 Termidor (August). The Citizen Mounier.

I send you, Citizen, for you to use, an assignation which was sent to me yesterday evening, although they give me names that I do not bear. I shall much wish to know what passes when the seals are taken off at my house. I believe that they will send you an administration; it will permit you to inform me of it, and to send me the *procès-verbal*.

23 Thermidor. The Citizen Albini.

I send a new memoir in order that it may be read at once to a member of the Committee of General Security. I think that it cannot but strengthen those which you have already presented, without contradicting them in anything. I am waiting for you to send me the reasons of my visitations and those of the Citizeness La Vinzelle [?]. I count on your watchful care.

25 Thermidor. The Citizen Albini.

I send you two copies of a memoir, signed and dated, which I beg you to present to the Citizen Susafégle, and to have read as soon as possible. As to the other, which probably is of an earlier date, as my opinion is that it may be useful, it will be well, I think, to present it at the same time, and not to have it read as a petition, which would be merely sent back to the Committee. There is besides the article concerning my son.....As to the rest, I am very sure of never having had any correspondence with the suspected. The Citizeness La Vincelle [?] has sent the answer direct.....

12 Fructidor (September). The Citizen Mounier.

I have sent an assignation which I received yesterday, and of which you will make the needful use. They say that they cannot give assignations and defences because these are cases civilly dead.

3 Fructidor. The Citizen Albin [*sic*].

They have not wished to send me the decree concerning the names, but I can arrange it, knowing that I ought to bear the name of my father, which is in my baptismal extract, of which I again ask you for a copy; and my son ought to bear the *same* name which is his, and which is the same surname, *making it precede* one of his baptismal names, as *well as "Honoré," to avoid confusion* with me You have doubtless remitted to the Committee of General Safety my baptismal extract, with the reasons for my arrest that you sent me as being necessary. I constantly and impatiently await a favourable decision. Good day, Citizen; keep yourself well, and inform me how my son and my grandchildren are.

16 Fructidor. The Citizen Albini.

I have already asked you twice for my baptismal extract. Send it to me. If there is any reason which prevents your sending it to me, Citizen, I am still persuaded that you neglect no effort for what concerns me. My position becomes daily more sad, and my health suffers from it.

18 Fructidor. The Citizen Mounier.

They assert, Citizen, that there is a decree by which the Republic charges itself with indemnifying all damage caused by explosions. I desire an account of what are the necessary steps to prove those which have taken place at my house, in order to be reimbursed for them.

19, 20 Fructidor. The Citizeness Chenevoy.

It is with much regret, Citizeness, that I find you are determined to leave my poor granddaughters, not being able to procure them nourishment. I beg you to send them to the Citizen Albin, who knows my intentions with regard to them. As for what may be owing to you, you are aware of my present position; *but* whatever happens, you shall be reimbursed for this charge, but I hope that you will soon return to take your place again, as it cannot be better filled, and the proofs that you have given me of your zeal for these poor granddaughters merit greatly our acknowledgments.

20 Fructidor. The Citizen Albini.

Citizen, the Citizeness Chenevoy being obliged to go to her country, I have told her to place my granddaughters with you, to find means to take them to my home, and to charge the Citizeness *Merges* Agathe to take care of them. The vegetables and fruits of the garden can be employed for their food, and you will be able [?] to borrow some money for them, if you can, that they may have what is necessary for them. Make your arrangements with the Citizeness Chenevoy, who will give you this letter. As to her, you know that I can do nothing now, and I am very sorry for it, for she is very deserving. Send me word as to what is settled. I am always impatient to take what I have acquired from the Committee of General Safety, and I have again asked for my baptismal extract. I do not doubt that the few persons who are lodging at my home are comforting my granddaughters, and you above all.

21 Fructidor. The Citizen Albini.

As to the proposal repeated by the Citizeness Chenevoy, who proves more and more her zeal, I consent the more willingly to trust my granddaughters to her, as I am charmed with the eagerness that they have themselves shown not to be separated from her. It is a sign that they are grateful for her care, and I am infinitely so myself for the offers that she makes regarding them, and I shall see them again with much pleasure when fate shall be more favourable to me. Convey many kind expressions to them from me, and from their aunt, and from the Citizeness La Vincelle; and help the Citizeness Chenevoy as much as possible for her journey.

D. J.

FIRST OXFORD RUSSIAN GRAMMAR.

A MONUMENT of interest to Slavonic scholars is the 'Grammatica Russica' of Henry William Ludolf, published at the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, in 1696, with a dedication to Prince Boris Galitzin, Privy Councillor to the Tsar. Prof. Morfill thinks that its publication was due to the furore caused by the visit of Peter the Great to this country. The orthography is a specimen of Russian as printed before the ecclesiastical and civil alphabets were separated, which marks the modern period of Russian literature. In the author's own words, "apud illos dicitur, loquendum est Russice & scribendum est Slavonice." The author is fully aware of the distinction between Russian proper and Slavonic, and justly observes: "qui peritiorem linguæ hujus scientiam desiderabunt, eo minori labore postea Grammaticam Slavonicam consulere poterunt." In the chapter 'De Literis' Ludolf includes some unfamiliar letters, but the relation of the numerals to the letters is enigmatical, as the numbers are not in sequence and the highest is 900. His rendering of a year in Slavonic letters is curious, thus:—

"Annus præsens [names (Russian) of letters] az cheer tscherf zelo, 1696; Russis est à condito mundo zemla slovo dobro, 7204, qui mense Septembri præteriti anni incepit."

The page of calligraphy facing p. 9 is artistic, but bewildering, and may have been derived from monastic writings, as the forms of letters are scarcely intelligible to a modern student. The list of abbreviations following would be helpful to decipherers of the contracted inscriptions on ikons, *e.g.*, of *Bogoroditsa* (*Deipara*), *Gosudar* (*dominus*).

Following the grammatical portion of the work are over twenty pages of phrases, Russian and Latin side by side, with renderings in contemporary German at foot, "in gratiam eorum qui linguam Latinam ignorant"; but a German innocent of Latin would derive little advantage from these without previous knowledge of Russian grammar. Here are a few examples:—

"Etaia derevnia za Svitskim korolem. Pagus hic in ditione Regis Sueciæ est. Dieses dorff gehoret dem Konige in Schweden."

"Kak tebia Bog mileiet? Quomodo vales? Wie gehts euch?"

"Votku ne uzhivaiou. Aqua aromatica* non utor. Ich trincke kein gebrantes wasser."

* As *vodka* is the diminutive of *voda*, water, a more exact rendering would be *aquula*, little water, and *Wässerchen* in German.

Here is a touch of humour:—

"Skazhut shto prigozhie zhenshtshini vo Frantsuskoi zemlie. Dicunt pulchras fœminas in Gallia esse. Man sagt dass schon frauen zimmer in Franckreich sey."

"Ya ne vodilsa snimi, krasnie ne gliadili na menia, i ne zhelal poznatsa s durnimi. Non conversatus sum cum illis, pulchræ non aspexerunt me, & non concupivi notitiam contrahere cum deformibus. Ich bin nicht mit ihnen umbgangen, die schonen haben mich nicht angesehen, und mit den hesslichen habe ich nicht verlangt bekand zu werden."

Chap. vi. contains sentences (Russian and Latin only) 'De Cultu Divino,' from which it may be inferred that the author was a man of broad piety, zealous for God, and through his wide experience sympathetic towards other forms of Christianity than his own.

After a list of cardinal numbers there is a short vocabulary in three languages:—

Cœlum.	Nebo.	Der Himmel.
Mare.	More.	Dass meer.

Ludolf's volume concludes with an interesting account of natural history, geography, and trade. Here is an extract with regard to the Tartars:—

"Isti Tartari liberorum non minus, quam equorum suorum mercaturam faciunt, frequenterque filios suos Russis vendunt ..... interrogabam quomodo Deum sua lingua vocaret, at ille: Bog u nas niet, h.e. Deum non habemus. Habent tamen suam, qualiscunque est, religionem, summusque ipsorum sacerdos Kutufta vocatur."

The type with which this work was printed is, I understand, still preserved at Oxford.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

A "GUDE-WILLIE WAUGHT."—As 'Auld Lang Syne' is the social hymn of humanity, it is a pity that any one who reads or sings it should have even a momentary doubt regarding the meaning of a single word or phrase which it contains. Now, in spite of all that editors and commentators have done, there are still those who take their impressions on trust, and such casual adventurers frequently turn to one and ask, "What precisely is a 'willie-waught'?" Even Angus and John Macpherson, who prepared for a Glasgow publisher one of the best single-volume editions of Burns in existence, seem to have been unable to cope with the expression, and they ask their readers to accept "a right guid willie-waught" as the form in which the poet suggested the quaffing of a bumper. "Waught," of course, means draught—as in the passage wherein Allan Ramsay's Halbert demands "a waught of ale"—and

its connexion with "quaff" is not very remote. Then the epithet by which it is distinguished for the social purpose is one indicative of harmonious feeling, the boon companions by their genial action expressing their good will towards one another because of the days that are no more. Thus "a right gude-willie waught," a bumper charged with peace and good will, is that which appropriately crowns a festive gathering of well-tried friends. Cf. Horace, Carmen II., 7, 19, *et seq.* THOMAS BAYNE.

GEORGE BUCHANAN ON TOBACCO.—I do not remember seeing any reference in tobacco literature to the verses of George Buchanan :—

De Nicotiana falso nomine Medicea apellata.

Doctus ab Hesperiis rediens Nicotius oris
Nicotianam retulit,
Nempe salutiferam cunctis languoribus herbam,
Prodesse cupidus patriæ.
At Medice Catharina *κάθαρμα* luesq ; suorum,
Medea sæculi sui,
Ambitione ardens, Medicææ nomine plantam
Nicotianam adulterat :
Vtque bonis cives prius exuit, exuere herbæ
Honore vult Nicotium.
At vos auxilium membris qui quæritis ægris,
Abominandi nominis
A planta cohibete manus, os claudite, & aures
A peste tetra occludite.
Nectar enim virus fiet, Panacea venenum
Medicæa si vocabitur.

I quote from the Elzevir edition of the 'Poemata' (1638).

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND.—Sir William Cremer, in an interview with a newspaper reporter, referred to a visit paid by Garibaldi in 1864 to the tomb of Mazzini at Chiswick as a possible explanation of the unceremonious hustling of the liberator of Italy out of England. The pilgrimage to Chiswick was made to the grave of Ugo Foscolo, the author of 'I Sepolchri,' who resided in Chiswick High Road in a house only recently demolished, and dying there, was buried in the churchyard of the parish church, whence his remains were afterwards removed to the church of Santa Croce at Florence.

Mazzini at the close of his life retired to Pisa, where he died. He was not, however, buried there, but at Genoa, his native city. JOHN HEBB.

HACKNEY CELEBRITIES.—There runs in my mind a stray notion that Grace Aguilar *was born in* Hackney, or lived there some *part of her life. I have an idea*, too, that one of the progenitors of Sir Moses Montefiore lived in Morning Lane in the eighteenth century, when that thoroughfare was a pretty, winding, umbrageous lane. These are merely surmises or false impressions, possibly. At any rate, the Varleys, famous aquarellists, were "Hackney lads." Now my object, in view of the completion of the library in Mare Street, is to bring together in 'N. & Q.' a fairly complete list of persons of eminence, worth, and rank who were born or lived in this old borough. The advantage of covering the walls of the building with the lineaments, &c., of famous local persons is obvious.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

THE SUBTERRANEOUS EXHIBITION.—The following advertisement from *The Illustrated London News*, 11 Feb., 1843, p. 103, col. 1, may be useful to the compiler of the history of the Strand :—

"Subterraneous Exhibition, No. 35, Strand.—A splendid picture of the Crucifixion has just been added to the Exhibition in the Magic Cave; also an original painting, by Mr. Cox, of 'The Eve of the Deluge,' which may now be seen, with sixteen other Views, fitted up with so much ingenuity that the spectator, with a slight help from the fancy, might imagine that he was looking from some real cavern upon some of the most exquisite scenes on England's Coast. Open from Eleven in the morning until Ten at night. Admission, Sixpence. Lowther Bazaar, 35, Strand."

The entrance to the exhibition seems to have been in the Lowther Arcade.

R. B. P.

THE HAMPSTEAD OMNIBUS.—Room may be found in 'N. & Q.' for the following, which appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of 29 June, under the heading 'Killing the 'Bus' :—

"Last night the service of omnibuses from High Street, Hampstead, to Oxford Street, ceased running, the competition of the new Hampstead Tube having been so great that during the past week they have carried scarcely any passengers. Thus a link with the past is broken, for the Hampstead 'bus was the direct descendant of the old passenger coaches. It was by the Hampstead coach that Clarissa Harlowe arrived at 'The Upper Flask' (now a private house) in 1689, as recorded by Samuel Richardson. A four-horse coach from Mill Hill and Hendon, passing through Hampstead, formed the only means of public vehicular conveyance between those places and London until the beginning of the last century; and as late as 1835 the only public conveyances to London were two coaches, each constructed to carry eighteen persons, the fare from Hampstead to the Bank of England being 1*s.* 6*d.* inside and 1*s.* outside. In 1836 the first omnibus was started; but it was not until 1842 that the coaches were practically superseded

by omnibuses. Since then until yesterday there has been an unbroken service of omnibuses from 'The Bird in Hand,' High Street, to London."

A. F. R.

SEAL INSCRIPTIONS.—I send a few curious examples:—

1. To a deed between Richard Osberne of Essington and Sir John de Swynnerton of Hilton, *temp.* Edw. II., preserved at Hilton, co. Staff., there is a seal showing a hare riding on a dog and blowing a horn, and the legend "Sohou, Roben!"

2. To another deed there is a seal representing a hare only, and the legend "Sohou, sohou!"

3. Another at Hilton shows a lion rampant and the legend "Sum leo fortis."

4. Another seal (*ibid.*) has an eagle with wings displayed and the legend "Volante aquila."

5. Another (*ibid.*) represents a man and a woman in long garments, standing face to face, and each holding on to a tree twin-branched which grows out of a heart. The man is bearded, and his hair is long and bushy; the woman wears a little kerchief. The motto round about is "Love me and I yew."

6. Another at Hilton, being a seal of Richard le Tayllour of Essington, represents the busts of a man and a woman with a three-branched palm out of a heart, and the motto "Je suis sel de amour lel" ("I am the seal of affection leal").

7. On another at Hilton there is a female crowned; and another has a motto I could not quite decipher, but it looked like "Ave m'la reules" (?).

8. On another deed of Robert, Lord of Essington, the seal shows a stag at bay or dying and the motto "Alas Bowles."

Most of these deeds *temp.* Edw. II. are those of Richard le Tayllour of Essington, who seems to have had quite a pretty fancy in seals of a sentimental character.

Mr. Vernon, of Hilton Park, kindly allowed me to take notes of his deeds and charters some years ago. I should be glad to hear of other curious seals.

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

"BLOC": "BLOCK"=POLITICAL AMALGAMATION.—We have been becoming accustomed during the past three or four years to the newspaper use of *bloc* in connexion with the amalgamation of the various Republican sections in the French Chamber of Deputies in support of successive Ministries; but the word is now being anglicized as *block*, and extended to other countries. This is shown in the following statement of *The Times* Vienna correspondent on 6 June:

"No critic of the Austrian 'Liberal' Germans could have conceived a more damaging exposure of their moral and political character than they themselves furnished by their conduct yesterday. Four Liberal, that is, non-Clerical, groups—since, pending proof to the contrary, the German Agrarians have a right to be considered non-Clerical—comprising in all some 80 Deputies, met in plenary conference to discuss the formation of a united German Liberal *block*."

POLITICIAN.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

WILSCOMBE CLUB.—A friend of mine has a small silver pepper caster engraved with the above name. The hall-mark is of 1800. Can any of your readers give me information concerning the Wilscombe Club?

JOHN MURRAY.

50, Albemarle Street, W.

DEFOE'S 'COLONEL JACQUE.'—I should be glad to learn where a copy of the first edition of this book, with title-page dated 1722, may be seen. Kindly reply direct.

(Col.) W. F. PRIDEAUX.

1, West Cliff Terrace, Ramsgate.

FRENCH REFUGEE BISHOPS IN BRITISH TERRITORY.—I should be grateful for additional information about the French refugee bishops of the time of the Revolution and the Concordat numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 11 to 19 inclusive in the following list.

1. Augustin Réné Louis Le Mentier (or Le Mintier), the last Bishop of Tréguier, was born in 1729; was consecrated 30 April, 1780; and is said by MR. HIBGAME (10 S. vii. 72) to have been buried in Old St. Pancras Churchyard in 1801.

2. Alexandre César d'Anterroches, Comte de Brisade, the last Bishop of Condom, was born in 1719; was consecrated 5 June, 1763; and died in Panton Street, Haymarket, on 28 Jan., 1793. He was buried in Old St. Pancras Churchyard three days later. He was probably related to the Vicomte d'Anterroches buried at St. Pancras in January, 1798.

3. Ange François de Talaru de Calmazel, Bishop of Coutances, was consecrated 10 March, 1765, and, according to MR. HIBGAME, was buried in Old St. Pancras Churchyard in 1798.

4. Louis André de Grimaldi, Bishop and Count of Noyon, Peer of France, was born 17 Dec., 1736; consecrated Bishop of Mans, 5 July, 1767; transferred to Noyon, 1770; and died in London, 28 Dec., 1804. He was probably of the reigning family of Monaco. Where was he buried?

5. Louis François Marc Hilaire de Conzié, Bishop of Arras, the subject of a notice in the 'Biographie Universelle,' died in London at 8 A.M. on 16 Dec., 1804. Where was he buried?

6. The life of Jean François, Comte de La Marche, last Bishop of St. Pol-de-Léon, who died in London, 25 Nov., 1806 (not 1800, as MR. HIBGAME stated), is given not only in the 'Biographie Universelle,' but also in vol. lxxvii. pt. i. of *The Gentleman's Magazine* at considerable length.

7. The account of Arthur Richard Dillon, Archbishop of Narbonne, given in the 'D.N.B.' should be supplemented by reference to 'The Annual Register' for 1801 and 1806, and *The European Magazine*, vol. l. p. 79.

8. Joseph Dominique de Cheyles, Bishop of Bayeux, was born in 1717; consecrated to Tréguier, 1762; transferred to Cahors, 1766; and to Bayeux, 1776. He died in Jersey in 1797. Where was he buried?

9. Joseph François de Malide, Bishop of Montpellier, is in the 'Biographie Universelle.' He died in London, 2 June, 1812. Where was he buried?

10. Henri Benoît Jules de Béthisy, last Bishop of Uzès, is also in the 'Biographie Universelle.' He died in London, 8 Aug., 1817. Where was he buried?

11. Philippe François d'Albignac (de Castelnau), Bishop of Angoulême, was born 1742, and consecrated 18 July, 1784. He is said to have died in London in 1806. Where was he buried?

12. Pierre Augustin Godard de Belbœuf, last Bishop of Avranches, was born in 1730, and consecrated 15 May, 1774. He landed at Hastings in 1793 after sensational adventures, in the company of 75 other ecclesiastics, including the Dean of Rouen. He was living in London in 1801, and was alive 15 April, 1804, and is stated to have died in England. When, and where, did he die? and where was he buried?

13. Alexandre Henri de Chauvigny (de Blot), last Bishop of Lombez, was born 11 Jan., 1751, and consecrated 30 March, 1788. He is said to have died in London in 1805. Where was he buried?

14. Emmanuel Louis de Grossoles de *Flamarens, Bishop of Périgueux*, was born in 1735; consecrated Bishop of Quimper, 18 Jan., 1772; and transferred to Périgueux, 1773. He was living in London in 1801, and was alive 6 April, 1803, but apparently was dead in April, 1804. When, and where, did he die? and where was he buried?

15. —— —— de Seignelay-Colbert (de Gast-le-Hill [? Castle Hill]), last Bishop of Rodez (called by Prof. Smyth and others Bishop of *Rhodes*), was born in 1736, and consecrated 1781. He is said to have died in London. He was alive 15 April, 1804. What were his Christian names? And when, and where, did he die? and where was he buried?

16. Charles Eutrope de la Laurencie, Bishop of Nantes, like all the other prelates above mentioned who were alive at the date of the Concordat, refused to resign his see. He was born 30 April, 1740; was consecrated 20 Dec., 1783; was in London in 1801; and died in Paris in 1815.

17 and 18. A Bishop de Champorcin, of Vannes, is mentioned among the French prelates resident in London in 1801 who refused to fall in with the Concordat. There must, however, be some mistake. The Bishop of Vannes in 1801 was Sébastien Michel Amelot, who was born in 1741, and consecrated 23 April, 1775. He was alive 15 April, 1804. Was he ever in England? Where, and when, did he die?

On the other hand, there was a Bishop de Champorcin of this epoch. He was Étienne François-Xavier des Michels de Champorcin, the last Bishop of Toul. He was born in 1721, and was consecrated Bishop of Semez in 1771, and transferred to Toul in 1773. He is said to have died in 1807. Was he ever in England? Where did he die?

19. Marc Antoine de Noé, last Bishop of Lescar, unlike all the prelates hereinbefore mentioned, resigned his see in accordance with the Concordat. He was born in 1724, and consecrated 1762. He was named Bishop of Troyes in 1802, but died in that year. Did he die in England? If so, where was he buried?

There were three other French prelates in England in 1801 who resigned their sees in accordance with the Concordat, viz.:—

20. Jean-de-Dieu Raymond de Cicé de Boisgelin, Archbishop of Aix, who became a Cardinal and Archbishop of Tours in 1802, and died 22 Aug., 1804. His life is told in the 'Biographie Universelle.'

21. Antoine Eustache, Baron d'Osmond, Bishop of Comminges, who is also in the

'Biographie Universelle,' and who died Archbishop of Nancy on 27 Sept., 1823.

22. Jérôme Marie Champion de Cicé, Archbishop of Bordeaux, who died Archbishop of Aix in 1810.

23. I may add that Étienne Jean Baptiste des Galois de la Tour was provided to the see of Moulins (created for him) in 1788. He was the eldest son of Charles Jean Baptiste des Galois de la Tour, Vicomte de Glene. He was in London in 1801, and protested against the Concordat. Nominated to the Archbishopric of Bourges in 1817, he was consecrated 26 Sept., 1819, and died at Bourges, 20 March, 1820, aged 70.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"CORTEL" CLOCKS.—What is the meaning of the word "cortel" as applied to clocks? I have long known the word applied to clocks hanging on the wall, but I cannot find the word in any dictionary, French or English. A. B.

FRENCH BALLADS.—Which collections of French ballads similar to our Border ballads are the best? W. W.

BARNABY CHRONICLES are mentioned in Wheatley and Cunningham's 'London Past and Present' as first published in 1716 in Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn. What were they, and by whom written? L. B.

"YEOMAN SERVICE."—What is the origin of this expression? *The Broad Arrow* of 8 June, p. 637, in an article on the Imperial Yeomanry, makes the following statement:

"Our very language shows, by the term 'yeomen's service,' how the country really appreciates the fact that the yeomen have in the past come out to do their duty to their country, and have done it well."

I always thought "yeoman service" referred to the proper yeoman, who may fairly be described for the purpose as the farmer who farms his own land, and I am afraid there are very few of this class at the present time in any county, and especially few in the Imperial Yeomanry.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

CREST: SUN BETWEEN WINGS.—I should be glad of assistance in identifying the following crest upon an old piece of china: a sun proper between two wings vert, each wing charged with a figure like the combination of a 2 and a 4, which I have been told is the symbol of tin. Motto: "Vis mund" (*sic*). Initials beneath, A. K. S. LEO C.

ARMS ON CHALICE.—Upon a fifteenth-century chalice (North Italian—probably Sienese or Florentine) is the following coat of arms: Barry of six or and azure; on a chief of the second, three mullets of the first. This is in enamel upon one of the facets of the knop. I seek information whose are the arms. H. D. E.

CHAMBERLAIN MARRIAGE.—Information is desired concerning the marriage of Hugh Chamberlain between 1665 and 1675—probably in some village in the neighbourhood of Nottingham. Intelligence will be gratefully acknowledged.

(Mrs.) MOORE.

122, Highgate, Kendal.

PICCADILLY: ITS NAME.—In Allen's 'History and Antiquities of London,' published in 1839 with an appendix by Thomas Wright, vol. iv. p. 301, I read:—

"Piccadilly is so called from Piccadilly-house, which stood on the site of Sackville Street. This was a sort of repository for ruffs, when there were no other houses here. Ruffs were also called turnovers, and capes. The street was completed, as far as the present Berkeley-street, in the year 1642."

In a small book entitled 'Instructive Rambles in London and the Adjacent Villages,' by Elizabeth Helme, 1798, vol. i. p. 50, I find the following:—

"At this moment they passed the turnpike and entered Piccadilly, which Charles observing was a very wide and populous street, his father replied, 'It is indeed so now, Charles, but some years back it was little better than waste land, and first built upon by one Higgins a taylor, who had accumulated a fortune by making stiff collars, then much in fashion, and called Piccadilla's; from which he named the street."

I should be greatly obliged if any one would tell me the real explanation of the name Piccadilly, and whether either of my notes can be vouched for.

HENRY HUGHES CRAWLEY, R.D.

Stowe-Nine-Churches Rectory, Weedon.

[Piccadilly is discussed at 1 S. viii. 467; 3 S. ix. 176, 249; 4 S. i. 292; iii. 415. A long article on the subject, illustrated by many quotations from early original documents, was contributed to *The Athenæum* of 27 July, 1901, by Mrs. C. C. Stopes.]

DE LHUYS OR NORDERLOOSE.—It is stated in a pedigree in my possession that about 1743 one Thomas Watson, of Great Yarmouth, was married to Jacoba Norderloose. In another pedigree she is called the daughter of De Lhuys, Dutch Consul. I shall be glad of any information as to the above names and as to which of the two is correct. CHR. WATSON.

264, Worple Road, Wimbledon.

DARCIE'S 'HISTORY OF ELIZABETH.'—I have a copy of Abraham Darcie's 'Historie

of the Most High, Mighty, and Ever-glorious Empresse Elizabeth,' dedicated to James I., undated, but with 1625 on the binding. (I cannot find this edition in the British Museum.)

The book contains 727 pages, and upon every one of these pages I find 95 per cent of the e's, 30 or 40 per cent of the a's, and a few other letters apparently touched up with pen and ink (a process which the original printing does not require, as it is good enough). If this is pen and ink, it must be the work of either a "fool or a cipher."

I should be very much obliged if any of your readers who have this edition would examine it, and see whether their copies have these peculiar touchings-up.

W. MURPHY-GRIMSHAW.

109, Cromwell Road, S.W.

VICTOR HUGO: REFERENCE WANTED.—Where do the following lines come from ?—

> Soyez comme un oiseau
> Posé pour un instant
> Sur un rameau trop frêle,
> Qui sent ployer la branche,
> Et qui chant pourtant,
> Sachant qu'il a des ailes.

They are by Victor Hugo, but exact reference to some available edition is desired.

Boss.

COFFINS AND SHROUDS.—I shall be greatly obliged if any one will put me in the way of obtaining information as to when the use of wooden coffins instead of shrouds became fairly general for burial.

ARTHUR NEWSHOLME.

Health Department, Town Hall, Brighton.

COL. HOWE.—Can any of your readers give me information, genealogical or otherwise, as to a Col. Howe who commanded the Light Infantry at the famous battle of Quebec (1759), when General Wolfe was killed ? By what means is it possible also to find out whether he was subsequently Constable of the Tower, or in some official position there ? P. E. CLARK.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

[Col. Howe was younger brother of the celebrated Admiral Howe, and afterwards became fifth Viscount Howe. There is a pretty full account of him in the 'D.N.B.']

"INCACHED."—Ralph Fitch, in describing the natives of Cochin as he saw them in 1589, says: "The king goeth incached, as they do all." What does *incached* mean ? The 'N.E.D.' does not record such a word.

DONALD FERGUSON.

Replies.

SIR GEORGE MONOUX

(10 S. viii. 10.)

ALTHOUGH this worthy is frequent "Sir" in early lists of mayors, &c., was in reality knighted. There is remarkable in his being so styled, having regard to the fact that the chantry-priest was accorded this h prefix, as is well known.

Youngest son of John Monoux ford, Worcester, gent., he was Alderman of Bassishaw Ward; 1509–10; Lord Mayor 1514–15; the City 1523; re-elected Mayor year, but refused to serve, and 1,000*l.*; discharged and fine re 1524, he in gratitude making ov Corporation his brewhouse (calle ings"), situate near the Bridge Southwark; resigned his alder 1541; died 1543 (his wife "Da having predeceased him by near century, she dying in 1500); Walthamstow.

According to Stow, Monoux " the decayed parish church of W or Walthamstow," and "founde free school, and almshouses for almspeople," also making "a ca timber over the marshes from Wal to Lock Bridge, &c." His length to be excused serving the office o second time, with the deliberatio civic authorities thereupon, is s Mr. Deputy Baddeley's 'Ald Cripplegate Ward,' pp. 188–9.

By his will, dated 4 June, 154 28 March, 1544 (P.C.C. 3 Pyn bequeathed to his cousin Willia a boy of eight, second son o Monoux, late of Walthamstow, th leases of properties specified. T these is stated to be held of the at Walthamstow; the second is as "a certeyne grounde called sa grounde" in Walthamstow and the third consisting of lands and situated in Lombard Street an "wherof the principall tenement the popes hedd, otherwise c busshoppes hedd." He also left t William four tenements in S the chief tenement being called the with remainder of the whole t sister Anne, also a minor; a remainder in case of decease t

Monoux, of Berkhampstead, Herts, salter, and his heirs male.

The greater portion of the will (and of a codicil added 8 June, 1543) is devoted to regulations for the maintenance and safe custody of testator's "capitall place" in Walthamstow called "Moones," of which the aforesaid William Monoux is "righte inheritor," during the latter's nonage, four executors and three overseers being appointed for the purpose. Among the minor bequests are included 40*s*. to the poor of the ward of "Bassingshawe," and 12*d*. apiece to all poor householders of Walthamstow. Other landed property is, however, referred to in the will, the original of which is filed at Somerset House.

Monoux does not appear to have invariably figured in the eyes of his contemporaries in a favourable light. In 1538, for instance, he came in contact with Sir Richard Gresham, a fellow-alderman, in connexion with the latter's project to erect a City Bourse, with the result that Sir Richard refers to him as a man of "noe gentyll nature" in a letter he addressed to Cromwell on the subject (see Dr. Sharpe's 'London and the Kingdom,' vol. i. pp. 494–5); and in 1540 there is complaint of "moche evyll and vycyous rule" maintained within his aldermanry (cf. Baddeley's work, p. 110). Some twenty years before the last date the rector and churchwardens of the City parish of St. John Zachary had presented a bill of complaint in the Court of Aldermen against Monoux and others in a certain matter connected with their annual income. This will be fully dealt with in my history of that parish and SS. Anne and Agnes.

A list of the worthy Mayor's benefactions to his parish of Walthamstow, compiled from the records there, is contained in an 'Account' drawn up by William Houghton, then vestry clerk, in 1877. A copy of the work is to be found in the Guildhall Library.

The pedigree of the Monoux family is given in the respective visitations of Essex in 1558 and 1612 (see Harleian Society's Publications, vol. xiii. pp. 78, 79, 252). The date of birth of our subject does not seem to be ascertainable, nor is his mother's name given therein.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

Monoux (the name is sometimes spelt Monox) built the north aisle of Walthamstow Church about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., and also built the almshouses, known as *Lord Mayor Monox's* Free School and Almshouses (the latter accommodating thirteen poor people, eight men and five women), with a school-house and apartments for the master. The endowments were augmented in 1686 by the will of Henry Maynard. In 1819 thirty boys were clothed and educated in the school. In 1780 a school was established for twenty girls. Monox also rebuilt a square tower at the west end of the church, and about 1535 built a chapel at the east end of the north aisle. The south aisle of the church was built about the same time as the north, by another eminent citizen, Robert Thorn or Thorne, a merchant tailor. See Orridge's 'Citizens of London'; James Dugdale's 'British Traveller'; and Rees's 'Cyclopædia.' J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Streatham.

See Fuller's 'Worthies of England.' A foot-note refers to Stow's 'Survey of London,' p. 90.

The arms of Monox were Arg., on a chevron sa., between three holly-leaves proper, as many besants; on a chief gules, a bird between two anchors or.

See also Burke's 'Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies,' Monnoux of Wotton.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

[M. A. OXON. also thanked for reply.]

"DEVACHAN" (10 S. viii. 28).—This must be a Sanskrit term, though I do not find it in the Sanskrit dictionaries. It may be corrupt. Mr. C. W. Leadbeater, in a note prefixed to his book 'The Devachanic Plane,' 1902, admits that the word is "etymologically inaccurate and misleading." It is obviously derived from *deva*, the Sanskrit name for a god or angel. In the glossary at the end of Col. Olcott's 'Theosophy, Religion, and Occult Science,' 1885, it is defined as follows: "Devachan (pron. Devakhán), the conscious after-life."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

The meaning of *Devachan* may be best learnt from the Theosophists who use it.

Madame Blavatsky in 'The Key to Theosophy,' 1889, p. 145, describes it as

"paradise ..... a place of bliss and of supreme felicity.....no sorrow, or even a shade of pain, can be experienced therein."

Again, p. 146:—

"We say that the bliss of the *Devachanee* consists in its complete conviction that it has never left the earth, and that there is no such thing as death at all."

From 'Esoteric Buddhism,' by A. P. Sinnett, 1885, p. 88:—

"The dream-life of *Devachan*.....not death, but birth!—birth into another personality," &c.

On p. 93 :—

"A condition of mere subjective enjoyment, the duration and intensity of which is determined by the merit and spirituality of the earth-life last past."

Pp. 76–98 deal exhaustively with the subject, as does 'Reincarnation,' by Annie Besant, 1892, pp. 52–6.

In the Buddhistic teachings there were paths or ways to the bliss of non-existence (or *Nirvana*). Reincarnation was dreaded, as existence in this world entailed upon man suffering, misery, and pain.

"Death itself being unable to deliver from it, since death is merely the door which he passes to another life on earth after a little rest on the threshold — *Devachan*." — 'The Secret Doctrine,' 2nd ed., H. P. Blavatsky, 1888, vol. i. pp. 38, 39.

Devachan is compared to the symbolic egg of immortality, which in the esoteric doctrine is the abode of bliss—the winged scarabæus being also a symbol of it (*ib.*, vol. i. p. 365). It is claimed, on the authority of the Egyptian 'Book of the Dead,' to be "the land of the rebirth of gods" (*ib.*, vol. ii. p. 374). JOSEPH COLYER MARRIOTT.

36, Claremont Road, Highgate.

"THIGGYNG": "FULCENALE": "WARELONDES" (10 S. vii. 507).—*Thiggyng* is the A.-S. *thiging*, "the taking of anything to eat or drink"; allied to A.-S. *thicgan* (not *thiggan*), to take, accept. I think *fulcenale* may very well be a compound word, and equivalent to *fulsen-ale*. *Fulsen* is given in 'N.E.D.' as another form of *filsen*, verb, to minister to, aid, support; from which a sb. *filsen* or *fulsen* easily results, the sense being "aid, support," *i.e.*, the same as that of the original A.-S. *fylst*, "help, assistance," whence the verb *filsen* is derived. *Ale* is a common suffix, with the sense of "repast," as in *bride-ale*, *church-ale*, *scot-ale*, &c. Hence *fulcen-ale* is simply "a repast giving help," *i.e.*, a snack to help one along, a casual lunch.

Warelond is of course an old form of *ware-land*. The precise sense of *ware* is not clear. Blount and Cowel explain *warland* as equivalent to *warectum*, *i.e.*, fallow land; which hardly seems to suit. The 'E.D.D.' has *ware* in the sense of wares, goods, stuff of any kind, especially food and drink. Perhaps this may help.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

On *putura* Fleta, lib. ii. cap. 73, § 6, has :—

"Ne [equi] per negligentiam, vel pigritiem, de *debitis*, Puturis et prænendis suis quicquam amittant. *Vetus Charta sub Edwardo* I. apud Spelmannum: '.....pro Putura 7. leporariorum..... videlicet pro Putura cujuslibet leporarii et falconis per diem 1d. ob.....' Placita Coronæ sub eodem Edw. ann. 21 ..... Ex his haud obscurum est *Puturam* hic idem significare quod *pastura*, id scilicet omne quod in cibum homini vel animalibus tribuitur (V. jus *gisti*, seu *procurationis*). Aperta sunt quæ in hanc rem profert Th. Blount in Nomolex. Anglic. v. *Putura*. Placit. in Itin. apud Cestriam ann. 14 Henr. VII. 'Per Puturam servient. Johannes Stanley Ar. clamat habere..... ould organg [?] lands.....' Placit. apud Preston. ann. 17 Edwardi III. Johannes clamat 'unam Puturam in prioratu de Penwortham.....de Evesham.'"

There is another *putura* (W. Thorn, anno 1267), meaning Fr. *poutre*, *poultrerie* (Reg. 176, Chartoph. reg. ch. 612, anno 1448).

Fulcenale may therefore, by parity of reasoning, be considered a mistaken spelling for *falconeria*, or similar word, seeing that *putura* is for "*pastura* (cujuslibet leporarii et *falconis*)." Among the *gista* above mentioned (called also *procurationes*, *cœnatica*, *comestiones*, *pastus*, *prandia*) was the *gistum canum et venatorum* (charta anni 1232, apud Perardum in Burgund., pag. 424; *v.* 'Monasticum Anglic.,' t. i. p. 98).

"Tabulæ Gaufredi de Lisiniano D. de Vouvent et de Mervent ann. 1232: 'Procurationes, quas mihi deberi dicebam, et meis præpositis, *falconariis* .....concedo necessaria quæ dicebam.....avibus meis ac eorum custodibus.'"

The above extracts are from Du Cange (Paris, Didot, 1840), who says that to *thig* (spelt variously) is *donare*, and shows that the Carthusians objected to the principle of billeting—on a large scale especially—on them. H. H. JOHNSON.

Université de Rennes.

In Scotland to *thig* or *thigg* is to ask, to beg, but has also the meaning "to go about, receiving supply, not in the way of common mendicants, but rather as giving others an opportunity of manifesting their liberality." See Jamieson's 'Dictionary of the Scottish Language,' vol. iv. p. 546 (Paisley, A. Gardner, 1882). T. F. D.

KEBLE'S 'CHRISTIAN YEAR' (10 S. vii. 469).—Is not the sense of "eager bound," in the lines quoted by MR. MEW, that, seen from "Bethsaida's cold and darksome height," the vista, though so wide-stretching, may be at once comprehended by a rapid glance of the eye? F. A. RUSSELL.

4, Nelgarde Road, Catford, S.E.

JOHN HORNE-TOOKE (10 S. vii. 509).—If he went to school before he was a year old, as is stated in the 'D.N.B.' (lvii. 40), he might well be the father of two daughters before he was nine.

In point of fact, he went to the Soho Square Academy in 1743, not 1736; and in 1799 his daughters are described by his friend Alexander Stephens ('Memoirs of John Horne Tooke,' ii. 158) as "advancing towards puberty," a phrase which from the pen of a barrister, as Stephens was, may imply that they were under twelve, the age at which the law presumes puberty in females.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

In *The Anti-Jacobin* the name of the "renegado priest" is spelt with no hyphen between the last two names. The pronunciation is settled by these lines (5 March, 1798):—

> Scarce had sleep my eyes o'erspread,
> Ere Alecto sought my bed;
> In her left hand a torch she shook,
> And in her right led John Horne Tooke.

R. S. B.

"AWAITFUL" (10 S. vii. 510).—There is no instance of this needless form in 'N.E.D.' Any one can make up unnecessary words of this character. Let us hope that it will speedily perish, unless it can win from every one an all-commanding respect—which I greatly doubt. WALTER W. SKEAT.

"THE PEDLARS' REST" (10 S. vii. 266, 415).—The rest formerly standing in the middle of the road near the Holborn Viaduct end of the Old Bailey was a double one. Just above the shelf that faced towards Ludgate Hill, in black block letters, was inscribed: "Rest, but do not loiter." There was also an injunction painted upon the opposite side, but I do not recollect the words. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

CEMETERY CONSECRATION (10 S. vii. 490).—In reply to the inquiry respecting the establishment of cemeteries, I may say that the Necropolis at Low Hill, Liverpool, was opened in 1825; but I believe the Jews had a cemetery before that at the corner of Oake Street and Crown Street, a new one being opened in 1837 in Deane Street, Kensington, for the Jewish community in this town.

MR. JAGGARD'S remark about the new cathedral at Liverpool is very misleading. So far is it from "now fast approaching completion" that I understand it will be five years before even the first portion, the Lady Chapel, will be ready for use.

A. H. ARKLE.

Elmhurst, Oxton, Birkenhead.

"GRINDY" (10 S. vii. 209, 251, 416).—May not the adjective in question be connected with our "der Grind"=scab, scurf, which is related to *grind*? G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

IRISH PEDIGREES: SOCIAL CONDITION OF IRELAND UNDER THE TUDORS (10 S. viii. 29).—Edmund Spenser's 'View of the State of Ireland' may be mentioned. A paper on the treatment of the survivors of the Armada in Ireland was printed in the *Transactions* of the Royal Historical Society a few years ago. W. C. B.

Mr. R. Bagwell's 'Ireland under the Tudors,' 3 vols., 8vo (Longmans), 1885–90, may be useful incidentally.

WM. H. PEET.

COURT LEET: MANOR COURT (10 S. vii. 327, 377; viii. 16).—Hampstead has also its Court Leet, of which the summer meeting has recently been held. Business procedure would seem to be conducted on much the same lines as that mentioned by MR. J. T. PAGE, not omitting the customary repast, in this instance served at famous "Jack Straw's Castle," adjoining Hampstead Heath. A full account of the quaint observances appears in *The Hampstead and Highgate Express* of 22 June, from which, amongst other local references, we learn that the "pound" was "still in good repair," though "the parish stocks disappeared many years ago." It is to be hoped that the Manorial Society's lists in process of publication will be enriched by much valuable matter from private sources.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

For many years there was a Court Leet of the Manor of Lewisham, Kent, belonging to Earl Dartmouth, held at "The Green Man" Hotel, Blackheath. I can recollect Courts being held there until 1874, but I have no knowledge since. JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

FIRST RUSSIAN CHRISTIAN MARTYR (10 S. viii. 6).—Neither Tur nor Peter is recorded as a Russian martyr in the Old Russian 'Nestor Chronicle' (ed. Miklosich, 1860). But the celebrated brethren Boris and Gleb occur there, and their martyrdom, A.D. 1015, is fully related in chap. xlvii. As M. L. Leger in his excellent chronological and critical Index, added to his French translation of the 'Nestor Chronicle' (pub. 1884), points out, the names of Prince Boris and his brother Gleb are among the most popular in Russian history (not less renowned in Russia and Bulgaria than that of St. Wenceslas, the Christian martyr, in Bohemia). In the history of Bulgaria we meet already

with a Prince Boris, the first Christian ruler of Bulgaria (852–907), who was numbered among the saints, and whose name was afterwards adopted in Russia. Thanks to their martyrdom—they were assassinated by their brother Sviatopolk—the Russian princes Boris and Gleb soon became the national saints of Russia: 80 years after their death (*i.e.* in 1094) their saints' day was already the festive day of the Russian people. H. KREBS.

"UMBRELLA" (10 S. vii. 267; viii. 16).—The quotation from Beaumont and Fletcher is, I believe, later than 1615, the date usually assigned to the play being 1624. The quotation is duly given in my 'Etymological Dictionary'; but I also cite from Cotgrave: "*Ombraire*, an umbrello, or shadow"; and I refer to *Ombrelle* in the same. If these articles are in the first edition of Cotgrave, this takes us back to 1611. Cotgrave, *s.v.* 'Ombrelle,' explains at length. So does Florio (1598), in explaining the Ital. form *ombrella*; and I have already quoted what he says, both under that heading and under 'Umbella'; and I have noted that he does *not* use "umbrello" as an English form. The earliest quotation (next to Cotgrave) I have yet found is that given in Fairholt's 'Glossary of Costume in England.' He says that Robert Toft, in his will, [dated] 30 March, 1618, bequeaths "an *umbrello* of perfumed leather with a gould fryndge abowte yt which I broughte out of Italie." The word is certainly of Italian origin, with (formerly) a pseudo-Spanish termination in *-o*. See Fairholt's excellent article; he gives several dates and references. WALTER W. SKEAT.

Umbrellas are mentioned prior to 1616, in 'Tom Coryate's Crudities,' published in 1611. He says:—

"Here [at Cremona] I will mention—although it may seem frivolous, yet will be a novelty—that many do carry a thing which they call in the Italian tongue *umbrellaes*. These are made of something answerable to the form of a little canopy, and hooped inside with divers little wooden hoops, that extend the umbrella in a pretty large compass. They are used especially by horsemen, who fasten the end of the handle to one of their thighs."

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

HAYMARKET, WESTMINSTER (10 S. vii. 270, 370, 516).—Some slight confusion has evidently occurred in the replies on this subject. The hay market referred to in the query is unmistakably that then held *in the Broadway*, parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The patent quoted by MR. HARLAND-OXLEY at the second reference is a very clear identification, and prevents any inaccurate recognition of the Westminster market (*vide* 'Report and Memorial respecting Improvement in Westminster,' 1808, and Wallis's 'Guide to London,' 1814) as the hay market that gave its name to the thoroughfare in the parish of St. James.

Timbs's 'Curiosities of London' (1855), p. 370, Mazzinghi's 'History and Present State of London,' &c. (1793), and White's 'Some Account of the Proposed Improvements of the Western Part of London' (1815) provide useful information about the last-named hay market, which was removed in 1830 to Cumberland Square, then laid out for this purpose. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

May I be permitted to say that, so far as I can see, MESSRS. A. S. LEWIS, C. SHELLEY, and G. E. WEARE have gone very wide of the mark as set forth by MR. MACMICHAEL in his query at the first reference? Perhaps this was, in a sense, to be expected, as the hay market, Westminster, has received so little notice at the hands of London topographers; but it must be borne in mind that the thoroughfare now known as the Haymarket was in those days not strictly to be called in Westminster, as only the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John were the "City," all others being in the "Liberties" until the passing of the Act of Parliament in 1900. The information given by these gentlemen is of much interest, but hardly bears upon the question raised. The reply of the second gentleman at the last reference in no way touches the query. All that he suggests may be correct, but it must be remembered that when Cumberland Market was opened, the one in the Haymarket was closed under the Act of 11 Geo. IV. cap. 14, and so loitering waggoners would in all probability be closely looked after. The quotation from 'The Epicure's Almanack' (London, 1815) is also of interest; but here again we find that the "Westminster Market," the demolition of which was "to make room for the New Sessions House," had nothing to do with the sale of hay and such like produce. A correspondent of *Westminster* (an illustrated monthly review) for September, 1897, writing over the signature of "Vere cundus," tells us that the site acquired for the purpose was

"the Westminster Meat Market, which fell into disuse about the year 1775, and must not be con-

founded with the Westminster Fish Market, the rival of Billingsgate, which had its venue by Cannon Row. The market itself was a large open space, with the Market House in the centre, with stalls and shops around about—made use of by butchers, poulterers, and others. In the early part of the last century [the eighteenth] it is said to have been well served and resorted to. According to Walcott, the Market House referred to was built by subscription in the year 1568; and on its site the architect Mr. S. P. Cockerell erected the Guildhall."

This building, too, has gone, and is replaced by a home for the County Council for Middlesex. W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

BILL STUMPS HIS MARK (10 S. vii. 489).—I learn from a 'Guide to the Roman Baths of Bath,' by Mr. Charles E. Davis, F.S.A., that there is, or was, in that city a tablet inscribed in uncials which offers great choice of interpretations:—

"Prof. Sayce read the inscription in one way, and Prof. Zangemeister of Heidelberg in another. Prof. Sayce read it as a cure from either bathing or taking the waters, certified by three great men, whilst the German professor read it to be a curse upon a man who had stolen a table-cloth, ascribing the theft to a guest of a dinner party!"—Pp. 21, 22.

Descending to a foot-note and to particulars:

"Mr. Davis and Prof. Sayce, reading from right to left, made out the following wording:—

COLAVITVILBIAMMIHIQ
AQVACOMCLIQV-TSEC [or R] IV
AVITEAMLV TAEL
EXPERIVSVELVINNA I LV
GVERINVSAERIANXSEX
ITIANVSAVGVSTALISSE
CATVSMINIANVSCOM
IOVINAGERMANILL

"'Q(uintus) has bathed [or washed] Vilbia for me with the water. Along with Cliquatis he has saved her by means of *quin.....tael* [or *tale*]. [His] [s]ay [is] 500,000 pounds of copper coin or quinari. [Signed by] G. Verinus, Aerianus [Ælianus] Exsuperatus, the Augustal priest, and Se(xtius) Catus Minianus, along with Iovina Germanilla.'

"Prof. Zangemeister reads as follows:—

Q ' IHIM ' MATELIV ' TIVALO(V)
NI ' CIS ' TAVQUIL C ' MOC ' AVQA '
LE ' AT IN ' IVQ ' MAE ' TIVA
VL(AS) ' ANNIV ' LEV ' SVEREP
SXE ' SVNAIREA ' SVNIREV
ES ' SILATSVGA SUNAITI
MOC ' SUNAINIMSUTAC '
LLINAMREG ' ASIVOI '

[He reads from right to left, but takes each word except *sua(n)teliu(m)*, which he considers the key-note of the inscription) to be written backwards:]

"'q(ui) mihi ma(n)teliu(m) in(v)olavit si liquat[c] non aqua el(la).....ta ni q(ui) eam (sa)lvavit..... Vinna vel (?) Exs(u)pereus (V)erianus, Severinus, A(u)gustalis, Comitianus, Catusminianus, Germanilla) Jovina.'

"'May the man who stole my table-cloth waste away like water unless he restores it. [Parties suspected are] Vinna; or Exsupereus, Verianus, Severinus, A(u)gustalis, Comitianus, Catusminianus, Germanilla, Jovina.'"—Pp. 22, 23.

I have had Mr. Charles Davis's 'Guide' for perhaps twenty years, so there has been ample time for other learned men to offer their various interpretations; but I am not able to give examples. ST. SWITHIN.

ROSE AND GORDON FAMILIES (10 S. viii. 8).—D. M. R. will find Mrs. Janet Anne Ross's name in the current issue of 'Who 's Who.' She married 5 Dec., 1860, not 1861.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"TREATS": "MULLERS" (10 S. vi. 310; vii. 517).—As "treats" in the list given is associated with collars, hames, and plough-gear, it seems not unlikely that it may be a misprint for "theats," which is a standard word for traces. Translating in his easy, periphrastic fashion 'Æneid' ix. 316–19, Gavin Douglas writes thus:—

The bodeis of Rutilianys heyr and thar
Thai dyd persaue; and by the coist alquhayr
The cartis stand with lymowris bendyt strek,
The men lyggyng, the hamis about thar nek,
Or than amangis the quhelis and the thetis.

Similarly, in rendering the *lora et juga* of xii. 532, the translator finds his equivalent in "the renis and the thetis." This word, from Isl. *thatt-r*, a cord, and variously written "thetis," "thetes," and "theats," has kept its place in the agricultural terminology of Scotland to the present day. It is also very expressive figuratively, as when it is said of one who has kicked over the traces that he has "gane clean ower the theats," or that he is "oot o' the theats a'thegither." THOMAS BAYNE.

LONDON COACHING HOUSES IN 1680 (10 S. viii. 1).—In regard to MR. W. NORMAN'S reference to Lad Lane under this heading, I may be permitted to remark that this lane now exists as part of Gresham Street, being the third (counting from west to east) of the four original thoroughfares of which that street is formed. They were St. Anne's Lane, Maiden Lane, Lad Lane, and Cateaton Street (see my communication under the last heading at 10 S. v. 475).

In that part of the street formerly known as Lad (or Ladle) Lane "The Swan with Two Necks" still exists, not, it is hardly necessary to remark, as a coaching house, but as a receiving office of the London and North-Western Railway; and over the entrance to the goods yard a carved stone representation of the old sign may be seen in relief on the pediment.

I hope to be enabled to devote a chapter of my history of SS. Anne and Agnes parish

to the old "Bull and Mouth," which stood within its confines, and which figures in MR. NORMAN'S list. But this will, in all probability, depend upon the measure of support accorded to the work on the subscription list. WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

SHREWSBURY CLOCK: "POINT OF WAR" (10 S. viii. 8).—The quotation referring to "Shrewsbury clock" is no doubt an allusion to Falstaff's assertion in Shakespere's 'Henry IV.,' Part I., where he says that he fought Hotspur at the battle of Shrewsbury "a long hour by Shrewsbury clock." The clock in question is supposed by Salopians to be the one facing the Square in front of the Market Hall, built in 1595. The clock of course was not there when the battle was fought, but it was there when Shakespere wrote, and for centuries Salopians in Shrewsbury and the vicinity took the time from "Shrewsbury clock" with as much confidence as Dover does from the noon gun.

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

Dover.

The allusion must be to the clock in Shakespeare's 'Henry IV.,' Part I. Act V. sc. iv., where Falstaff asserts that he "fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock." The expression quoted by MAJOR LESLIE, "as regular as Shrewsbury clock," is a new gloss. Though much has been written about it, it may safely be asserted that no clock in Shrewsbury can be identified with Falstaff's "Shrewsbury clock," which is probably the creation of the great poet's imagination. W. G. D. FLETCHER.

Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

The following extract from the 'Life of Lord Fairfax' by Sir Clements R. Markham (chap. vii. p. 63) may be useful and explanatory:—

"A cavalry captain wore a plume in his hat, and his trumpeter had a banner with the captain's full coat of arms suspended from the trumpet. The calls of the trumpet were called 'points of war.' They were derived from the Spanish, viz.: 1. Bota silla. 2. Monta cavallo. 3. Al Estandarte. 4. Tacquet (march). 5. Carga. 6. Auquet (watch)."

The following passage from 'The Bride of Lammermoor' may prove illustrative. The speaker is Johnie Mortsheugh (sexton of the old graveyard at Hermitage), describing the battle of Bothwell Brigg, 24 June, 1679:—

"There was young Allan Ravenswood, that was then Master, wi' a bended pistol in his hand—it was a mercy it gaed na aff—crying to me, that had *scarce as much wind left as* serve the necessary purpose of my ain lungs, 'Sound, you pol sound, you damned cowardly villain, or I wi your brains out!' and, to be sure, I blew sic of war, that the scraugh of a clockin' hen was to them."—Chap. xxiv.

JOHN PICKFORD, M

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

MUSICAL SERVICES ON CHURCH TO (10 S. viii. 8).—Immediately after eve on the 29th of May the lay clerks choristers of Durham Cathedral still a the central tower, and, facing east, and south, sing in their surplices " for Thy tender mercies' sake" (Far referring to the national crime o murder of Charles I.; "Therefore angels and archangels" (V. Novello) pressing the Christian hope for the mar king; and "Give peace in our time, O L (W. H. Callcott), a prayer that we ma have civil war again. The anthems b modern composers show that the p selection cannot be earlier than their The singing is, perhaps, an early teenth-century revival of an old c that had been discontinued for a long It has, indeed, been supposed to originated in the monks singing 'Te D on an earlier campanile when they sa flight of the Scots after the battle of Ne Cross in October, 1346. See 'Rit Durham' (Surtees Soc. ed., 1903, p. 2 note, p. 214). When the present s on the tower was instituted, the battl almost forgotten; but the happy resto of our Church and monarchy was s thankful remembrance, and a 'Te D on the 29th of May would have been more suitable for that day than the an now sung. I do not know whether was an ancient custom of singing 'Te D annually on the tower, nor have knowledge with regard to any singing of earlier date than that which now place. And it is quite possible that i dates from the nineteenth century, may have been suggested by the sing Magdalen Tower or elsewhere. J. T.

Winterton, Doncaster.

In Southampton the dawn of May used to be heralded by a local choir s from the top of the quaint old Be which still spans the High Street o town. This custom was kept up a as 1890 or 1891, when I was resident and possibly may still be observed. not see any reference to it in the R Silvester Davies's 'History of Southan 1883; but it is probably a very old c Is it a relic of pre-Christian times a

...ance of May Day by the old sun-...ppers? This question of May Day ... and what he calls "May-year" ... discussed by Sir Norman Lockyer ... published work, 'Stonehenge ... British Stone Monuments Astro-...ly Considered' (London, 1906). Does ...ubilant May Morning musical service ... back to the time when our pre-...forefathers got on high vantage ... welcome the May Day sun, the ... of spring and the crop-growing

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

...rd English Dictionary.—Misbode—Mono- ...Vol. VI.) By Henry Bradley. (Oxford, ...on Press.)

... of the paper covers of this section shows ...able advance already made in the pro-... this colossal Dictionary, which within a ...wo will in all probability be completed. ...y and scholarship which have long been ... the work deserve the highest praise, and ...s have raised a monument which should ... as long as the English language is spoken ...en. It takes an expert with years of ... English to appreciate the extent of the ... set before him, and the skilful analysis ... unravelled scores of riddles, killed a ...alse analogies (or shall we say scotched ...ce error is long lived), and added new ... even to familiar words.

...eople who write would only, instead of ... base ill-struck coin of their own, seek ...eglected gold and silver which is their ...age, English might again be the wonderful ...t that it ought to be. Dr. Bradley has ... us a long collection of words in "mis-," ...hich will be unknown to the most careful ...s and collectors. We find "misenglish" ...te verb which there is, alas! ample occa-...), "misease," "misemployment," "mis-...nd many other effective compounds. ..." has examples from Wyclif and Tenny-... "Mish-mash" is a good word seldom ...odern writers. Scott's 'Abbot' is duly ... "Misrule." "Miss" (verb and noun) ...two long articles in which the various ... treated with great skill. "Mithridatize," ...mmune from poison, is one of the specially ... words derived from persons. "Mixen" ...ord for an ugly thing enough, and a word ...gnity. We think it worth while to note ...yson has used it in 'The Marriage of ...

...ick the faded creature from the pool,
... cast it on the mixen that it die.

...rain slightly, might have been found in ...en, who has some pleasant surprises in the ...glish of a colloquial kind. "Moated" is, ... connected with Shakespeare's "moated ...nd Mariana; but no reference is made to ...native treatment of *the same theme in* Tennyson's 'Mariana,' which repeats the phrase; *e.g.*, in

Till cold winds woke the gray-eyed morn
About the lonely moated grange.

"Mob" is used by Australian writers, "without disparaging implication," to mean a crowd. "Mobolatry," which is quoted in only two journalistic examples, we should have hardly included. "Mockage"=mockery, is said to be very common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. For "moderate" (adjective) we might add the following from Matthew Arnold's poem 'The Second Best'—

Moderate tasks and moderate leisure,
Quiet living, strict-kept measure,

for it seems to us to represent well that rule of *aurea mediocritas* which we associate specially with Horace. Generally we like to see quotations from poets of mark, for their work does much to preserve, and sometimes to ennoble, words which are apt to be degraded in ordinary prose, and still more so in journalism. Horace points out this in his 'Ars Poetica,' which is still an excellent manual of the artistic use of language; and his views are substantially, we believe, those of many who keep a zealous eye on English to-day. We make no apology, then, for suggesting the addition of some poetical quotations, though we are aware that the large class who have no taste for poetry may think them superfluous in a dictionary. Of course, it is impossible to produce the quotations which are the best in every case, and such additions as we propose may be distasteful to some, or may even have been rejected by the compilers of the 'Dictionary.' It is far ahead of all others in its illustrative matter—so far ahead, indeed, that the editors can afford to accept with complacency any trifling additions. Many quotations we seek, and discover, here, with admiration for the unwearied collectors who brought them from all sorts of writers.

"Mods," as the abbreviation for an Oxford examination, is included; for the 'Dictionary' has a wide sweep, and gathers in abbreviations, and even such unregenerate sporting terms as "monkey" for 500*l*. "Moiety" is used jocularly for "one's better half, *i.e.*, a wife, rarely a husband." For "molendinary" we are pleased to see quotations familiar to us from Scott's 'Monastery' and 'Pirate.' A new word has been added since the publication of this section to those derived from μόλυβδος, *i.e.*, "molybdott," a substance which may become famous, if, as its French inventor declares, it has the same powers as radium. "Moment" is a long and interesting article. The "mongoose" is duly gathered out of Mr. Kipling's 'Jungle Book.' The quotations for "monist" are only two—of 1836-7 and 1862—and might have been easily added to, but we believe that the editors do not care to trouble themselves with modern usages of the last fifty years or so. They have already a sufficiently extensive field to cover. The school "monitor" we expected to see exemplified from some standard scholastic book, such as Stanley's 'Life of Arnold.' In Myers's great book on 'Human Personality' (2 vols., 1903) the introductory glossary defines "monition" as "a message involving counsel or warning, when that counsel is based upon facts already in existence, but not normally known to the person who receives the monition." This scientific sense is not mentioned by the 'N.E.D.' The selection of quotations for "monody" is all that could be desired, including a reference to 'Lycidas.'

On October 1st a double section, concluding N, by Mr. Craigie, is promised. Dr. Murray has got through O and P down to 'Polygenistic,' and Mr. Craigie, who is also doing Q to S, has got as far as 'Reserve.' The remainder of the work is described as "in active preparation." We give these details because some readers, not realizing the division of labour among the three editors, may imagine that the 'Dictionary' has reached in this section of M its latest point in the alphabet.

The Writings of Matthew Prior: Dialogues of the Dead, and other Works in Prose and Verse. The Text edited by A. R. Waller. "Cambridge English Classics." (Cambridge, University Press.)

This volume contains all Prior's literary works in prose and verse except those in the folio of 1718, which appeared in the volume edited by Mr. Waller two years ago. He mentions from 'N. & Q.' (2 S. v. 356) that Prior, according to Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, negotiated a purchase of Greek type in 1700 for the press which now publishes his works. Every student of English literature must have this edition, for more than half the pages before us contain additions to the known writings. Mr. Waller has been permitted to examine the Prior papers at Longleat, and has shown admirable zeal and industry in laying the results of his search before us. Of the poetical additions there is nothing which seems to us first-rate, but the prose 'Dialogues of the Dead' are capital work. 'Locke and Montaigne,' 'The Vicar of Bray and Sir Thomas Moor' (*sic*), and 'Oliver Cromwell and his Porter' are strong testimonies to Prior's humour and discernment — more worthy, indeed, of his powers than many of his brief verses, which are both coarse and crude.

Booksellers' Catalogues.—August.

Mr. Thomas Baker's Catalogue 513 is a clearance list, not of New Theology, but Cheap Theology. Plenty of variety is to be found in it, as the books date from 1577 (a folio in vellum of Bucer's 'Scripta Anglicana,' 3*l.* 10*s.*) to Dale's 'Lectures on the Atonement,' 1905 (to be had for a shilling). We note Ellicott's 'Commentary,' 8 vols., 4to, 2*l.* 5*s.*; Döllinger's 'First Age of Christianity,' 16*s.*; Edward Irving's Collected Writings, 7 vols., 7*s.* 6*d.* (published at 4*l.* 10*s.*); and 'The Speaker's Commentary,' 13 vols., 3*l.* 5*s.* There are a few works of general literature scattered through the catalogue.

Mr. P. M. Barnard, of Tunbridge Wells, includes in his Catalogue 15 many antiquarian and topographical books, also books relating to the British Isles. Among Kentish works is Lambard's 'Perambulation of Kent,' first edition, 1576, 6*l.* Under Lancashire is Darrell's 'True Narration of the Strange and Grievous Vexation by the Devil of 7 Persons,' 4to, 1600, 4*l.* 5*s.* Under London will be found a very cheap copy of Agas's 'Civitas Londinum,' 1874, 5*s.* 6*d.*; and Burton's 'London and Westminster,' 1681, 12*s.* 6*d.* The latter contains the arms of the sixty-six companies. The list of Alpine works exemplifies the large amount of space now devoted in catalogues to Alpine literature. Interesting items also occur under Europe, Asia, Africa, &c.

Mr. Andrew Baxendine sends from Edinburgh List 106, which contains under Angling Houghton's '*Freshwater Fishes*,' 2 vols., folio, 1879, 1*l.* 5*s.*; and 'Songs of the Edinburgh Angling Club,' priva printed, 1858, 1*l.* 5*s.* Scottish works include Marquess of Bute's 'Arms of the Burghs,' 1*l.* 1*s.*; Billings's 'Antiquities,' 4 vols., 4to, 4*l.* Drummond's 'Old Edinburgh,' atlas folio, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Edwards's 'Scottish Poets,' 16 v 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Napier's 'Homes and Haunts of Sc 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Jamieson's 'Dictionary,' 2 vols., 15*s.* 6*d.*; Beattie's 'Scotland Illustrated,' 20 steel engravings, 2 vols., 4to, 1838, 12*s.* 6*d.*; Cromek 'Modern Athenians,' portraits of Edinburgh zens of a century ago, including Walter Scott 96 other coloured portraits, 4to, 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, complete 1885-1902, 18 vols., 4*l.* 15*s.* The general por contains a fine set of Kinglake's 'Invasion of Crimea,' 9 vols., half-calf, new, 4*l.* 4*s.*; Loft 'London,' 15*s.* 6*d.*; 'The Creevey Papers,' 18*s.* Ogilvie's 'Dictionary,' 4 vols., 1*l.* 5*s.*; and "Biographical Edition" of Thackeray, 13 vo new, half-calf, 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. H. Cleaver sends from Bath his Catalogue We note under Alpine Whymper's 'Ascent of Matterhorn,' first edition, 12*s.* 6*d.*; also his 'Scr bles among the Alps,' 13*s.* 6*d.*; and the first editi of Albert Smith's 'Story of Mont Blanc,' 12*s.* A handsome set of Ainsworth's Novels, 16 vols., 5*l.* 15*s.*; the "Winchester Edition" of Jane Auste Novels, 10 vols., 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Beaumont Fletcher, with introduction by George Darle 2 vols., Moxon, 1840, 12*s.* 6*d.* Darley was an ear contributor to *The Athenæum*, and a new collect edition of his poems is to be added to Routledge "Muses' Library." The first edition of Hartl Coleridge's 'Poems,' 1851, is 10*s.*; and first editi of Cruikshank's 'Omnibus,' 1842, 2*l.* 2*s.* The Dicke items include first octavo edition of 'Boz,' 18 3*l.* 3*s.*; and a complete set of the "Authen Edition," 21 vols., half-levant, 10*l.* 10*s.* Oth items include Hayward's 'Edward VI.,' 16 2*l.* 10*s.*; "Dryburgh Edition" of Scott, 10*l.* 10 Prescott, edited by Kirk, 12 vols., 4*l.* 4*s.*; a Thackeray, "Library Edition," 24 vols., 13*l.* 1 Among autographs are those of Bonaparte a Nelson.

Mr. James G. Commin, of Exeter, has in Catalogue 234 among American items Long's 'Roc Mountains,' 1823, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Bollan's 'Great Impo ance of Cape Breton,' 1746, 3*l.*; and Ellis's 'Ha son's Bay,' 1748, 1*l.* 5*s.* Cartwright's 'Comedy 1651, is 1*l.* 12*s.* This edition contains 100 pages commendatory verses, including some by Isa Walton and Henry Vaughan. The Cruikshan works comprise Glascock's 'Land Sharks and Sea Gulls,' 3 vols., uncut, 1838, 2*l.* 10*s.*; the Mayh brothers' 'Whom to Marry,' in the original parts, with advertisements, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Brou 'Life of Falstaff,' 1858, 3*l.* 10*s.* Other items incl 'Ingoldsby,' 3 vols., 1843-7, 3*l.* 15*s.*; a set of Lyson 'Magna Britannia,' 12*l.*; *Monthly Chronicle North-Country Lore*, 5 vols., Newcastle, 1*l.* 1 Pinkerton's 'Voyages,' 18 vols., 4to, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Gel 'Pompeiana,' 1*l.* 15*s.*; Wright's 'Western Antiquar 11 vols., and three parts of vol. xii., all publish 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and Ruskin's 'Poems, now first C lected,' with notes by Collingwood, 2 vols., 1*l.* 8*s.*

Mr. Alfred Cooper's Catalogue 87 contains un America 'Picturesque America,' 2 vols., 4to, 'American Figure Painters,' 1*l.*; and 'A Diary American Events,' with documents, poetry,

by Frank Moore, 7 vols., royal 8vo, 1861, ... interesting items under India, ... Mathematics. Other entries include ... Cantors of Goethe,' drawings by Kaul... by R. Lewes, 12*s.*; Ogilvie's 'Imperial ... Vols., 1*l.* 5*s.*; Macfarlane and Thomp... of England,' 4 vols., royal 8vo, 15*s.*; ... Cooke Taylor, 4 vols., 10*s.* 6*d.*; *Will*... illustrated political paper, 2 vols., folio, ... International Library of Famous Litera... by Dr. Garnett, 20 vols., 3*l.*; *Pall* ..., 20 vols., 1*l.*; Ruskin's 'Modern ... vols., 1873, 4*l.* 10*s.*; 'The Stones of ... vols., 1874, 4*l.* 10*s.*; and Vizetelly's ... the New Empire,' 1879, 9*s.* 6*d.* ... include 'A Pilgrimage,' by Gustave ... Blanchard Jerrold, 180 illustrations,

... Dobell's Catalogue 153 opens with ... the library of the late Mrs. Craigie. ... we find Balfour's 'Foundations of ... 7*s.*; 'Bismarck's Love-letters,' 7*s.* 6*d.*; ...er's 'Life and Letters,' 10*s.* 6*d.*; 'Letters ...en,' 10*s.* 6*d.*; Henley's 'Poems,' 10*s.* 6*d.*; ...harles I.,' with Mrs. Craigie's book... ...l. 5*l.* 10*s.*; Coventry Patmore's 'Me... 6*d.*; Morris's 'Life,' by Mackail, pre... ...py, 15*s.*; and William Watson's 'Ode ...nation of Edward VII.,' with inscrip... ...nse of greatness keeps a nation great," ...he general portion there are works on ... America, and the Bibliographical *Transactions*. An interesting book is ...tury of Head-dress, 1800-1900,' 6 large ...ols., 2*l.* 5*s.* A copy of Jaele's 'Laus ...ll, 1727, 7*s.* 6*d.*, contains Col. Grant's ...k-plate "from Curll's Chaste Press." ... second edition of Lamb's 'Tales from ...,' 1810, 1*l.* 18*s.*; a first edition of Mil... ...ry of Britain,' 1670, 7*l.* 10*s.*; and a first ... Rossetti's 'Italian Poets,' 2*l.* 5*s.* A ...f 'Cries of London,' Phillips, 1804, is

...ning, of Birmingham, includes in his ...urne-Jones's 'Flower Book,' 12*l.* 12*s.*; ...mplete Works, with life by Mitford, ...original edition, 8 vols., 8vo, 1851, very ...*s.*; Parish Register Society, 54 vols., ... Worcestershire Historical Society, 40 ... A complete set of 'The Penny Cyclo... ...f-morocco, can be had for a guinea. ... copy of Goupil's Edition de Luxe of ... Catherine de Médicis,' 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and ...ry's 'Charles II.,' also 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A ...ontemporary copy of Boissardi's 'De ... et Magicis,' 1588, is 5*l.* 5*s.*; a specimen ... painting, 1557-9, 1*l.* 18*s.*; an Edition de ... Fontaine, on Van Gelder paper, 2 vols., ...83, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Gardiner's 'Commonwealth,' ...3*s.*; Grote's 'Plato,' 3 vols., 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; ... 'Mary, Queen of Scots,' one of 175 ...8*s.* (published at 21*l.* net).

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Mr. E. Menken's Book Circular 179 contains a copy of the best edition of the 'Atlas Historique,' published at Amsterdam, 1739, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Batty's 'Copper Coinage,' 4 vols., 4to, 2*l.* 2*s.*; De Bure's 'Bibliographie Instructive,' 1763-9, 10 vols., 4to, 2*l.* 18*s.*; Blake's Works, memoir by Ellis and Yeats, 3 vols., 2*l.* 15*s.*; Buckle's 'Civilization,' 2 vols., original edition, 1*l.* 10*s.*; and a complete set of the Bureau of Ethnology, 28 vols., Washington, 1881-1904, 14*l.* 14*s.* There are interesting items with coloured plates, including 'Characters from Dickens,' 3*l.* 3*s.*; 'Costume Plates,' 2*l.* 12*s.*; Rabelais, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and 'Old London,' 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* General items comprise Dart's 'Westminster Abbey,' 1*l.* 10*s.*; Dean Milman's Works, 15 vols., 2*l.* 10*s.*; Shaw's 'Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages,' Pickering, 1843, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Furnival's 'Leadless Tiles,' 15*s.* 6*d.*; Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide,' 1*l.* 10*s.*; 'Holbein,' by Mantz, 2*l.* 2*s.*; and Emslie's 'London,' 1898-1900, 12*s.* 6*d.* (the 50 plates illustrate buildings demolished within the period). There are other interesting items under London; while under Paris is 'Paris à travers les Ages,' by Fournier and others, a spotless copy of the rare first edition, 6*l.* 6*s.*

Messrs. Myers & Co. send two catalogues, Nos. 119 and 120. In the first we find one of the few copies of Burgmair's 'Le Triomphe de l'Empereur Maximilian I.,' 135 woodcuts, imperial folio, 15*l.* The copy belonging to the Duc de Vallières sold for 1,000*l.*, although imperfect. The blocks are preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna. An exceptionally fine copy of 'Pickwick,' in parts, with advertisements, clean and fresh as on the day of issue, 1836-7, is 27*l.*; Froude's Works, original cloth, 25 vols., 17*l.* 10*s.*; the Goupil Royal Biographies; Ruskin, Edition de Luxe, 29 vols., half-calf by Rivière, 24*l.* 10*s.*; Scott, 100 vols., new half-morocco, 1830-39, 25*l.*; Crabbe Robinson's 'Diary,' extended to 6 vols. by the insertion of 366 portraits, full morocco by Zaehnsdorf, 31*l.* 10*s.*; Jesse's 'London,' extra-illustrated, 47*l.* 10*s.*; and Leech's 'Butterflies from China, Japan, and Corea,' 3 vols., 4to, 7*l.* 5*s.* A series of 130 fine plates by Bartolozzi, from drawings by Guercino, Caracci, Cipriani, &c., Roma, 1764, is 7*l.* 7*s.* There are valuable works under French Literature; and under Myths and Symbols is Massey's 'Book of the Beginnings,' 4 vols., royal 8vo, 2*l.* 2*s.*

The second catalogue is devoted to portraits. The entries include Accum, the chemist who advocated gas for lighting; Sir Francis Burdett; caricatures by Gillray; several portraits of Burns, also one of Mrs. Burns and one of her grandchildren; Richard Porson; Wordsworth, also of his sister; Wilberforce; Wilkie; Wellington; and the Wentworths.

Mr. E. Samuel has in his List 2 Allan Cunningham's 'Lives of the Painters,' 5 vols., 12*s.* 6*d.*; 'Curiosities of Street Literature,' 4to, 7*s.* 6*d.*; and Edwards's 'Uncommon Birds,' 3 vols., 4to, 2*l.* 10*s.* Works under London include Dodsley, 6 vols., 1761, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Cooke's 'Views,' 48 plates, 1826, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Brayley's 'London and Middlesex,' 5 vols.

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Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 674 opens with an original subscriber's complete set of the Bannatyne Club's Publications, 170 vols. in all, Edinburgh, 1823-75, 280*l.* It will be remembered that the Club was instituted by Scott in 1823, he being its first president. His successors were Thomas Thomson and Lords Cockburn and Rutherford. It was dissolved in 1861. Under Alp- and Ice-lore are many valuable items. Under America we find Charles Bridger's Collections of Genealogical MSS., 35*l.*; and Monardes's 'Joyfull Newes out of the New-found Worlde,' 1596, 15*l.* 15*s.* Heraldry includes Siebmacher's 'Grosses und Allgemeines Wappenbuch,' complete to 1884, 25*l.* Kent items comprise Hasted, 27*l.* 10*s.*; and a set of *Archæologia Cantiana*, 10*l.* 10*s.* The works under Greater London include a unique collection relating to Marylebone Gardens, 45*l.*; an extra-illustrated copy of Morley's 'Bartholomew Fair,' 105*l.*; and 'The History of Vauxhall Gardens, 1732 to their Final Closing, July, 1859,' 185*l.* A presentation copy to Queen Victoria of Soane's description of his house and Museum, 4to, purple morocco, with the royal arms, is 1*l.* 15*s.* There are a number of works under Napoleon. A long list of Sporting Books includes a cheap remainder, the history of the Royal Yacht Squadron, with memorials of its members, by Guest and Boulton, 6*s.* 6*d.* (published at 31*s.* 6*d.* net). The general portion of the catalogue contains, of course, many very valuable books. We observe there is a set of the Pipe Roll Society's Publications, 1884-97, 9*l.* 9*s.*

Mr. Thomas Thorp's Catalogue 28 from St. Martin's Lane contains Hasted's 'Kent,' 1778, 15*l.*; Britton's 'Salisbury Cathedral,' 1814, 1*l.* 8*s.*; 'Worcester,' at the same price; Boydell's 'Illustrations of Shakespeare,' 3*l.* 18*s.*; Bruce's 'Roman Wall,' 3*l.* 3*s.*; Chapbooks, six small vols., 1*l.* 10*s.*; 'FitzGerald's Literary Remains,' by Aldis Wright, first edition, 1*l.* 16*s.*; Inchbald's 'Modern Theatre,' 42 vols., 1811, 7*l.* 10*s.*; and Wilkinson's 'Ancient Egyptians,' 6 vols., 3*l.* 10*s.* There is an interesting collection of autographs and playbills made by Mary Anne Paton, afterwards Lady William Lennox, 3*l.* 3*s.* First editions include Scott, George Meredith, and Swinburne.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, open their List CCCLXXXII. with first editions of Ainsworth's 'Tower of London,' Bentley, 1840, 4*l.* 10*s.*; 'Miser's Daughter,' 3*l.* 15*s.*; 'Windsor Castle,' same price; and 'Saint James's,' 4*l.* 15*s.* There are imperial-paper issues of Bewick's 'Æsop,' and of the fifth edition of the 'Quadruped the special issue of the 'Birds' and 'Qua 526 plates, most rare, 1824-5, is 7*l.* 10*s.* Und is a set of the facsimiles of the original 3*l.* 3*s.* There is a beautiful facsimile of the Hours of Anne of Brittany, Paris, 1841, 100*l.*). Under Brasses is Cotman's 'Se Brasses,' 2 vols., folio, 6*l.* 6*s.*; also 'Manual,' 3*l.* 10*s.* Collins's 'Poetical largest-paper copy, proof impression of th 1804, is 3*l.* 10*s.* There is a tall copy of J 'Highwaymen,' 1734, 15*l.* 15*s.* Much of occurs under Liverpool, French Literatu P. G. Hamerton. A copy of Buxton F 'Shelley,' clean, in original cloth, 8 vols., There are many first editions—Thackeray, Tennyson, &c.; choice works under Turne unique copy of Rousseau's 'Julie,' printed out on sheets of purest vellum, 4 vols., l green vellum, 12mo, Didot, 1806, 5*l.* 5*s.* T also some fine prints, including Landseer and the Magpie,' proof before letters, fra state, 10*l.* 10*s.*

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W. G. D. F. ("Half-Married"). — This Horsley parish register was discussed at l 28, 97.

H. Hems ("Bees in Mourning"). — Mar munications on this subject will be found a 126, 177, 234, 312.

Corrigenda. — *Ante*, p. 34, col. 1, l. "Edwards" read *Edward*. P. 48, col. 2, l. bottom, for "Land" read *Laud*.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Notes.

'MEMOIRS OF THE COMTESSE DE BOIGNE.'

I HAVE lately finished reading the English translation of this delightful book, and have also seen several notices of it in the daily and weekly press. The reviewers, with the courtesy due to a very charming lady, have refrained from treating the book in a critical spirit. They have generally given readable summaries of the contents, and have left any slips that they may (or may not) have discovered to take care of themselves. Some of these, such as the inaccurate account of Lady Hamilton's early days, are easily corrected by every well-informed reader; others require a little research. I will venture to note a few matters regarding the authoress and her family which caught my eye while reading the book. The translation, so far as one can judge without seeing the original, seems to be extremely well done; but the editorial part of the work leaves something to be desired. In justice to the authoress it should be stated that the book was written from memory, when she was verging on the age of sixty, and that *she admits that* there are probably many errors in dates, places, and possibly in facts. These errors are much fewer than might have been expected, and none of them detracts from the essential merits of the book.

On the father's side Madame de Boigne belonged to a good old Norman family, which ranked among the lesser *noblesse* of the provinces. The hereditary possessions of the family, having been increased by some fortunate marriages, were erected into a marquisate by the young King Louis XV. in 1719. René Eustache d'Osmond, the father of Madame de Boigne, was the great-nephew of the original grantee of the dignity. In the note on the family which forms Appendix II. of the book it is stated that "St. Osmond was Bishop of Salisbury after having enjoyed the title of Duke Dorzét [Dorset ?], which has since passed to the house of Sackville." It is sometimes stated that St. Osmund enjoyed the earldoms of Dorset and Somerset, but there are no grounds for thinking that he was a collateral ancestor of the Marquis d'Osmond, and the claim is ignored in the account which is given of the family by Magny in the 'Nobiliaire de Normandie,' 1862, pp. 265–73. Osmund was a common enough name in the eleventh century.

Madame de Boigne's maternal ancestry was of a far more interesting character. The family of Dillon, sprung from an Anglo-Norman stock, had been settled in Ireland since the time of King John, and in the course of years had become more Irish than the Irish themselves. Robert Dillon, her grandfather, belonged to a branch which possessed Kilcornan Castle for several generations; but his father, as the son of a younger brother, settled in Dublin as a banker and merchant. Robert went to Bordeaux, engaged in the wine trade, and, on the strength of a small property which he had acquired, became known as the Seigneur de Terrefort. It could hardly be expected that a Dillon would succeed in business, and Robert was a decided failure. His first wife had been Martha, the daughter and coheir of William Newland of Gatton, by whom he had one daughter, Christiana, who was the wife of Sir Edward Swinburne, fifth baronet of Capheaton, and the great-grandmother of the illustrious poet of our own days. He married secondly Mary, daughter of Edward Dicconson of Wrightinton Hall in Lancashire, whose wife Mary was the sister of Sir Edward Blount, fourth baronet of Sodington. It was not Miss Dicconson's father who was tutor to the

Chevalier de St. George, as stated by Madame de Boigne, but her grandfather, Roger Dicconson, who had been Treasurer to Mary of Modena, queen of James II., and accompanied the exiled family to St. Germains. His wife was Margaret, daughter and heiress of Edward Petre of Margaretting in Essex, a cousin of Lord Petre; and it was through this marriage, as well as that of her grandfather with Mary Blount, that Madame de Boigne became connected with the principal Roman Catholic families in England. On p. 95 she calls Lady Clifford her mother's cousin. The Lady Clifford of those days was Eleanor Mary, a daughter of Lord Arundell of Wardour, and the cousinship was rather remote, as it dated back to a marriage of Elizabeth Blount, first cousin of Mary Blount, with Hugh, third Lord Clifford. The writer is, however, correct in calling Lady Legard (p. 82) a cousin german or first cousin of her mother. Catherine Dicconson, a sister of the second Mrs. Dillon, had married Mr. Henry Hervey Aston, of Aston in Cheshire, and her daughter Jane was the wife of Sir John Legard, the sixth baronet of Ganton, in Yorkshire. There was no issue of this marriage.

After the sudden death of Robert Dillon, Madame de Boigne narrates the story of her mother's marriage to the Marquis d'Osmond. She says that the Archbishop of Narbonne, Arthur Richard Dillon, recognized the young Madame d'Osmond as a near relation. The relationship was exceedingly remote. The Archbishop, who was a nephew of the eighth Viscount Dillon, belonged to the main stock of the family, from which the Kilcornan branch had separated early in the sixteenth century. In character he resembled an Irish squire of the 'Castle Rackrent' days rather than a dignified ecclesiastic. He was devoted to hunting, and swore consumedly, though he set his face against such practices in the inferior clergy. In point of morals he was perhaps more French than Irish, and his relations with his niece, Madame de Rothe, unhappily gave rise to scandal. In this connexion Madame de Boigne has made a slight error. She says (p. 30) that the Archbishop's niece, to whom the château of Hautefontaine belonged, was the daughter of his sister, Lady Forester. At that period Lady Forester was a non-existent personage. Laura Dillon, the Archbishop's sister, was the second wife of Lucius Henry Cary, fifth Viscount Falkland. She died in 1741 at an early age, leaving an only daughter, Lucy Cary, who married Lieut.-General de Rothe, colonel of the Irish regiment of Rothe in the French king's service. Mr. J. G. Alger in his 'Glimpses of the French Revolution,' 1894, calls the general "Rothes, a Scotch refugee"; but I have not been able to trace his authority. Madame de Boigne gives a vivid picture of this lady's death, which occurred in Somerset Street, Portman Square, where the Archbishop then resided, on 7 Feb., 1804. Her daughter Lucie de Rothe married in 1769 the Hon. Arthur Dillon, a nephew of the Archbishop, and had one daughter, Henriette Lucie, who was born in 1770, married in 1786 the Comte de la Tour-du Pin Gouvernet, and died at Pisa in 1853.

Arthur Dillon, who was the second son of the eleventh Viscount Dillon, is frequently mentioned by Madame de Boigne. There is an excellent account of him in Mr. Alger's 'Glimpses,' pp. 185–99. His first wife, who had attracted scandal by her flirtations with the Prince de Guémenée (misspelt Guéméné in the 'Memoirs'), died, while quite a young woman, in 1782. In 1785 Dillon married for his second wife Anne Laure Girardin, widow of François Alexandre Le Vassor de la Touche Longpré, and cousin of Josephine, the future Empress. By her first husband Madame Dillon had a daughter, Elizabeth Alexandrine, who was born in 1775, and married in 1798 Édouard, fourth Duc de FitzJames, the grandfather of the amiable nobleman who died last year. The death of Madame de FitzJames, which is described by Madame de Boigne, p. 202, took place at Weybridge in 1806. By her second husband Madame Dillon had also one daughter, Françoise Henriette Laure, usually known as Fanny Dillon, whose forced, but happy marriage to General Bertrand is amusingly related in the 'Memoirs.' She died in 1836.

On p. 173 Madame de Boigne's memory has, I think, slightly failed her. She speaks of "that Dillon who married Mlle. de Rothe, and who was killed when acting as general in the army of the Convention." Here she apparently confuses General Arthur Dillon, who was guillotined on 14 April, 1794, after having been out of employment for a considerable time, with General Theobald Dillon, who was murdered by his own troops at Lille in 1792, when actually holding a command. The relationship between the two Dillons has never satisfactorily been cleared up. The late James Roche, who was in France during the revolutionary period, and who was one of the band of scholars who helped to start 'N. & Q.' on

successful career which it has since attained asserted in his 'Critical Essays of an Octogenarian,' 1851, ii. 142, that Theobald was a brother of Arthur, and before a son of the eleventh Viscount; correcting an error of Lord Cloncurry in 'Memoirs' to the effect that Theobald was "le beau" Dillon, he said that while the designation is omitted in the English peerage it is distinctly stated in the French genealogies of the family. This view was supported by a correspondent of 'N. & Q.' (7th S. vii. 154), who probably based his opinion on Mr. Roche's article. Notwithstanding the high authority that necessarily attaches to Mr. Roche's statement, I am inclined to think that Theobald more probably belonged to the Kilcornan branch of the family, and that he may have been a son of Thomas Dillon of Dublin, a younger brother of Robert Dillon, the grandfather of Madame de Boigne.

"le beau" Dillon is sufficiently familiar from his frequent appearances in the 'Memoirs.' Édouard Dillon seems to have been a favourite uncle of Madame de Boigne. He emigrated in 1791, and on the 1st of January, 1795, was appointed colonel of a regiment in the English service. He lived well into the reign of Louis Philippe, dying in 1839. The story of his supper with Madame Grand (not "Grant," as printed in the 'Memoirs,' p. 325) throws a curious ray of light upon the obscure period of the lady's history which lasted from her return from India in 1780 or 1781 to her connexion with Talleyrand on 10 Sept., 1802. The remarkable story may be read in Dr. Doran's fascinating 'Echoes from Old Clubs,' 3rd ed., 1897, pp. 192–275.

I trust that these few notes may be of interest to those who are interested in the *Chronicle* of the most attractive book I have read for some time. It may be added in conclusion that while the male line of the Osmonds is extinct, the family is represented in the female branch by the present Duc de La Tour Landry, fourth Duc de Maillé, the son of Jeanne d'Osmond, daughter of Adolphe Eustache, Marquis d'Osmond and sister of Madame de Boigne.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

LEE OF 'THE CITY PRESS.'

(See *ante*, p. 81.)

The links with the past now swept away are many of the old City churches, emptied of *worshippers, owing to the* few residents. *The Daily Chronicle* of Saturday, the 10th of April, 1897, gave the total numbers present on the previous Sunday at fourteen then existing churches—366 attending morning service, and 394 in the evening. At one of these only 4 were present in the morning, and 6 in the evening. This living was worth 925*l.* per annum, and the total of the fourteen was 10,453*l.* per annum. Other changes have included the disappearance of the Old Bailey and Sessions House, and of the three schools: St. Paul's, founded in 1512 by Dr. Colet; Christ's Hospital, founded on the 23rd of November, 1552; and the City School, which was erected on the site of Honey Lane Market, the first stone being laid by Lord Brougham on the 21st of October, 1835. Of notable old City hotels but few are left. The building of the General Post Office on the west side of St. Martin's le Grand obliterated the famous hotels that formerly stood there; and an additional block is now in course of erection on the site of Christ's Hospital to accommodate the increasing business.

When *The City Press* first saw the light, Holborn Hill, with all its perils to horses, still remained. At 94, opposite Shoe Lane, was Fearon's well-known wine-shop (this branch is now at 39, Holborn Viaduct). Hood, writing to his wife from Rotterdam, sings:—

> The flavour now of Fearon's,
> That mingles in my dram,
> Reminds me you 're in England,
> And I 'm in Rotterdam.

The Holborn Valley Viaduct, of which the foundation stone was laid on the 3rd of June, 1867, by F. H. Fry, William Haywood being the chief engineer, was opened for foot passengers on the 14th of October, 1869, and inaugurated by Queen Victoria on the 6th of November in the same year, the new Blackfriars Bridge being opened by the Queen on the same day.

The following year another great improvement was completed, the Thames Embankment being opened on the 13th of July, 1870, by the Prince of Wales. This had indeed been long waited for, having been recommended by Wren in 1666, and by Paterson, who founded the Bank of England in 1694. In 1767 the Corporation embanked a mile; but it was not until the 7th of August, 1862, that an Act for embanking the north side of the Thames was passed. Londoners now enjoy a walk by the side of the Thames, but previous to its purification it was a place to be avoided. Tom Hood had in 1826

most irreverently styled the Lord Mayor of London

Conservator of Thames from mud to mud.

The bad odours emanating from it culminated in 1858, and during the summer of that year I had a bowl of chloride of lime on my desk at the office in Wellington Street as a disinfectant. Fortunately the stench reached the House of Commons, and an Act was passed empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works to undertake the purification of the river.

As regards the rateable value of the City of London, the growth has been enormous. In 1861 it was 1,279,887*l.*, to-day it is 5,000,000*l.* The statistics of population are most interesting. In 1861 the residents were 112,063; in 1871 they fell to 74,897; in 1881 these decreased to 50,652; in 1891 to 26,923; and now the number is only slightly over 21,000. The day population has increased from 170,133 in 1866 to 374,730 last year. The day census taken in May, 1891, showed that 1,186,000 persons and 92,000 vehicles entered and left the City on the day the counting took place; and from further statistics compiled in 1903 it was estimated that 108,00,000 vehicles passed to and from London in the course of twelve months.

London's roll of fame during the last half century contains, among other illustrious men upon whom the freedom of the City has been conferred, David Livingstone (May 21st, 1857), Sir John Lawrence (July 3rd, 1859), Capt. Sir Francis Leopold McClintock (May 19th, 1860), Lord Clyde (December 20th, 1860), Sir James Outram (on the same day), Cobden (June 6th, 1861), George Peabody (July 10th, 1862), Earl Canning (June 26th, 1862), Garibaldi (April 20th, 1864), Lord Napier (July 21st, 1868), De Lesseps (July 20th, 1870), Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal (November 4th, 1875), General Ulysses Grant (June 15th, 1877), Sir Rowland Hill (June 12th, 1879), General Booth, of the Salvation Army (October 26th, 1905), and Lord Lister (June 28th, 1907).

As regards the Guilds, *The City Press* claims that these have been "born again, or, in other words, returned to their former activities, and become once more closely associated with the crafts from which they sprang." The Guilds were formerly entrusted with far-reaching powers; gradually these in many cases fell into desuetude; but there are five Companies still exercising *some of the responsibilities conferred upon them: the Goldsmiths*, who are the hall-marking authority; the Fishmongers, who control Billingsgate; the Apothecaries, who are one of the examining bodies in medicine, and have been endowed with further powers of late years; the Gunmakers, who are still the legal authority for the marking of gun barrels; and the Stationers, as the copyright authority. The year 1877 "witnessed the reawakening of the Companies," for the City and Guilds of London Institute was then formed "for the purpose of promoting manual training, and associating the Guilds once again with London craft life." Three-quarters of a million have been devoted to this end, and "the Institute has to-day assumed a world-wide importance, being regarded the Empire over as the great examining body for technology in all its branches." Three years after its formation the appointment of the Royal Commission on the Guilds served as another stimulus. The Companies, it is true, emerged triumphantly from that ordeal, and gave practical proof to the Commissioners of their *bona fides*. In order to make the position of the Guilds absolutely invulnerable it is suggested that

"they should with one consent place themselves at the head of their respective trades, encouraging the crafts by apprenticeship, acting as the arbitration authority in cases of dispute, ministering to the necessities of the aged, and in other ways perpetuating the conditions of centuries since. This reform can only be fully effected through the practical reunion of the Companies with their trades by the former inviting the co-operation of the leaders of these industries."

The financial history recorded by *The City Press* includes the establishment of limited liability; and it is just fifty years since the members of the Stock Exchange first assembled in their "new house" in Throgmorton Street. In the same year, owing to American failures, the Bank rate reached 10 per cent, the Bank Act was suspended, and Palmerston authorized an additional issue of notes during the panic. The failures on the Exchange exceeded seventy, and the committee granted time to all who could pay 10*s.* in the pound. In 1866 came the Overend-Gurney crash; the bank's capital was 5,000,000*l.*, and its engagements exceeded 19,000,000*l.* The 50*l.* shares, at one time at 10*l.* premium, relapsed on "Black Friday," the 11th of May, 1866, to 10*l.* discount, and the 3 per Cents fell on that day to 84. In the article mention is made of the marvellous recovery of French wealth since 1870, until "Paris is now the strongest gold-hoarder in the world." In 1873, when France was paying to Germany

the huge war indemnity, and Germany was establishing a gold coinage, the Bank rate reached 9 per cent. On Saturday, November 15th, 1890, Baring Brothers failed. They were up till that time "regarded virtually as one of the great powers." The crisis was of short duration: the liabilities of the firm (21,000,000*l.*) were guaranteed; and although Consols fell to 93¼, there was no panic. The City has since experienced many troublous times, but has never so far had to face a like contingency.

In 1888 Mr. Goschen converted the 3 per Cents to a new stock to bear 2¾ interest till 1903, and thereafter 2½ per cent. This change caused a drop in price from 101⅛ to 97⅛; but in 1897 Consols actually exceeded 112, and remained above 100 until 1900, when they dropped to 99⅝. Since then there has been an almost continuous decline, and on Monday, the 29th of July last, they actually fell to 82¾, and there was a rumour that a large line changed hands at 82½. This price is the lowest since 1831, when they were 79¾. Even in the year of revolutions, 1848, Consols did not fall below 85.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(*To be continued.*)

SPENSER'S 'FAERIE QUEENE.'

MACAULAY, admirable as a writer, did not show himself to be a good critic when he wrote the following: "Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of allegorists, as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakspeare the first of dramatists." Spenser is not only superior to Bunyan as an allegorist, but he is also partly his original. It has been noticed that there is a resemblance between the Red Cross Knight and Christian. The personification in 'The Faerie Queene' of Pride and the Passions, of Faith, Hope, Charity, Mercy; the journey to the house of Holiness; the view of the sacred city; the temptation by Despair — all have their likenesses in 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' Dr. Johnson said that there was reason to think that Bunyan had read Spenser; and it seems evident that he had read him. The first and the second books of 'The Faerie Queene' are much the best. Perhaps the second book is better than the first. The author in the third book, probably perceiving that he grows weaker, becomes decidedly lascivious. The story of the squire of dames and that of Hellenore amongst the satyrs are very lewd. The fifth book is the dullest. Spenser is often puerile or childish—more so than any other great poet. No doubt he made his poem too long; yet he intended to make it twice as long. Nobody ever wrote a long poem which was equally good throughout. Homer sometimes sleeps, and many another poet after him. The second half of the 'Æneid' is inferior to the first. The first two books and the fourth book of 'Paradise Lost' are superior to the others. Spenser's classical learning was extensive, but he makes many mistakes; and in the following notes I shall point out some of them. I do not mention, however, all that I have observed.

In the twenty-fifth stanza of the fifth canto of the first book of 'The Faerie Queene,' Spenser makes Jove rule at the same time as the God of the Christians. There is confusion in this. Milton does better. In his great sacred epics he makes Jove a devil, ruling only as a god before Christianity. It must be admitted, however, that in 'Comus' Jove is made to rule quite in modern times of Christianity.

> To heare the warlike feates which Homere spake
> Of bold Penthesilee.
>
> Book III. canto iv. stanza 2.

Homer never mentions Penthesilea either in the 'Iliad' or in the 'Odyssey.'

> And thou, faire Phœbus! in thy colours bright
> Wast there enwoven, and the sad distresse
> In which that boy thee plonged, for despight
> That thou bewrayd'st his mother's wantonnesse
> When she with Mars was meynt in joyfulnesse:
> Forthy he thrild thee with a leaden dart
> To love fair Daphne, which thee loved lesse.
>
> Book III. canto ii. stanza 36.

Spenser should have known that the sun-god, who betrayed Mars and Venus, was the son of Hyperion, and was not Apollo, the son of Latona, and the lover of Daphne. Moreover, the leaden arrow was for Daphne, not for him. Of the two arrows of Cupid, mentioned in Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' that of gold caused love, that of lead caused insensibility to love.

> But certes was with milke of wolves and tygres fed.
>
> Book IV. canto vii. stanza 7.

Dryden, in translating the eighth eclogue of Virgil, has:—

> I know thee, Love! in deserts thou wert bred:
> And at the dugs of savage tigers fed.

But Virgil in the eclogue says nothing about the tigers. Pope, in his pastorals, has the couplet:—

> I know thee, Love! on foreign mountains bred,
> Wolves gave thee suck, and savage tigers fed.

He imitates Dryden, and seems to remember

Spenser and Virgil. All the three English poets may have thought of Dido's lines in the 'Æneid':—

Duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, Hyrcanæque admorunt ubera tigres.

Thereto the villaine used craft in fight:
For ever, when the squire his javelin shook,
He held the lady forth before him right,
And with her body, as a buckler, broke
The puissance of his intended stroke.
Book IV. canto vii. stanza 26.

Walter Scott copied this, in his novel of 'The Pirate,' when he made Bunce use Brenda as a buckler against Mordaunt.

In 'The Rape of the Lock' is the couplet:

Fair tresses man's imperial race insnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair.

Pope is immediately indebted to Dryden, as has been pointed out:—

She knows her man, and, when you rant and swear,
Can draw you to her with a single hair.
'Translation of Persius.'

But the thought is not in Persius. Dryden was a very free translator. It has not been shown, I think, how much these poets are indebted to Spenser:—

Nought under heaven so strongly doth allure
The sence of man, and all his minde possesse,
As beauty's lovely baite, that doth procure
Great warriours oft their rigour to represse,
And mighty hands forget their manlinesse;
Drawne with the powre of an heart-robbing eye,
And wrapt in fetters of a golden tresse.
Book V. canto viii. stanza 1.

The real origin of this poetry seems to be a proverb, "Beauty draws more than oxen," which is in the collection of George Herbert, called 'Jacula Prudentum.'

Looke! how the crowne, which Ariadne wore
Upon her yvory forehead, that same day
That Theseus her unto his bridale bore,
When the bold Centaurs made that bloudy fray
With the fierce Lapithes, which did them dismay.
Book VI. canto x. stanza 13.

Ariadne was not at the feast of the Lapithæ. The marriage of Pirithoüs was then celebrated, not that of Theseus.

The combat with the captain of the brigands, slain in defence of Pastorella, whilst she falls covered with carcases, in canto ii. of Book VI., is very like a scene in 'Candide.' But probably Voltaire knew nothing of Spenser. The story of Calidore and Pastorella in the sixth book is pleasing. We should like to hear that Calidore went back to Pastorella. But Spenser has left much unfinished which he intended to resume.

E. Yardley.

Cape Town Cemetery.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Mary's, Cape Town, is proceeding to the appropriation of the disused cemetery in Somerset R accordance with the Act of 190 *Cape Times* of 1 July contains the tisement of this. I have thought t subject may be of interest to the d ants of persons deceased in Cape during last century.

Extensive removals of memorial tombs, and remains are in course o tion and in contemplation, not onl Roman Catholic cemetery, but also or three others adjacent, containing rials of many naval and military gentlemen of the Civil Service, &c. tombs, &c., not removed by persons in in them will, it is stated, be removed Government, or by the religious b whom they belong. Henry Gea Atlas Works, Cape Town.

Knoydart: its Pronunciatio tourist often wonders why Knoy Inverness is locally pronounced "Cr This name is interesting as illustrat important rules of Gaelic orthoepy. that initial *cn* or *kn* is sounded like The other is that final *rt* becomes *r* latter change originated, no doubt introduction of a kind of glide betw *r* and the *t*, which later developed sibilant. Another example of it is t *port*, applied to a bagpipe tune. Century Dictionary' this is marke pronounced like port wine, which very well for English or Scots, but th speaker always calls it *porst*.

Jas. Platt.

Hume and Rousseau.—In Mrs. donald's 'Jean Jacques Rousseau: Study in Criticism' (1906), the questi Hume's conduct to Rousseau is disc great length. One point is whethe had any share in Horace Walpole's of the King of Prussia"; and the f passage is quoted (at p. 171 of vo from a letter of Hume to the Mar Brabantane:—

"Tell Madame de Boufflers that pleasantry I permitted myself in connec the pretended letter of the King of Pru made by me at the dinner-table of Lord O

In the 'Private Correspondence o Hume with Several Distinguished between the Years 1761 and 177 London, 1820), the passage is given lows:—

"Please tell Madame de Boufflers that her letter the day after I wrote mine. A that Horace Walpole's letter was not fo any pleasantry of mine: the only pleasant

letter came from his own mouth, in my company at Lord Ossory's table; which my Lord remembers very well."

Mrs. Macdonald would seem to have retranslated the passage from the French of Musset Pathay, who in his life of Rousseau (ed. 1821, vol. i. p. 114; p. 253 of the "Nouvelle Édition" in one vol., 1827) gives the passage thus:—

"Dites à Mme de Boufflers que la seule plaisanterie que je me sois permise relativement à la prétendue lettre du Roi de Prusse, fut faite par moi à la table de Lord Ossery."

This mistranslation by Musset Pathay was commented on by J. H. Burton in his life of Hume (vol. ii. p. 322, note). It is unfortunate that Mrs. Macdonald should have given further currency to it, and should have largely based on it her view of Hume's conduct. J. F. R.

Godalming.

'DON QUIXOTE' IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. (See 9 S. xii. 147.)—It may not be superfluous to note the following extract from chap. viii. of 'Two Treatises of Government' by John Locke (p. 92 in the edition of London, MDCCXXI.): "And if Don Quixote had taught his squire to govern with supreme authority, our author no doubt could have made a most loyal subject in Sancho Pancha's island." E. S. DODGSON.

POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUNS ENDING IN S. —This subject (see *ante*, p. 60) is gone into thoroughly in Mr. F. Howard Collins's 'Author and Printer,' and this may be of use to IGNORAMUS. IPSE.

"MOCOCK": ITS MEANING.—In De Peyster's 'Miscellanies,' 1888, p. 37, there is an amusing song, 'The Maple Sugar Makers,' in which the following verse occurs:—

In kettles we will boil it, on fires between the rocks,
And lest the snow should spoil it, there tramp it in mococks.

A-sug'ring I will go, &c.

I am rather surprised to find that in Schele de Vere's 'Americanisms' this term *mocock* is defined as meaning a cake of maple sugar. It is well known in Canada as the technical name for the *boxes* in which the sugar is packed. They are made of birch bark, and hold about thirty pounds each. The word is from the language of the Odjibwa Indians. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

C. F. BLACKBURN.—In 1897 I wrote three articles about his biography (8 S. xii.), and said I knew nothing about his father. It has just been pointed out to me that the death of the latter is recorded in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1843, p. 441. He married one of the daughters of Charles Rivington, the publisher, of St. Paul's Churchyard. C. Blackburn left a widow with a young family, of whom C. F. Blackburn was one. RALPH THOMAS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

JOHN NEWBERY'S PORTRAIT.—Will some reader tell me where I can get a likeness of John Newbery, the bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, who died in 1767?

A. LE BLANC NEWBERY.

27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, E.C.

SONG ON RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—When I was a boy, some sixty years ago, there was a street song very much in vogue relating to third-class railway travelling. One line, I remember, ran

In the pig-pens open and free.

Can any reader help me to trace it?

THOS. CATLING,
late of *Lloyd's News*.

ERASMUS'S APE.—In at least three of his works, 'The Diamond Necklace,' 'The French Revolution' (chapter entitled 'The Equal Diet'), and 'Cromwell,' Thomas Carlyle alluded to a story about the ape of Erasmus imitating his master shaving. He evidently got the anecdote from Musæus's 'Dumb Love,' which he translated. What was the source of the information of Musæus about the legend? Careful reading of biographies of Erasmus and diligent study of his writings have thrown no light upon the question. T. F.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

RICHARD HARMAN was Sheriff of Norwich 1626; Mayor in 1639; M.P. for Castle Rising April–May, 1640, and for Norwich Nov., 1640, until his death about 1646. He was one of the Commissioners for Norfolk in the Scandalous Ministers Act, 1642; subscribed to the League and Covenant 6 June, 1643; and on the Committee for Norwich for raising and maintaining the New Model, 15 Feb., 1645. The writ for filling his seat was issued 7 Dec., 1646, when the well-known Serjeant Erasmus Earle

was elected. I shall be obliged by any particulars as to the parentage and family of Richard Harman. W. D. Pink.

Devil's Island.—Is there only one island so called? If more, how many? How far are they from the mainland and from each other? Are the islands distinguished by separate names? Is there a penal settlement on the mainland as well as on the island? How far along the coast does French territory extend? Does the French "march" with Dutch, and Dutch with British? Are the whole coast and the river infested with sharks? And is the climate about the worst in the world?

Any other information will be gratefully received. S. H. S.

[Devil's Island is one of three forming the Iles du Salut, off the coast of French Guiana, the others being St. Joseph and Ile Royale. The 'Nouveau Dictionnaire de Géographie universelle,' by M. V. de Saint-Martin et L. Rousselet, 1892, says, *s.v.* Salut (Iles du): "On aperçoit et on reconnaît de loin les îles, parce qu'elles sont élevées: les deux surtout du côté du continent sont en forme de pain de sucre irrégulier.....Les condamnés qui arrivent de France sont internés à Saint-Joseph, où sont placés aussi les impotents et les aliénés.....La difficulté des évasions et la possibilité du maintien d'une discipline plus sévère font de l'île Royale le pénitencier de répression pour les incorrigibles.....Quant à l'île du Diable, elle est seulement occupée par quelques transportés lépreux, uniquement employés à la récolte des cocos." Capt. Dreyfus was, however, confined on Devil's Island from 1894 to 1899. Of the climate it is said: "Par suite de leur excellent mouillage et de la salubrité de leur climat, dont la température est rafraîchie par les brises de mer, les îles du Salut rendent de grands services à la Guyane." The origin of the present name is thus described: "L'utilisation des îles du Salut et l'origine du nom de ce petit archipel remontent au lamentable épisode qui, dans l'histoire guyanaise, est appelé l'expédition du Kourou. La frégate la Ferme amenait (1764) à la Guyane 413 colons destinés au camp de Kourou, alors en formation. 'L'intendant courut au camp; l'examen le convainquit de l'impossibilité de faire place au surcroît de population qu'on lui annonçait.....C'est alors qu'il songea à tirer parti d'un groupe d'îlets situés en face de l'embouchure du Kourou. M. de Chanvalon les considéra comme le moyen de salut de la nouvelle colonie, et le nom d'îlets du Salut remplaça leur nom d'îlets du Diable' ('Précis historique de l'Expédition du Kourou, 1763-1765,' Paris, 1842, in-8o)."]

Rev. R. Grant. (See 10 S. vii. 88.)—A painting of the Rev. Richard Grant (d. 1826)—sometime a master at Westminster School, and afterwards Vicar of Stanstead, Essex—and family was bequeathed by his daughter Mrs. Dixon, of Bridge Avenue, Hammersmith, to the National Portrait *Gallery in 1872. The* picture was not accepted. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me of the present whereabouts of this picture, and who was the painter?

L. E. T.

2, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.

"Haberdatz."—On p. 159 of the 'Wörterbuch der luxemburgischen Mundart,' published at Luxemburg in 1906, one finds "*Haberdatz*, m., Räuschchen," that is to say "tipsiness." Will Prof. Skeat be so good as to say whether, and how, this term may be connected with *haderdasher*, as to which he published a valuable letter in *The Academy* for 25 May?

Some interesting notes on the Luxemburg language, which resembles Anglo-Saxon, are to be seen in a little work by A. Mayer, entitled 'A Step on the Luxemburg Parnassus,' published at Luxemburg in 1829. E. S. Dodgson.

French Testament, 1551.—I possess a small 8vo edition of the New Testament in French, the title-page of which runs as follows:—

"Le Novveav Testament, c'est a dire, La Novvelle Alliance de nostre Seigneur & seul Sauueur Jesvs Christ. Translaté & reueu de Grec en Frãcois [here it seems from the appearance of the paper that a line (or two) of type has been completely erased], Matt. 11. Venez à moy vous tous qui trauaillez & estes chargez, & je vous soulageray. 1551."

The printer's mark is a child grasping the long curving leaf of a tree or shrub, with the motto "Pressa valentior." On the back of the title-page is a table, 'L'ordre des Livres du Nouveau Testament.' Then come eleven leaves of an "Epistre Monstrant comment Christ est la fin de la Loy. Composee par M. Jean Caluin," and a short table of errata. These are followed by the 720 pages of text, of which pp. 705–20 consist of 'Receuil D'ancuns motz difficiles'; and finally 'La Table du Nouveau Testament,' occupying 24 leaves. The height of the volume is 5 inches, and except for the erasure on the title-page it is perfect and clean. The binding is modern.

I should be very grateful for any particulars as to the printer and place of publication, or for any other information about the volume. Is it considered a scarce edition?

W. M. S.

C. C. Pierquin.—I shall be obliged if any of your contributors abroad will give the date of the death of Charles Claude Pierquin de Gembloux. He was a doctor of medicine and a literary man, born in Belgium in 1798.

Ralph Thomas.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Who, "a woman presuming to rail," wrote the following ?—

Femina dux facti, facti dux femina.—Quid tum ? Quid tum ! Tum facti femina dux fuit.—O.

This epigram, possibly, is intended by way of commentary on Virgil's

Portantur avari
Pygmalionis opes pelago ; dux femina facti.
'Æn.,' i. 363.

R. L. MORETON.

Heathfield, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

["Dux femina facti" was, we believe, used of Queen Elizabeth and the Armada.]

I want the origin of the following :—

1. Beyond the Alps lies Italy.

2. Think clearly, feel freely, bear fruit well.

Regarding the latter, I heard that it was the inscription on a tombstone, and attributed to Matthew Arnold. T. E. M.

New York.

1. Apples of Sodom and grapes of Gomorrah.
2. Where the wild hare kindles on the cold hearthstone.

W. A. M.

PIE: TART.—In Funk & Wagnalls's English dictionary, published recently, *s.v.* 'Tart,' I find :—

"1. [U.S.] A small piece of pastry with fruit filling and without a top crust, as distinguished from a 'pie.'

"2. [Eng.] A piece of pastry containing fruit or jam; a fruit-pie, *e. g.*, a gooseberry tart.

"'The *tart* is national with the English, as the *pie* is national with us.'—O. W. Holmes."

This implies that an educated Englishman should speak of apple-tart and cherry-tart, instead of apple-pie and cherry-pie. The "Autocrat," indeed, seems to assume the existence of a regular tradition in England for such use. Is he right ? The idea that a pie must contain meat has certainly become widely current of late years, but is it correct ?

In families where there is any traditional use for the use of words there will, I think, be found to exist a continuous tradition for the use of "pie," whether for meat or fruit, where there is a top crust, and of "tart" for that which has its good things on the surface. Consistency would demand "gooseberry-pie," "plum-pie," and the rest ; and I certainly should plead for the use of "pie" for all fruits enshrined in a *pie*-dish under *pie*-crust.

At any rate, every one recognizes as part of our language the expressions "apple-pie bed" and "apple-pie order" ; and most people will have heard in nursery days of "A for apple-pie" ; *of Jenny Wren's* "currant wine and cherry-pie" ; and of "cherry-pie" as another name for heliotrope.

Does not such evidence warrant us in claiming nationality for the "pie" ?

G. M. T.

[The distinction between "pie" and "tart" was discussed at 8 S. ii. 527 ; iii. 116. See also 'Mansfield Gooseberry-Tart Fair,' 10 S. vii. 329, 476.]

EMBLETON OF NORTHALLERTON.—I have heard that there was about a century ago a family named Embleton residing at Northallerton, and that one of its members kept an inn there. Is there any evidence of this ?

COM. EBOR.

PRE-REFORMATION PARSONAGES.—What became of the vicarage houses at the Reformation in England ? The majority seem to have disappeared. Are they to be sought for among the cottages ? or were they more pretentious in style ? Are there any records other than Manor Rolls likely to give information by which the sites of these houses may now be identified ?

FRED. G. ACKERLEY.

Grindleton Vicarage, Clitheroe, Lancs.

JANE AUSTEN'S RELATIVES.—I should be glad to know whether Jane Austen had relatives of the same name living in Tenterden, Kent, during the last quarter of the eighteenth century ; and if so, what the relationship was. LONDONER.

[Austen Leigh's 'Memoir of Jane Austen' says that "her father, the Rev. George Austen, was of a family long established in the neighbourhood of Tenterden and Sevenoaks in Kent." Jane was born in 1775.]

"EIE SORES."—In Thomas Lodge's translation of 'The Workes of Seneca,' folio, 1614, occurs the sentence : "I renownced *eie sores* & mushromes : for these are no meates, but entertain the appetite, and constraine those that are full to eate more" (p. 444). In my copy an old hand (probably seventeenth century) has corrected this to "oysters," which seems to be right. Is it a misprint ? A. SMYTHE PALMER.

S. Woodford.

'THE NORTH LONDON FERRET.'—This is named in some letters of an Islingtonian, the first number being issued in 1832. Evidently it resembled the series of broadsides of an earlier date, 'The Chronicles of Hillhausen' ; but I cannot trace any reference to it in the histories of journalism, and apparently no copies exist. Any further information will be esteemed.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

Replies.

ZOFFANY'S INDIAN PORTRAITS.

(10 S. vii. 429; viii. 14.)

THE following portraits are now in Calcutta:—

Lent from Government House to the Victoria Memorial Hall Collection now in course of formation in the Indian Museum, Chowringhee, 'Governor J. Z. Holwell.' Artist possibly Zoffany, but A. W. Devis and Robert Home are each also credited with the work.

In the Judges' Library of the High Court there is a portrait of Sir Elijah Impey by Zoffany. The judge is standing. The inscription beneath is "Zoffany 1782" (the date being probably a mistake for 1783). Another portrait of Sir Elijah Impey by Zoffany is in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

In the West Gallery of St. John's Church, Calcutta, is a large painting by Zoffany of 'The Last Supper.' It formerly hung near the altar. The artist has introduced portraits of real persons. A Greek priest, Father Parthenio, sat for our Lord; and there is a story that a local auctioneer named Tulloh sat for St. John, but found himself eventually represented as Judas Iscariot, and went to law over the insult. A police magistrate, William Coates Blaquiere, is said to have been the actual model for St. John. Another 'Last Supper' by Zoffany is in East Brentford Church, near London, in which the artist himself and his wife figure.

Until comparatively recently a painting generally accepted as a portrait of Madame Grand (Mademoiselle Werlée), afterwards Princesse Talleyrand, in the Baptist Mission College at Serampore, near Calcutta, was ascribed to Zoffany, but authorities now dispute both the artist's name and the subject of the painting. A portrait of the Princesse by Gérard is in the Musée at Versailles.

I have also found references to a portrait of Warren Hastings painted by Zoffany in Calcutta, and also engraved here, but have not met with a copy of the engraving, nor do I know the whereabouts of the original. If my memory serves me, I think I saw a portrait of the great pro-consul by Zoffany in the National Portrait Gallery when in London in 1905; if so, was it painted in Calcutta?

Of other pictures by Zoffany painted when he was in India, an engraving of the 'Embassy of Hyderbeck from the Vizier of Oudh to Calcutta by way of Patna to meet Lord Cornwallis' hangs in the central lobby passage of the Imperial Library, Calcutta. It contains about 100 figures, and among them is a portrait of the artist. The engraving was published 12 July, 1800, by Messrs. Lawrie & Whittle, 53, Fleet Street, London. I do not know where the original is.

The 'Cock-fight at Lucknow' (painted in 1786) has about twenty-four figures, which include portraits of Capt. Mordaunt (whose cocks were matched against those of the Nawab Vizier of Oudh), General Claude Martin, Mr. Wheler, and (again) the artist.

I have also come across a reference to a portrait by Zoffany of Mahdajee Sindia at Poonah, and another to his "well-known tiger hunt," which apparently also contained portraits.

Zoffany (or Johann Zauffely, to call him by his real name) must have painted many more portraits and pictures during his long stay in India, but I regret my inability to tell of their subjects or present whereabouts.

WILMOT CORFIELD,
Hon. Treas. Calcutta Historical Society.

[There is no portrait of Warren Hastings by Zoffany in the National Portrait Gallery. There is, however, a portrait that was painted in India by Tilly Kettle, as well as one painted by A. W. Devis, and formerly at Government House, Calcutta. The latter is on loan from the Secretary of State for India.]

ROBERT GRAVE, PRINTSELLER (10 S. viii. 28).—The three men named Robert Grave mentioned by MR. ABRAHAMS are my great-grandfather, grandfather, and uncle. In the earlier branches of the family, as far back as 1616, the name was undoubtedly spelt Graves; but in a coat of arms in my possession about that date the name of the Clackheaton branch is given as Grave, and it is from this branch that the three Roberts were descended. I have a power of attorney, dated 1737, signed by Thomas Grave (who was murdered in Leeds on 24 Feb., 1748, by Josiah Fearn).

Robert the eldest was a printseller. He died 9 June, 1802, aged seventy-one. His portrait appears in a group of heads 'Sketches taken at Print Sales,' published by Silvester Harding in 1798. He married Miss Elizabeth Bull.

Robert Grave the younger was born 9 March, 1769, and died 2 Sept., 1825. He married Miss Elizabeth Shaw. He spent the earlier part of his life in the navy, and I have letters from him dated Plymouth,

1796, and signed Robert Grave. He became a print-seller later in life.

Robert Grave the engraver was the eldest son of the last named. He was born 7 May, 1798, and seems to have retained the name of Grave for some years after 1824. The name appears to have been spelt Graves about that time, for he bore that name when he was elected Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy in 1835. He engraved many fine portraits to form frontispieces to sale catalogues of importance, and a large collection of his works can be seen in the Print-Room of the British Museum. He was the brother of Mr. Henry Graves, of 6, Pall Mall; of Mr. Francis Graves, the well-known expert on portraiture; and of Mrs. William Manson, of Christie's. He died 28 Feb., 1873. ALGERNON GRAVES.

12, Old Bond Street, W.

CROSBY HALL (10 S. vii. 481; viii. 30, 71).—It hardly seems possible that, because the purchasers of this property decline to retransfer to the City, their offer of the structure and its fittings is to be ignored. Are we to allow these to come under the hammer, and be sold as interesting relics to our more appreciative American cousins? or will the panelling and ceilings be re-erected in one of the dark alleys of the South Kensington Museum?

Cannot the City authorities afford a sufficient area in Trinity Square, Finsbury Circus, or the gardens behind St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, or St. Mary, Aldermanbury, for its preservation like Temple Bar? Is it too late for some public-spirited person to come forward and ensure its preservation, as did Maria Hackett when in 1831 it was almost lost to us? ALECK ABRAHAMS.

20, Hillmarton Road, N.

In continuation of my "Reply," *ante*, p. 30, I may note that on 19 July there was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge a deed which was described as a "beautiful clean Document, signed [by Sir Thomas More], of the purchase of Crosby Place, Bishopsgate, 1524, with nice seal." This valuable relic was purchased by Mr. Quaritch for the sum of 75*l*.

Sir Thomas More purchased Crosby Place of Sir John Best, Alderman of London, and disposed of it to his friend Antonio Bonvisi in January, 1523/4. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

MORAVIAN CHAPEL, FETTER LANE (10 S. viii. 26).—There is an excellent account of this chapel, and of its varied ownerships by different denominations, in Wilson's 'History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches.... in London,' vol. iii. pp. 420–23. "It was probably erected," says Wilson, "in 1672"; there was, however, an earlier meeting-house, possibly on the same spot, as one is mentioned in connexion with the Fire of London in 1666. Wilson writes that this former building "was taken forcible possession of by the Episcopalian party, after they were deprived of their churches by the Fire." At the same time he supplies a list of its ministers from 1660 until 1803; and in that there is no break indicated, as might have been anticipated had its minister been dispossessed. In 1732 differences arose among the members of the Independent Church there, and the then pastor (the Rev. Richard Rawlin) removed to a new meeting-house erected for him on the other side of the street. The Rev. John Wesley took over the old meeting-house, and formed his first society in that place, 1 May, 1738. Peter Boehler (a disciple of Count Zinzendorf, who, it would seem, preached here) made many converts from the Methodists, and led to a crisis, as the result of which Wesley withdrew, and engaged the "Foundery" in Upper Moorfields (where now the City Road Wesleyan Chapel stands), leaving the Moravians in possession of the chapel.

Wilson's list of pastors of the Fetter Lane church, up to the removal, is as follows: Dr. Thomas Goodwin (the friend of Oliver Cromwell, and pastor later of the Independent Church in Miles' Lane, of which the City Temple Church is a lineal descendant), the Rev. Thankful Owen, the Rev. Stephen Lobb, the Rev. Benoni Rowe, the Rev. Thomas Bradbury (not Bradley, as printed in MR. HIBGAME'S note), the Rev. Thomas Tingey, and the Rev. Richard Rawlin. It was in this Fetter Lane chapel that George I. was first proclaimed king, the news of Queen Anne's death having been sent to Thomas Bradbury, according to promise, by Bishop Burnet, through the medium of Mr. John Bradbury, his brother, who was of the medical profession. The signal announcing the Queen's death was the dropping of a handkerchief from the gallery. J. WATKINSON.

The Quinta, Herne Bay, Kent.

MONKS OF ST. EBRALD AT ETON (10 S. viii. 47).—Since the inquiry on this point was sent to 'N. & Q.' I have received a note (through the Vice-Provost of Eton) from Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, explaining that by an oversight Dr. Lipscomb assigned in his 'History' to Eton, Bucks, some grants

which relate to Eaton, Warwickshire, where the nuns of Fontevrault had a house. Hence the more modern name of Nuneaton. Owners of "Lipscomb" may like to make this correction in the margin of their copies.

R. B.

Upton.

[Mr. J. B. Wainewright and Z. also thanked for replies to the same effect.]

"Practice," a Rule of Arithmetic (10 S. viii. 67).—An edition of Hopton's 'Concordancie of Years,' which was the 'Whitaker' of the first half of the seventeenth century, appeared in 1635. It is entitled 'Hoptons Concordancy Enlarged.' The additions, "exactly computed by Iohn Penkethman," are four in number, of which the third is as follows: "A plaine direction for the easie computing of interest, and factoridge, by briefe rules of practise, neuer heretofore extant in any bookes of arithmeticke." Hopton's book contains 252 pages, nearly all in black-letter; Penkethman's appendix consists of about 20 pages, printed in the same type, and unnumbered. The third addition which I have quoted is on the title-page of the volume, but in the appendix it is thus given: "Questions of Factoridge and Interest, briefely resolved by rules of practice." I have consulted Florio's Italian dictionary (1688), with Torriano's additions, but find nothing, either under *pratica* or *practice*, which refers to arithmetic. John T. Curry.

Croppenbergh or Coppenburgh: Bucke (10 S. viii. 67).—According to Cokayne ('Complete Baronetage,' iv. 123) Sir Joseph Alston married "firstly, about 1640, Mary (a fortune of about 12,000*l.*), da. and coheir of (—) Crookenberg, of Bergen-op-Zoom, in Brabant, merchant. She was bur. 7 Feb., 1670/1, at Chelsea," and "her funeral sermon is given in Wilford's 'Memorials.'"

John B. Wainewright.

Bishop John Best, of Carlisle (10 S. vii. 449).—The will of "Elizabethe Beste, of Tonbridge, co. Kente, widowe and late wife of John Beste, Bushoppe of Carlile, co. Comberlande, deceased, and in the Dioces of Rochester," was proved in the P.C.C., 12 Nov., 1574, by her brother Reginald Somer, the executor. She directs her body to be buried in the churchyard of Tonbridge, and leaves legacies to the poor of Hadlowe and of Tonbridge. She names her children, Josephe Beste, Isacke Beste, Suzanne Beste, and Judithe Beste; her brother *Reynolde Sommers*; her sister Plant and her four sons and four daughters; her goddaughter Elizabethe Somers, daughter of her brother Thomas Somers; and Nathaniell Bazyke, her daughter's son (P.C.C., 42 Martyn).

Where was the bishop's will proved? And had he any children besides those named in his widow's will? Where was he born, and to what family of Best did he belong? There seems to be no account of him in the 'D.N.B.' The bishop died 22 May, 1570, aged fifty-eight; and Musgrave's 'Obituary' refers to Le Neve's 'Fasti,' 335, and Wood's 'Athenæ Oxon.,' 699, for notices of him.

I should be glad of any further information about the bishop's family and descendants.

A pedigree of Best of Elmley Lovet and Bilston, which professes to be extracted from the records of the College of Arms, 1838, commences with "Edward Best, clerk, M.A., grandson of John Best, Bishop of Carlisle," but does not mention Edward's father.

W. G. D. Fletcher.

Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

Isles Family (10 S. vii. 450; viii. 17).—The Thomas Isles of Hammersmith referred to *ante*, p. 17, is evidently the Thomas Isles or Iles, gentleman, who built four almshouses on the western side of Brook Green, Hammersmith, in 1629 (Faulkner, 'History of Hammersmith,' 1839, pp. 396–7). He was father of Thomas Iles, D.D., Canon of Gloucester and Oxford, 1622 (died 1649), who lived at Parson's Green, Fulham, and is also credited with being the founder of these almshouses, built by his father, who owned a considerable estate in Hammersmith (Fèret, 'History of Fulham,' 1900, vol. ii. p. 99). The name Eyles is to be found in Hammersmith at the present time. Had not the name in its older form, De Insula, to do with the Isle of Wight rather than the Scottish islands? Fredk. A. Edwards.

Hammersmith W.

In 'The Norman People' (1874), under 'Eales,' we read: "This is armorially identified with Eyles and Iles, and is probably the same as Lisle."

Ile Abbots is a small village situated near Ilminster (Somerset). Its fine old church is mostly of Early English date, but its grand western tower is of fifteenth-century character. In 1877, the tower having fallen into decay, its upper part was rebuilt under the direction of the late Mr. B. Ferrey, F.S.A., the well-known architect.

Harry Hems.

Fair Park, Exeter.

ODDO SURNAME (10 S. viii. 64).—MR. S PLATT'S suggestion is extremely ible. A friend who has chosen Bedo ullys for an M.A. thesis tells me that ame was formerly common in Wales. derstand that three well-known poets id to have borne it. The most notable e, Bedo Brwynllys (already referred flourished about the middle of the th century, was an admirer and r of the great Dafydd ap Gwilym. her two, Bedo Aurddrem and Bedo Bach, are of less account. It is not possible to determine to which of particular poem belongs, and indeed ks of all the three are more or less d. C. C. B.

II. INSCRIPTION (10 S. viii. 29).—tions are sometimes badly cut, and tener incorrectly copied. This one morates a man named Johan Diderich doric), and Anna Maria (probably e). If *Lohman*, probably the man's e, means anything, it is "tanner." "in the"; *Lehrhov* perhaps for nticeship," or "apprentices' court," name of a town. *Ein* is "a," or the a place-name, perhaps. Herr F. i, of the University of Vienna, thinks e remaining words may stand for =cottager; *und*=and; and *häuslerin* geress, or *häuslerei*=farmery. To date, and what part of German-g Europe, does the panelling appear ng? EDWARD S. DODGSON.

REESE" IN 'HUDIBRAS' (10 S. vii. 446, viii. 77).—I think that any one who e the trouble to look into the matter ree with me that it is perfectly im-e to equate the O.E. form *brēosa* e "breeze") with the O.H.G. form (whence the sixteenth-century Eng-*mse*). DR. SMYTHE PALMER quotes entury Dictionary' for the remark *brēosa* is supposed to be an irregular on of *brimsa* [*sic*]." The "reduc-is certainly "irregular," that is to cannot be explained by the lexi-her; the question is whether such a tion" is phonetically possible, and supported by any analogical instances. ver other people may say, I affirm is explanation of O.E. *brēosa* referred he 'Century Dictionary,' and favoured SMYTHE PALMER, is from a scientific f view absurd. I will try and make r why I speak so "magisterially." t speak without book. The question the relation between O.E. *brēosa* and O.H.G. *brimisa* can only be settled by knowing the conditions under which a primitive nasal before a spirant (*f*, *th*, *s*, or *h*) is retained in German and lost in English, or retained in both English and German. For instance, how is it that we find in English *geese*, *five*, *goose*, *tooth*, *other*, *soft*, *mouth*, *us*, *south*, *dust*; in German *gans*, *fünf*, *zahn*, *ander*, *mund*, *uns*, O.H.G. *sund*, whereas we have English *month* compared with German *monat*? The answer is very simple: the nasal is retained in English when in the primitive Germanic form a vowel intervened between the nasal and the spirant; the nasal disappears when in the primitive Germanic form the nasal is followed immediately by the spirant. So in English we have *mouth*, O.E. *mūð*, O.H.G. *mund*, Goth. *munths*; but *month*, O.E. *mōnað*, O.H.G. *mānōd*, Goth. *mēnōths*.

Accordingly, a primitive Germanic form which appears in O.H.G. as *brimisa* could not appear with loss of nasal in English, certainly could not appear as O.E. *brēosa*. And a hypothetical primitive base *brims-* would not do, for this could only appear in O.E. as *brīs-* (cp. O.E. *fīf*, five). Therefore "breeze" cannot be equated with "brimse."

A. L. MAYHEW.

"TOTTER-OUT" (10 S. viii. 5).—"Tot," "jag," "spark," are terms variously used at the present time to denote a small quantity of that liquid refreshment which is largely believed to contribute towards the promotion of good cheer and social amenity. 'The Encyclopædic Dictionary,' after explaining that "tot" indicates something small and insignificant, especially as "applied to liquor," and that it also signifies "a small drinking-cup, holding about half a pint," quotes as follows from *The St. James's Gazette* of 10 Sept., 1886, for the origin of what is now a current usage:—

> "Haydn.....liked company; but if a guest stayed beyond a certain period, the great composer would suddenly start up, tap his forehead, and say, 'Excuse me, I have a *tot*,' by which he meant that he had a thought, and must go to his study to jot it down. A minute after he would return, looking all the brighter; and as forgetful as the Irish judge of La Rochefoucauld's maxim—that you may hoodwink one person, but not all the world. The expression, 'a *tot* of spirits,' is said to have had this respectable origin."

THOMAS BAYNE.

In the days when home-brewed was the drink of the harvest-fields—a drink brewed and provided by the farmer himself, and given without stint—there was each day in the field "a totter-out," or, as some called

him, "the tot-feller." It was his duty to see to the eating and drinking requirements of the harvest folk, to fetch and carry from the farm-house all that was required. The line of scythemen, after a couple of hours on end, stopped when the leader called "Now!" each man sitting down while the totter-out, with ale-can and tot, served each mower in turn. There were other stoppages for sharpening, but the tot was not served at each stoppage, this depending on the call of the leader. At eleven o'clock, and again at four o'clock, there were stoppages for tots and bread and cheese, or bacon and bread, and at these "baggin'" intervals the tot went round two or three times. In the cornfields, where more hands were needed—men as sicklers, and women as banders of the cut corn into sheaves—more tots were used, and the tots for women were less than those for men. The tots were of horn: some were highly polished, and others had mottoes or pictures incised. "Tot" is not only a drinking vessel; it is also the amount drunk: "I 'll just have a tot"=a small quantity.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

MACKEACHAN PROVERB (10 S. viii. 8).—The supposed proverb quoted from Scott's 'Heart of Midlothian' is obviously one of his own coinage. Like Dickens, he not infrequently showed his skill as a literary workman after this fashion. The origin of the MacKeachan story is, of course, well known. The legend is that once, when Robert Bruce was in flight in the Galloway district, the heel of his boot became loose, and he sought the aid of the nearest shoemaker. This was one Rob McQuechan, at heart a disloyal Scot, who contrived, while mending Bruce's boot, to wound him badly in the heel. According to Ramsay of Ochtertyre, Burns meditated a drama on the subject, the title of which was to be 'Rob McQuechan's Elshin.' Burns is said to have spoken of the wound as of nine inches in extent, a perforation which would have settled the fate of Scotland a considerable time before Bannockburn.

W. B.

QUEEN MARY I. AT WORMLEY, HERTS (10 S. vii. 508).—It is not probable that on her way from Framlingham to London Queen Mary went into Hertfordshire at all; and Stow in his 'Annales' tells us that she "came from Wansteed, in Essex, to London on the 3rd of August," 1553 (De Guaras wrongly says the 31st of July).

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

'SOBRIQUETS AND NICKNAMES' vii. 366, 430; viii. 37).—Apparen of the following has been menti your correspondents:—

Silly Billy=William Frederick, Gloucester.

Nolkejumskoi=William Augustu of Cumberland, otherwise the "but

Lord Piccadilly=William, 4th Queensberry.

The Old Lion=William, 1st Chatham.

Snuff=Charles, Lord Petersham (of Harrington).

Black Dick=Richard, 1st Earl H

Red Herrings=Francis, Lord Y (3rd Marquis of Hertford).

Old Glory=Sir Francis Burdett.

Skiffy Skipton=Sir Lumley Skef

Jehu=Sir John Lade.

Old Grog=Admiral Vernon.

Kangaroo=General Sir George C

Bubble and Squeak=Sir Watkin Wynne (5th Bt.) and Thomas Sheri

The Golden Ball=Edward Hugh

Count Eclipse=Dennis O'Kelly.

Tiger Roach=Capt. David Roac

Fighting Fitzgerald=George Rob gerald.

The Macaroni Painter=Richard C

Monk Lewis=Gregory Lewis.

Gentleman Smith=William Sm actor.

Gentleman Jackson=John Jack pugilist.

Antiquity or Rainy Day Smit Thomas Smith.

The Maid of the Oaks=Elizabeth, of Derby.

Santa Carlotta=Charlotte Hayes

HORACE BLEA

"BLADUM": "SILIGO" (10 S. The latter word is apparently a mi "sigalo." "Sigalum" is med. Lat. *secale*, rye. In 'Notes on I Polyptychum,' by J. H. Hessels *Philolog. Soc.*, 1899–1902), it is sho "per bladum," "in blado," also harvest-time, or in time when the quired weeding, &c.

H.

HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTERES v. 483; vi. 52, 91, 215, 356, 497; 413, 472; viii. 12).—I am sorry MR. persists in identifying the Regent's the scene of Dyer's involuntary im There is nothing more than his own i observation of the local topogr justify the suggestion; and obvious

not real to understand 'Amicus Redivivus' and the many topographical comments on the incident it immortalizes. MR. BRESLAR even misquotes me. ALECK ABRAHAMS.
21, Hillmarton Road, N.

"WOUND": ITS PRONUNCIATION (10 S. vii. 328, 390; viii. 74).—I am asked, at the last reference, to account "for the *u*-sound not being preserved" in East Anglian. There is nothing to account for. The dialects regularly treat the same original sounds differently. At the very same reference we are rightly told that some Northern dialects *do* preserve the old *u*-sound. East-Anglian is a Midland dialect, and, as to this sound, follows a way of its own; excepting, however, the word *wound*, which in standard English retains the old *u*-sound owing to the preceding *w*, but in East-Anglian is developed like all the rest.

But I write this to point out that there is absolutely no need to discuss these things; for *the work has been done already*. No one ought even to dream of discussing such sounds until he has first of all referred to Dr. Wright's 'English Dialect Grammar,' in which *all* the sounds of *all* the dialects are tabulated and explained. It is a cruel thing to neglect so wonderful an achievement without even deigning to glance at it. It would save many pages of irrelevant talk.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

DOLLARS: "BITS": "PICAYUNE" (10 S. viii. 63).—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' twice uses *picayune*. In chap. xvi. the easygoing slaveholder Augustine St. Clare "smoked a cigar, and read *The Picayune*"; and in chap. xxiii. his fiery nephew Henrique says to the mulatto boy he has just horsewhipped, "There 's a *picayune* for you to buy candy with."

A. F. R.

BURNS'S "MENSURATION SCHOOL" (10 S. viii. 70).—Although in addition to the parish school of Kirkoswald there was another, endowed by the Kilkerran family, it was not the latter which was known as the Mensuration School, but the former. The parish schoolmaster Hugh Rodger seems to have established a name for that particular branch of education, enjoying as he did great local fame as a teacher of the art and of geometry. He was, owing to this, much employed as a practical land-surveyor, and boys were especially sent to him for the completion of their knowledge in arithmetic and mensuration. Among these was Burns's friend *Maybole Willie*, who with Burns appears to have had an early opportunity to study the laws of dimensions when they paid their footing at the Kennedys' ale-house, by treating their schoolmaster, according to custom, to a potation of ale! (See Allan Cunningham's 'Life of Burns,' prefixed to Burns's 'Works,' Tegg, 1840, p. 6.)

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"EDWARD" IN SLAVONIC (10 S. viii. 68).—According to Filipovich's Croatian and German dictionary (Agram, 1870), Eduard is, indeed, rendered by Slavoljub; but in Popovich's Serbian and German dictionary (1879) the same name as Edward is adopted, and the German equivalent Eduard occurs in Mourek's Eng.-Bohemian dictionary (of 1879) as well as in Alexandrow's Eng.-Russian dictionary (of 1878).

As Slavoljub means "fond of glory," and Edward = Anglo-Saxon Eadweard, denoted originally a "guardian, or protector of property," it appears rather fanciful to identify these two proper names.

H. KREBS.

COL. CROMWELL, ROYALIST, 1646 (10 S. viii. 30).—This was probably Henry Cromwell, who was a colonel in the army of Charles I. He was the son of Sir Oliver Cromwell, K.B., who was the elder brother of Robert Cromwell (the Protector's father), and was consequently the Lord Protector's first cousin. His younger brothers, Thomas, John, and William, were all in Charles's army, but were probably not colonels at this time. It could hardly be Henry's son, as he would probably be too young, being the next generation to the Protector. The eldest of this family, too, renounced the name Cromwell, and reassumed that of his great-great-grandfather, Sir Richard Williams, the nephew of Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII.'s Vicar-General.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

CORNISH VERGERS: CARNE FAMILY (10 S. viii. 5).—The attention of ASTARTE may be drawn to the portrait of Carne which appears in the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield's admirable work 'The Parish Clerk,' published this year by Messrs. Methuen. In the chapter (xxii.) on 'Longevity and Heredity,' in which the Carne family figure, many wonderful records are given; but as far as living persons go, the present representative of that family beats them all, and is therefore justly referred to by Mr. Ditchfield as "the oldest parish clerk living."

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

"CAVEAC" TAVERN (10 S. iii. 29).—No reply appears to have been made to MR. J. P. SIMPSON'S query on the subject of this old City tavern; and, oddly enough, it would seem from a letter which appeared in *The City Press* of 8 June that nobody is so well able to answer it as MR. J. P. SIMPSON himself.

In *The City Press* of 1 June a similar request for information as to the "Caveac" Tavern appeared above the signature of Mr. Cecil Clarke; and, in reply, the letter above referred to, written by Mr. Richard Davies, and another by Mr. W. Howard Flanders appeared, both of which are so interesting to London topographers that they seem worthy of reproduction in these pages, as containing matter new to many readers of 'N. & Q.,' even if not to MR. SIMPSON.

The letters in question are as follows:—

OLD CITY TAVERNS.

To the Editor of *The City Press*.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Cecil Clarke, desires information about an old City hostelry known as the Caveac Tavern. The following particulars are derived from the very interesting 'History of the Caveac Lodge,' by one of its Past Masters, Mr. John Percy Simpson. I there learn that, in the churchwardens' accounts of the then existing church of St. Bennett Finck, the name of Bertrand Cahuac is first mentioned in 1687, he being probably a French refugee. This Bertrand Cahuac set up business as a wineseller in Spread Eagle Court, Finch Lane, which was in the parish above alluded to. His tavern was known as Cahuac's Tavern. The name reappears in the churchwardens' list as Cavehac, and later (about 1710) as Caveac. The vestry minutes allude to the above-mentioned Bertrand Cahuac as "Bert Caveac." In 1704 he served the office of constable of the parish, and at the end of that year was fined for failing to serve as churchwarden. He carried on the business of keeper of Cahuac's Tavern till 1738. It is probable that the entries in the parish register of Beddington of the birth of Martha Caveac in 1738 and Bertrand Caveac in 1741 refer to members of the same family, inasmuch as Bertrand retired to Beddington from Finch Lane, died there in 1743, and is registered as having been buried there. His will gave directions for his burial at Beddington, but no trace of his tombstone can be found. The connexion of the still existing Caveac Lodge with the Caveac Tavern is, I think, satisfactorily established by Mr. Simpson in his most interesting little volume. It appears to have been the practice of the vestry of the parish to adjourn to "Caveac's," and there is little doubt that the tavern was used for purposes of festivity and hospitality by the Common Councilmen for the ward of Broad Street. I personally like to think, as a member of the Common Council and a Past Master of the Caveac Lodge, that I am the solitary representative of a connexion between the ward and the Lodge which, in those far-away days, probably *existed to a larger extent*.—I am, &c.,

Stock Exchange. RICHARD DAVIES.

SIR,—In your impression of June 1 there is a query as to the Caveac Tavern. In 'Ars Quatuor Coronatorum,' vol. xix. p. 18, is an illustration of the houses in Spread Eagle Court, Threadneedle Street, forming the old Caveac Tavern. In the account it is simply mentioned as standing where the Peabody statue now stands; and being the last resting-place of the Caveac Lodge, No. 176.

I am, &c.,

W. HOWARD FLANDERS.

ALAN STEWART.

Latchingdon, Essex.

LADY-BIRD FOLK-LORE (10 S. viii. 9).—'The Rosicrucians,' by Hargrave Jennings, has much interesting matter on this point in chap. vii. He connects the lady-bird (lady-cow in West Yorkshire) with the scarab of ancient Egypt; with the fleur-de-lis of old France, and the "bees" (really scarabs, found in Egypt) of Napoleon; also with cancer, the crab, in the zodiac.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

The expression "God's little cow" appears to have gone eastward, probably through translation, *i.e.*, Russian *Bozhia korovka*, and Bulgarian *Bozha-kravitsa*. The Cechs call the creature *pinka linka* (*pinka*, a finch; *linka*, a little line), but this sounds like a nickname rather than a name of meaning. FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

The lady-bird here is called a "cushy cowlady." There was, when I was a child, a sort of rime:—

Cushy cowlady, fly away home;
Your house is on fire, your children all gone.

R. B—R.

South Shields.

One of the names of the lady-bird used in Baskland is *Catalina gorria*, *i.e.*, "the red Catherine." Can any folk-lorist tell us why Catherine, of all other ladies, was chosen to name this insect? E. S. DODGSON.

See also 9 S. v. 48, 154, 274; vi. 255, 417; vii. 95, 396; viii. 87.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

STEBBING SHAW STAFFORDSHIRE MSS. (10 S. viii. 47).—Some information might be obtained by applying to the Cathedral Librarian at Lichfield. The library there includes a copy (probably unique) of Shaw's privately printed 'History of Lichfield.'

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

"DAPIFER": "OSTIARIUS" (10 S. viii. 48).—The "dapifer" of a monastery was the refectorer or cellarer; the "ostiarius" was its chancellor.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

J. G. Marvin (10 S. viii. 6).—In 'Descendants of Reinold and Matthew Marvin,' compiled by G. F. and W. T. R. Marvin, and published by the latter in Boston, Mass., in 1894, there is an account of John Gale Marvin. It may be that he is the Marvin wanted by Mr. Ralph Thomas. John Gale Marvin was a son of Samuel G. and Lucretia (Hickok) Marvin. He was born 12 Jan., 1811, at Wilton, Conn., and died 4 March, 1861, in Minnesota. He had four children and a number of grandchildren, some of whom must be living. It may be that Mr. T. R. Marvin, of 73, Federal Street, Boston, Mass., could supplement this account.

Frederic Rowland Marvin.

37, Western Avenue, Albany, N.Y.

"Slink": "Slinking" (10 S. viii. 27).—As "slink" is a term for third-rate meat—beef in particular—it may be that the term for common oilcloth in North-East Lancashire is similar to that used in the Midlands in describing the most inferior kinds of beef. There were what were known as "slink-butchers"—men who killed inferior animals, and disposed of the meat in mysterious ways. Years back I have heard railway carters talk about having more "slink" to deliver. By the way, school-lads speak of things they may have as "slinkin' good uns."

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

Newspaper "Editions" (10 S. iii. 287).—While awaiting a reply to my inquiry of just two years since, "What is a newspaper 'edition'?" I would note that the present system is becoming more paradoxical than ever, a London evening newspaper announcing on 30 March that

"On Easter Monday, Three Editions only will be published, the Fifth Edition, at 12 o'clock; the Early Special, at 3.30; and the Special Edition, at 6 o'clock."

I had previously observed in regard to the same journal that it had, on its own admission, no first, second, or fourth edition; and now the first of its three editions is "the fifth."

A. F. R.

Richard Baxter on the Pied Piper (10 S. viii. 6).—There is nothing new in this version. It seems to be a true copy of the original story. Burton in his 'Anatomy of Melancholy' and Wierus say that at Hammel in Saxony the devil, in the likeness of a pied piper, carried away one hundred and thirty children.

E. Yardley.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Early English Lyrics: Amorous, Divine, Moral, and Trivial. Chosen by E. K. Chambers and F. Sidgwick. (A. H. Bullen.)

The present volume is of special value in that it serves to illuminate a period of our literature which is still dark for those whose studies have not been specially directed thither. English lyrical effort, prior to the days of Wyatt and the Earl of Surrey and the début of the sonnet, is dominated not a little by the name of Chaucer, who, being a giant in the day of small things, has not unnaturally overshadowed the undoubted merit possessed by certain of the small things before him and since. This anthology—to our mind one of the most delightful that have ever appeared—gives to those who need it the opportunity of exploring the region hitherto obscure. Chaucer—whose 'Balade de Bon Conseyl,' among other pieces, is included—has been much popularized of late; but to many Skelton remains only a name, Cornish and Godwhen are unknown, and the ballad of 'The Nut-Brown Maid' signifies nothing. The three lyrics, too, by King Henry VIII. should at least have the freshness of novelty; while that beginning,

As the holly groweth green,
And never changeth hue,
So I am, ever hath been
Unto my lady truë,

is not without *naïveté*, viewed in the light of history.

Of the four sections into which the lyrics are divided, the last—the 'Trivial'—is likely to be the most general in its appeal, with a range of themes from drinking and the woes of married life to Christmas carols and the following pleasant little song in praise of Winchester:—

Me liketh ever the lengere the bet
By Wingester, that joly sité;
The ton is god and wel iset;
The folk is comely on to see;
The aier is god bothe inne and oute;
The sité stent under an hille;
The riverés renneth all aboute;
The ton is rueléd apon skille.
Benedicamus Domino. Alleluia Alleluia-a.

Among the 'Divine' lyrics, Christmas carols prevail. Here we find the well-known "When Crist was born of Mary free" and many like it; while the gem of the collection is perhaps

There is a floure sprung of a tree,

which is here printed for the first time.

In the poems of the sixteenth century the spelling has been modernized, and this, in a lesser degree, is the case with those of the fifteenth. On the other hand, those written before 1400 are left virtually unaltered in this respect; and here the editors have shown their wisdom, for any such change would have been almost as heinous as to render 'Auld Lang Syne' into modern English. Mr. Chambers contributes an admirable and fascinating essay on 'Some Aspects of Mediæval Lyric'; and the volume concludes with lists of the sources of the various texts, and books bearing on the subject, and a most valuable series of notes dealing with each poem. There is also an index of first lines.

Memorials to serve for a History of the Parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe. By Edward Josselyn Beck. (Cambridge, University Press.)

Canon Beck, in writing this interesting record, has set an example that it would be well if other rectors would follow. He had not long been resident in Rotherhithe before he conceived the idea "of attempting to write its history." He became rector in 1867, and after some ten years' work announced "that this history would before long be given to the world"; but, mindful of the Horatian maxim, he delayed publication in order to render the work more complete. He patiently worked at collecting materials for another twenty years, and he now rightly congratulates himself on the result, not alone of his own labours, but also of the help of many friends, to whom he renders grateful acknowledgment. Among these is his "old Cambridge friend Dr. Bonney, whose chapter on 'The Geology of the Thames Valley' is a most valuable contribution to the prehistoric era of our ancient parish." The name Rotherhithe is formed of two Saxon words—*Rethra*, a rower or mariner, and *hythe*, a landing-place or haven: "Thus the name Redhra-hythe well describes the place, which has always been a landing-place for watermen and mariners." Its entire area is about 886 acres: 365 of these lie within the dock fence of the Surrey Commercial Dock Company, and 60 belong to Southwark Park, leaving little more than half for the roads, streets, and habitations of the parishioners.

Canon Beck describes Rotherhithe in Roman and Saxon times, its monastic rule, and its parish church. Of the first church there is no record, although the site remains unchanged. The first rector whose name has come down to us was instituted in 1310, John de Tocklive being then appointed incumbent by the Prior and Convent of Bermondsey; and since that time there have been forty-five rectors, including the author of this book. Among the most notable is John Ryder, who afterwards became Bishop of Killaloe. Appointed rector in 1592, he published 'An Account of the Landing of the Spaniards in Ireland,' and was also the author of a Latin Dictionary, the first in which the English-Latin part was printed before the Latin-English. Thomas Gataker, who had been preacher of Lincoln's Inn for ten years, was appointed in 1611, and remained in charge until his death in 1654. He was the only son of the rector of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, in Lombard Street, of which an old friend of 'N. & Q.,' Canon Benham, is the present rector. Gataker's autobiography is prefixed to his twelve books of Marcus Aurelius. During the forty-four years he was rector he devoted himself to benefiting the parishioners, and it was through his influence that Robert Bell, in conjunction with Peter Hill, founded in 1613 the Free School of Rotherhithe, now a school of 200 boys. He was the first of the forty-seven ministers who in 1648 signed a remonstrance to the army and the General against the design of trying the King. Gataker Street, so named by the present rector, will preserve his name to future generations. Another rector, Robert Myddleton, adopted Thomas Cranfield's efforts in establishing Sunday schools in 1798, thus rendering them one of the permanent institutions of the parish church. Thomas Cranfield, it will be remembered, was one of the originators of ragged schools.

The old church possesses much valuable plate. There is a silver cup of 1619, besides silver patens of 1632, 1672, and 1715, and old flagons and alms basins. The beadle's staff (1808) is silver gilt surmounted by the Virgin and Child. Interesting extracts are given from the registers. In those of births the word "skape" (an illegitimate child) occurs six or eight times. Among the monuments and inscriptions in the church is an exact reproduction in oil of the frontispiece of 'Eikon Basilike,' probably given to the church soon after 1660.

Rotherhithe can boast of having had several notable inhabitants, including the Duke of Bedford, who by marriage with the heiress of the Howlands of Streatham inherited an old mansion in Rotherhithe Street, together with the whole of the Howland property there; Admiral Sir John Leake, born in Rotherhithe in 1656; and Mrs. Bayly, who by her will dated 22 Feb., 1756, bequeathed 6,349*l.* 3 per cents to pay 35 widows a small yearly pension. This sum has been augmented by the wills of Mr. Hawks and Mr. Copping. Justice Gillam, another notable resident, was born in Rotherhithe in 1722, his family having resided in the parish for upwards of 200 years. In 1780 his house was threatened by the mob with destruction. The Kelseys were also old residents, and Richard, a member of this family, was the sculptor of the statue of William IV. in King William Street. The lord of the manor from 1822 to 1875 was Field-Marshal Sir William Gomm, who told the author that he "had fought two pitched battles when he was of the ripe fighting age of fourteen years." During the time he was lord of the manor he gave the rector 100*l.* every Christmas for the benefit of the poor. He is buried at Christ Church, Rotherhithe, together with his wife, who bequeathed the manor in tail to her niece, Mrs. Carr-Gomm.

'Rotherhithe in Literature' forms an interesting feature of the book. Dickens introduces it into 'Our Mutual Friend.' In 'The Captain's Room' Walter Besant gives the features of the lower end of Rotherhithe, derived from Mr. Gurney, a former curate, who had suggested to the novelist that he would find materials in these quaint scenes for one of his popular tales. Swift has connected the hero of 'Gulliver's Travels' with this old riverside parish.

The book contains an account of the construction of the Thames Tunnel, with an illustration of the diving-bell at work. We can well remember being in the Tunnel soon after its completion, and seeing the younger Brunel full of anxiety because the water was still coming in. The last chapter in the book gives us the Rotherhithe of to-day.

We have to thank the Rector of Rotherhithe for another valuable contribution to the history of London. This, with Mr. Edward T. Clarke's 'Bermondsey,' a cheap edition of which we noticed on the 30th of August, 1902, completes the record of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. Canon Beck's book is well illustrated, containing fifty views and portraits, besides a map taken from a volume in the Guildhall Library.

Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland: Journals. Vol. VI. No. Parts I. and II. (The Association.)

We are glad to commend to our readers a society which does excellent and much-needed work in Ireland. Tombstones and inscriptions do not there receive so much attention as in England. The Association records many things which are no longer *in situ*, or have been totally obliterated and lost. I

first three volumes are all out of print and eagerly sought after. Reports are given here by counties, with notes and illustrations of the most important inscriptions. The Tighe mural slab (1673) at St. Mary's is an instance of a record which is now almost undecipherable, and was only traced by means of a copy of it made many years ago by a member of the family. Under St. Patrick's Cathedral Swift's terrible epitaph is quoted, with that of Stella, and Swift's servant Alexander McGee; but everywhere the intelligent reader will find matter of interest, while the expert will acknowledge the careful scholarship of the committee and its editor, Lord Walter Fitzgerald. The Association's funds "do not allow of paid hands," but they have subscribers scattered all over the country, and they deserve the support of English antiquaries. Their object is not only to record inscriptions, but also to prevent injury to them, to repair them carefully when they are of national interest, and to print extracts from chapter books and registers. The 'Journals' are issued free to their subscribers, whose number ought to be increased. The Hon. Treasurer is a learned contributor to 'N. & Q.,' Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, of 17, Kildare Street, Dublin.

Wine, Women, and Song, the brief title of mediæval Latin students' songs translated into English verse with an Essay by J. A. Symonds, is a very welcome addition to "The King's Classics" (Chatto & Windus). Symonds's versions and comments thereon, first published in 1884, introduce the reader to some of the most genuine manifestations of the Middle Ages. It was a period, as he remarks, when the unnatural prevailed, and an orthodoxy lost in futilities had become tyrannous. But in these songs, preserved in a Munich MS. of the thirteenth century, 'Carmina Burana,' and a Harleian MS., written before 1264, and published in 1841 as 'Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Mapes,' we find a spirit of youth and gaiety which exists at all times, and breaks through all conventions and philosophies. The wandering students were called "Goliardi," and their exact history, like that of this term, is obscure. Their Latin differs notoriously from that of previous models, though we rather wonder that Symonds did not refer to the 'Pervigilium Veneris' as a predecessor in the melodic cadences which distinguish their poems. The modern student's "Gaudeamus igitur" is derived from this mediæval source. The poems offer considerable difficulties to a translator, which were excellently met by Symonds, a scholar admirably equipped for such a work. His introductory essay—a little too elaborate in style to be pleasing—is yet full of interest, and we have no hesitation in commending the book as one of the most attractive in an excellent series.

Poems of Patriotism, edited by G. K. A. Bell, is a favourable specimen of the "Golden Anthologies" of Messrs. Routledge, which are certainly very cheap at a shilling. Mr. Bell's extracts range from Scott's 'Breathes there the Man,' a selection of sixteen lines, to Mr. Kipling's 'Recessional,' and show considerable catholicity of taste. We find specimens from Blake; 'School Fencibles,' a song by the author of 'Ionica'; Agincourt from Shakspeare and Drayton; Chevy Chace; the Armada in the verse of Macaulay and Mr. Austin Dobson; Marvell's 'Horatian Ode'; 'The Canadian Boat Song,' which has been the subject of controversy in our columns; and 'The Private of the Buffs' and 'The Red Thread of Honour,' two of the best patriotic poems by a minor bard. Copyright has been waived in the case of poems by Mr. Newbolt, W. E. Henley, and others which add much to the collection. A good deal of patriotic verse is, as Mr. Bell says, feeble enough, and Englishmen are more inclined to praise great men than their country as a whole or patriotism in general. This being so, we wonder that he has not included in his collection Tennyson's Wellington ode, which is one of the truly great poems of the last century. We far prefer it for the present purpose to 'Love thou thy Land.' That is a piece of reflective wisdom; but in its elaboration of style, and suggestion of "aurea mediocritas" between caution and action, it can appeal but little to the average reader.

THE useful series of "Little Guides" (Methuen) has just received a notable addition in *North Wales*, by Alfred T. Story. Besides Snowdon, there are many centres well worth visiting in this district, and we commend to holiday-makers this handy little book, which, owing to its alphabetical arrangement, is easy to consult without delay concerning any place. Wisely, Mr. Story has put some of the best waterfalls in the alphabetical list as well as the towns. Thus the tourist can turn at once to Rhaiadr Du, a waterfall, to our mind, superior to the much vaunted falls of Lodore. Explanations here and elsewhere as to the meaning of the Welsh should have been added. We note a few, but desire more. Considerable attention is paid to geology, for which Wales offers great opportunities; and there is a list of the rarer plants to be found. Mr. Story also supplies details of several attractive routes for the walker and cyclist. We think he might in the case of every village have noted its distance by road from the nearest town or convenient inn, though generally he gives the intelligent a good idea of such details. We should hardly say that North Wales was "well provided" with railways as well as roads; we should add, at any rate, that the Cambrian Railway is apt to confine itself to a single line, also apt to be scandalously unpunctual. It includes a station at a junction, where no tickets can, we believe, be taken—a curiosity due to a local quarrel.

We are glad to find that Mr. Story indulges in a reasonable amount of literary references, quoting Borrow at Snowdon, and Tennyson at Bala. The poet, we now know, wrote one of the most beautiful cantos of 'In Memoriam' with reference to Barmouth. The golf links at Harlech (the best in Wales) are duly referred to, but nothing is said of the similar attractions under Aberdovey. At both places sailing is a delightful sport worth special note. The illustrations are capital, including pictures of Tal-y-lyn and the beautiful tower of Wrexham Church.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE are keeping us well supplied with additions to their "New Universal Library." The latest issues include Ruskin's *Sesame and Lilies* and *Poetry of Architecture*; Martineau's *Endeavours after the Christian Life*, five sermons full of good matter well expressed; and *Jane Eyre*, which needs no commendation, and enjoys, apparently, an almost universal reappearance in libraries of reprints. Messrs. Routledge are showing admirable enterprise in this series, which should suit every customer who cares for books at all, for he has an abundant store of good things to choose from.

Among the August reviews, *The National Review* takes a high place. We look to it with certainty for incisive writing. It does not "wobble," and we like its outspokenness even where we do not share its views. There is a great deal that seems to us worth saying in a view of politics 'From Outside' by Gallio. 'A Missing Chapter in "The Garden that I Love"' once again charms us by its ease and meditative brightness. Sir Home Gordon has some severe comment on the present state of 'County Cricket' which is worth careful study. But his list of counties which might be made second class is absurd. What may be called concealed professionalism ought to be shown up, and that speedily. Mr. A. Maurice Low is well informed about 'American Affairs'; and the Rev. R. L. Gales supplies food both for amusement and reflection in 'More Dicta of the Poor.' Mr. St. Loe Strachey deals pungently with 'The Problems and Perils of Socialism,' referring to the example of ancient Rome; and there are some other interesting articles in what is an excellent number.

The Fortnightly opens with an *exposé* by Calchas of the disintegrating forces of the Liberalism of to-day. Mr. G. W. Forrest follows with information concerning 'The State of India,' and some suggestions which are backed by ample knowledge of the country. Mr. E. V. Heward in 'Mars: is it a Habitable World?' deals with a question where so much is taken for granted that it does not interest us deeply. The so-called "canals" are, as he shows, by no means above suspicion. 'Our Position of Naval Peril,' by Excubitor, is reassuring, and states that "at every point the Channel Fleet alone, with fourteen battleships, is superior to the High Sea Fleet of Germany, which comprises all Germany's naval resources ready and fit for war, and, in addition, we have the Atlantic and Home Fleets, with their attendant squadrons of armoured cruisers." Mr. J. M. Sloan on 'Robert Burns and Charles Dickens' hardly reaches the standard of literature we expect in *The Fortnightly*. His article is wordy, and establishes no new points; while it misspells the name of Dickens's biographer. As a matter of fact, both writers gradually freed themselves from a common inheritance of eighteenth-century English, which made in one case heavy Augustan verse, in the other a cumbrous amplitude of style starred not, as later, with full stops, but with semicolons. Rowland Grey in 'Society according to Maria Edgeworth' is much more entertaining. Prof. F. S. Boas has an interesting subject in 'A Defence of Oxford Plays and Players' by one Gager, which exists at Oxford, and has never been printed or even described, though its date alone (some dozen years after 1580) makes it of interest. Sir H. H. Johnston is all too brief on 'The Disposal of Africa,' but 'Foreign Affairs: a Chronique,' is a satisfactory, and by the ordinary reader in this country much-needed summary.

In *The Nineteenth Century* Canon Lewis speaks with excellent insight and knowledge concerning 'The Present Condition of the Evangelicals.' This article will, we hope, be widely read and taken to heart. Mr. Frederic Harrison in a gloomy mood compares 'Paris in 1851 and in 1907,' finding much to denounce in the latter. Parisian art is, it appears, in a poor way. Rodin's 'Penseur' is "a corpulent athlete, crumpling himself up in an ungainly attitude," and there is a morbid love of the new and *the ugly*. *Dr. Jonathan* Hutchinson describes a most interesting experiment in education 'Museum Examinations.' The museum offers material for questions of all kinds. We hope t practical form of education may have ample tr Miss Gertrude Kingston supplies a rare th thoughtful consideration of the stage, in 'So First-Night Fallacies'; and Annette Hullah has Plea for the Budding Artist,' which shows some the difficulties attending success, or even a cha of it, in the musical profession.

In *The Cornhill* Mr. G. W. E. Russell has attractive study of 'Freddy Leveson,' though ultra-Whig point of view leads him to some judgments. Dr. Fitchett makes much of 'Ca pore' in his study of the Mutiny cities of In and has new information of the Nana's end, wh does not, however, amount to much. Experts the period will treat all such stories with caution. Mr. W. A. Shenstone in 'The Elect Theory of Matter' has a subject which may alm be described as popular, if science ever reaches t stage. Mr. Stephen Gwynn is both witty and w in dealing with 'The Pursuit of Perspiration,' a suggests, half in jest, woodchopping as good ex cise. The present reviewer has tried it, a remarks that it needs more care than might supposed. The wood may fly up and remove so of your eyebrow. Mr. A. C. Benson continues "Causerie" entitled 'At Large,' discussing a qu tion often put: Is a man who is not an expert theology entitled to discuss modern religion? M Benson says, Yes, being led to the subject some reviews of his own books. The rest of t number is well varied.

The Burlington Magazine has an article on Clau by Mr. Roger Fry, with a fascinating series reproductions of Claude's drawings. This is article which any man with a taste for art shou enjoy. Mr. Francis M. Kelly deals with 'Brug and the Golden Fleece Celebrations,' and Mr. Lio Cust with 'The New Van Dyck at the Natio Gallery,' of which a reproduction is included. writes that the national collection is poor in V Dycks, and that the present picture is "a supe piece of painting." Two illustrations show spe mens of the work of the Florentine School in t Jarves Collection of Yale University. The no on current artistic matters should not be neglecte for they show, as usual, admirable taste and a wi scope of interest.

Notices to Correspondents.

H. Hems ("Funeral and Right of Way").—S 4 S. xi. 213, 285, 374, 433; xii. 96, 158; 5 S. x. 49,

Colvill Scott ("London is populated by 5,000, of people, mostly fools").—You have not got quotation right. Carlyle's phrase was "twen seven millions, mostly fools" (in 'Latter-Day P phlets,' Nos. V. and VI.), and referred not to L don only, but to the population of Great Brit and Ireland.

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FROM GERSON TO GROTIUS, 1414–1625.
A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.
GEORGE BUCHANAN: GLASGOW QUATERCENTENARY STUDIES, 1906.
STORIA DO MOGOR; OR, MOGUL INDIA, 1653–1708.
CAPTAIN DESMOND, V.C. THE STORY OF ANNA BEAMES. MISS MONA. THE SHADOW OF A GREAT ROCK. THE NARROW MARGIN. THE ETERNAL DAWN.
TWO FOREIGN ANTHOLOGIES. MILITARY BOOKS.
THE WORK OF CECIL RHODES. PICTURES OF TRAVEL (REISEBILDER). JOURNAL DE VOYAGE. HAN TO HAN, OTHERWISE HALF AND HALF. THE PHILOSOPHY OF GOETHE'S FAUST. THE CHINESE EMPIRE. YEAR-BOOK OF EDWARD III. NAPOLEON AT THE BOULOGNE CAMP. THE STORY OF BACON'S REBELLION. THE SPHERE OF MAN.
DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY. SHELLEY'S 'STANZAS WRITTEN IN DEJECTION NEAR NAPLES.'
WOODLANDERS AND FIELD FOLK. EVERSLEY GARDENS AND OTHERS. FLOWER DECORATION IN THE HOUSE. AUSTRALIAN TRIBAL INSTITUTIONS.
THE HISTORY OF MODERN PAINTING. THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT COLCHESTER.
IBSEN'S PLAYS.

LAST WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

ERMAN'S HANDBOOK OF EGYPTIAN RELIGION. PEARY'S NEAREST THE POLE.
THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR. SCALACRONICA.
SPORTS AND PASTIMES. PUSEY AND F. D. MAURICE.
LITERARY TABLE:—The National Edition of Dickens; L'Empire Libéral; Les Questions actuelles de Politique étrangère; Il Pericolo Tedesco; The Early Federation Movement of Australia; Canada's Century; Modern Argentina; Vittoria Colonna; Hungary; Collectivism and Industrial Evolution; The Case for Women's Suffrage.
AN EMENDATION IN THUCYDIDES; 'THE GOVERNANCE OF LONDON'; SALES.
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.
LITERARY GOSSIP.
SCIENCE:—Sir David Gill's Address to the British Association; Historical Geography of Australasia; The Mind and the Brain; Gossip.
FINE ARTS:—The British Numismatic Journal; John Downman; The Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire; The British Archæological Association at Weymouth; Sale; Gossip.
MUSIC:—British Music; Gossip; Performances Next Week.
DRAMA: The Eighteenth Century.

NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain Reviews of

VOL. X. OF THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907.

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Notes.

T. L. PEACOCK AND THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

One of the most important facts relating to the life of Peacock—which has still to be written by some friend of literature—is his connexion with the Euphrates route to India. Attention was first called to this in General Chesney's 'Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition.'

While on a political mission to Egypt in 1829 General Chesney consulted a document drawn up by Peacock dealing with the question of the overland route to India. His application to the Government for permission to consider the several routes was the outcome of its perusal. This having been granted, his extensive investigations followed, among which the famous Euphrates expedition was the most notable. A memoir of the undertaking was afterwards published by him at Peacock's request. M. de Lesseps has called Chesney "the father of the Suez Canal," because he was induced to undertake his own great engineering feat through Chesney's plans, which showed the practicability of carrying out a scheme that the French surveyors had already abandoned as impossible. As Chesney, according to his own admission, first grappled with the whole subject through Peacock's agency, the latter is thus indirectly associated with the origin of one of the greatest commercial and engineering enterprises of modern times.

Much information bearing on Peacock's activity in advocating the Euphrates route can be obtained by consulting his evidence before different private committees of the House of Commons. He was one of the principal witnesses before three committees dealing with this subject. In 1832 he supplied the East India Finance Committee with the particulars of the voyage of the Enterprise. He was the first witness, and General Chesney the second, before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Steam Navigation to India, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Charles Grant, in 1834. He gave evidence on this occasion as to reopening the canal from Suez to the Mediterranean, and information about the French survey which had been made. He proposed the Government's navigating the Red Sea with steam vessels at an estimated annual cost of 100,000*l*. The evidence is contained in the Report and Minutes of the Committee, pp. 1–12 and 95. He laid the following papers before this Committee, which are mostly from his own pen, and are printed in the Appendix to the Report: Memorandum respecting the application of steam navigation to the internal and external communications of India, dated in September, 1829; another Memorandum on the same subject, dated in December, 1833; Extracts respecting the Euphrates, the Orontes, and Bagdad; Extracts respecting the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf; an Account of the ancient Canal from the Nile to the Red Sea; a Paper intitulated, Reasons for preferring the Euphrates; A Log of a Dutch West India Steamer. He was further one of three witnesses before a Special Committee of the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Lord William Bentinck, in 1837. His evidence is to be found in the Minutes, pp. 38–61. He handed in before this Committee a table of the relative distances of the various routes to India, which was read, and also included in the Report.

Very instructive, in his evidence, is a view as to the advisability of opening up the Euphrates in order to counteract Russia. Peacock already foresaw the policy of Lord Beaconsfield that a consolidated

Turkey was the best means of preventing Russian aggression :—

"The first thing the Russians do when they get possession of or connexion with any country is to exclude all other nations from navigating its waters. I think, therefore, it is of great importance that we should get prior possession of this river."

Question: "Do you think it desirable that the whole of the countries in the line from Scanderoon to Bussorah should be under Turkish government?" —Answer: "I think it would be very desirable, for it would preserve the peace of the river, and get up a power which it would be difficult for Russia to oppose."

Peacock's evidence before other committees of the House of Commons may be here mentioned as an aid to any future biographer of this novelist, whose works are in new editions taking a fresh lease of life.

His evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons which met to consider the trade in salt takes up nearly half the Minutes of the Proceedings (pp. 67–126 and 134). This Committee met in 1836 under the presidency of Mr. Wilbraham. He delivered to the Committee numerous papers, of which, however, only one can claim him as its author. This paper on 'Charges of Collection,' and the others, are printed in the Appendix to the Report (pp. 213–15). His evidence in the Buckingham Case is included in the corresponding Minutes of Evidence (pp. 85–122), and the papers submitted by him on this occasion to the Committee in their Appendix (pp. 110–142). In conclusion, his evidence before the Select Committee on Finance and Accounts, held under the presidency of Thomas Hyde Villiers in 1831–2, can be found in the Minutes of Evidence thereto belonging (pp. 119–30). A. B. YOUNG.

JUBILEE OF 'THE CITY PRESS.'

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 103.)

OF special interest to the readers of 'N. & Q.' is the service rendered by the Corporation in making known the contents of its splendid series of records. Attention was called to this by Mr. John Randall at the recent dinner of the Correctors of the Press, at which the Lord Mayor, Sir William Treloar, presided; and through the courtesy of my friend Dr. Reginald R. Sharpe, to whose care and research in editing many of the documents we owe so much, I am able to give the following list of works printed by the Corporation since 1863 :—

Memoranda relating to the Royal Hospitals of the City of London. Reprinted 1863. (Originally printed 1836.)

Addresses, Remonstrances, and Petitions to the Throne presented by the City, with the Answers Thereto. 1865.

A Statistical Vindication of the City of London. By Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S. 1867 (3rd ed., 1877).

Memorials of London and London Life in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries: being a Series of Extracts from the City's so-called Letter-Books. By H. T. Riley, M.A. 1868.

Analytical Index to the Series of City Records known as Remembrancia, A.D. 1579-1664: being Copies of Correspondence between the City and Officers of State. 1878.

Reports on the Day-Census of the City, 1881 and 1891.

Extracts touching the City's Possession of Richmond Park, A.D. 1649-1660. By Sir T. J. Nelson, City Solicitor. 1883.

London's Roll of Fame: being Votes and Addresses by the City on Presentation of the Honorary Freedom, with Replies, A.D. 1757-1884.

Calendar of Letters from the City of London to Various Towns at Home and Abroad on Commercial and Municipal Matters, A.D. 1350-1390. By R. R. Sharpe, D.C.L. 1885.

A Descriptive Account of the Guildhall of the City of London, its History and Associations. By J. E. Price, F.S.A. 1886.

Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London, A.D. 1258-1688. By R. R. Sharpe, D.C.L. 2 vols. 1889-90.

History of the Monument, with a Brief Account of the Great Fire. By Charles Welch, F.S.A., Librarian to the Corporation of London. 1893.

The Guildhall Library and its Work. By the same. 1893. (Out of print.)

History of the Tower Bridge, by the same, together with a Description of the Bridge, by G. Wolfe Barry, C.B. 1894.

London and the Kingdom, compiled mainly from the City's Archives. By R. R. Sharpe, D.C.L. 3 vols. 1894-5.

Numismata Londinensia: Medals struck by the Corporation of London. With Notes by Charles Welch, F.S.A. 1894. (Out of print.)

The Guildhall of the City of London, together with a Short Account of its Associations and the Municipal Work carried on Therein. By J. J. Baddeley, Deputy for the Ward of Cripplegate Without. 3rd ed., 1905.

A Brief Guide to the Guildhall Museum. By Charles Welch, F.S.A., Librarian and Curator. 1901.

Calendars of Letter-Books, lettered A to H. A.D. 1275-1399. By R. R. Sharpe, D.C.L. (A Calendar of Letter-Book I is in course of preparation.)

Memorials of Newgate Gaol and the Sessions House, Old Bailey. By the same. 1907.

It does not seem to be sufficiently well known that the following can be purchased at the prices annexed, application to be made to the Guildhall Library Committee:

Memorials of London, 10*s.* 6*d.*
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Calendars of Letter-Books can be purchased only in complete sets (9 vols.; the ninth in course of preparation) at 5s. a volume.

I can only express a hope that future numbers of 'N. & Q.' will show a more extended list, and that the Corporation may be induced to open up still further the vast stores of historical wealth they possess. There surely can be little doubt that if works of the character that could be produced were so published as to become known to the general public, they could be made a commercial success. The value attached to many of the works that have already been printed by the Corporation is shown by the prices affixed to those that occur at intervals in booksellers' catalogues. One has only to turn over lists of this kind to see how popular is the story of our old city. The first attempt to give a detailed history of any particular City guild was made by Edward Basil Japp, who wrote an historical account of the Carpenters, with illustrations by Fairholt. This was published by Pickering in 1848, and has been followed by many others, including Humpherus's history of the Watermen, which is in four volumes, and was published in 1859. W. H. Black wrote about the Leathersellers. This book, like that of Humpherus, is scarce, and fetches 3*l.* 15*s.* Clode also wrote two works on the Merchant Taylors. This he did to commemorate his mastership in 1873–4, he being the 574th Master.

London has formed a topic of perennial interest in 'N. & Q.' As early as the 6th of December, 1851, the question as to its etymology was raised by M. C. E., to which FRANCIS CROSSLEY replied, suggesting that the word is derived from the Celtic *Luan*, "the moon," and *dun*, "a city on a hill." Thus Luandun would mean "the city of the moon," *i.e.*, of "the temple of the moon." Fuller's 'Worthies' was quoted by J. EARWOOD: "That it was so termed from *Lon Dian*, a temple of Diana, standing where now St. Paul's doth."

On the 29th of January, 1853, Mr. Thoms announces that "the Corporation of London Library is being thrown open to all literary men; the tickets of admission being accompanied by letters expressive of a wish that the holders should make frequent use of them."

Much is to be found in our pages as to the titles and precedence of the Lord Mayors of London. An editorial note on the 21st of May, 1870, quoting from Maitland, states that

"the title of Lord was conferred on the Mayor of London by the charter of maces, 28 Edward III., June 10, 1354, when that officer had the honour of having maces, the same as royal, carried before him by the serjeants, an honour expressly interdicted to all other persons in the kingdom."

The precedence taken by the Lord Mayor on public occasions is shown by the following extract from *The Times* of the 10th of January, 1806. In giving an account of Nelson's funeral, which had taken place at St. Paul's on the previous day, it stated:—

"The Procession entered at the Great Western Door of the Church, according to the ceremonial which we have already given, as published by the College of Arms, with this exception of the last publication respecting the situation to be taken by the Lord Mayor in the Processions both to the Church, and from the West door of the Cathedral to the Choir. His Lordship was placed in the Processions, both in his State Carriage and in the Church, between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Herald of Arms, who preceded the Great Banners, in obedience to a warrant under his Majesty's Royal Signet and Sign Manual, bearing date the 6th instant, placing the Lord Mayor in the same situation as if his Majesty had been personally present, and published by the authority of the College of Arms on the 8th of January."

That the Lord Mayor is not a Privy Councillor was, after a somewhat warm discussion, settled on the 18th of February, 1854. The Lord Mayor is summoned (as are the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and a number of other notabilities, not Privy Councillors) to attend a meeting on the demise of the crown for proclaiming the new sovereign; and it is mentioned that in *The London Gazette* of the 20th of June, 1837, the names of the Privy Councillors are given in one list, to the number of 83, and in another list the names of the persons attending the meeting to the number of above 150, amongst whom are the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Common Serjeant, City Solicitor, &c. Two of the contributors on the subject had been among those summoned, although not members of the Privy Council.

We have not had many Lord Mayors proud of their horsemanship, but D. S. states on the 8th of December, 1855, that Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, who was Lord Mayor in 1811, was to be seen every day displaying himself to his civic subjects, gracefully disporting on a white horse. He was made the subject of the following epigram:—

HUNTER, MAYOR.

An Emp'ror of Rome, who was famous for whim,
A *consul* his *horse* did declare:
The City of London, to imitate him,
Of a *Hunter* have made a Lord Mayor.

In reference to the change in the date of the Lord Mayor's show MR. ROBERT PIERPOINT, in a very interesting article on 'The Birthday of George III.: Old *v.* New Style,' which appeared on the 26th of August, 1905, quotes Toone's 'Chronological Historian' as his authority for saying that whereas before 1752 the Lord Mayors of London were sworn in at Westminster on the 29th of October, they were in 1752 and afterwards sworn in on the 9th of November.

The precedence of members for London in the House of Commons is referred to on the 14th of March, 1857, by J. G. MORTEN, and the Editor quotes from May's 'Law and Practice of Parliament':—

"'On the opening of a new Parliament, the members for the city of London claim the privilege of sitting on the Treasury or Privy Councillors' bench.' And in a note Mr. May adds: 'In 1628 a question was raised, whether the members for the city of London were "Knights"; but there appears to have been no decision.'"

On September 7th, 1867, MR. JEPHSON HUBAND SMITH gives the names of some who have held the office of Lord Mayor's laureate.

The removal of Temple Bar is the subject of a note on the 12th of January, 1878; and vanishing London forms the subject for many a later note, as will be seen in the General Index to the Ninth Series.

The grants made by the Corporation for educational purposes from 1781 to 1905 include 361,000*l.* to the City of London School; and 11,000*l.* to the City of London School for Girls. Over 24,000*l.* has been devoted to technical education. On musical education, including the new building on the Embankment, 121,000*l.* has been expended; and in addition the Royal College of Music has received 5,000*l.*

The grants to charitable purposes are allotted, as they should be, in a thoroughly catholic spirit, quite irrespective of creed. Among the amounts devoted to public purposes were 27,000*l.* in connexion with the reduction of the price of gas, and 6,255*l.* similarly for water. Other sums include Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, 5,000*l.*; a donation to the Imperial Institute, and contributions to the Victoria Memorial Fund; King Edward VII.'s Coronation gift, 5,000*l.*; the necklace presented to Princess Alexandra, 10,000*l.*; the City of London Imperial Volunteer Fund for the equipment of a volunteer battalion and its transport to South Africa, 25,000*l.*; and International Health Exhibition, 5,000*l.* Earlier amounts include monuments to Chatham, 1780–83, 3,241*l.*; Pitt, 1807–13, 4,078*l.*; Nelson, 1807–11, 4,442*l.*; and Wellington, 5,000*l.* The total sum expended for charitable purposes amounted to 1,198,282*l.*, and for public purposes 203,441*l.* These sums are entirely apart from the expenditure on improvements and public works. JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(*To be concluded.*)

DODSLEY'S FAMOUS COLLECTION OF POETRY.

(See 10 S. vi. 361, 402; vii. 3, 82, 284, 404, 442.)

VOL. V. ED. 1766, CONTENTS AND AUTHORS.

GRAY in his letter to Wharton, dated 8 March, 1758, says of vols. v. and vi.:—

"Then here is the Miscellany (Mr. Dodsley has sent me the whole set gilt and lettered, I thank him). Why, the two last volumes are worse than the four first; particularly Dr. Akenside is in a deplorable way. What signifies learning and the Antients (Mason will say triumphantly) why should people read Greek to lose their imagination, their ear, and their mother tongue? But then there is Mr. Shenstone, who trusts to nature and simple sentiment, why does he do no better? he goes hopping along his own gravel-walks, and never deviates from the beaten paths for fear of being lost." — 'Letters of Thomas Gray,' ed. Tovey, vol. ii. p. 25.

Pp. 1-13. Rural elegance, an ode to the late Duchess of Somerset, written 1750. By William Shenstone, Esq. ('D.N.B.').

"The duchess did not object to the publication of this poem, but did not wish her name, or that of her house, Percy Lodge, to be mentioned."—'Letters of Lady Luxborough to Shenstone,' pp. 358, 361-2.

13-15. Inscription near a sheep-cote, 1745.
16-18. Nancy of the Vale, a ballad.
19-20. Ode to indolence, 1750.
21-4. Ode to health, 1730.
24-5. To a lady of quality [Lady Luxborough] fitting up her library, 1738.

Lines 'To a lady furnishing her library at **** in Warwickshire' (no doubt Lady Luxborough) are also among Jago's poems, 1784, pp. 184–5.

26-7. Upon a visit to the same in winter, 1748.
28-32. An irregular ode after sickness, 1749.
33-4. Anacreontic, 1738.
34-5. Ode, written 1739.
36-7. The dying kid.
38-42. [Six] love songs, written between 1737 and 1743.
42-5. Rape of the trap, a ballad; written at college, 1736.
45-6. A simile.
46-7. The ceremonial.
47-8. The beau to the virtuosos, alluding to a proposal for the publication of a set of butterflies.

It is stated in the 1782 edition that the "set" was by Mr. Wilkes.

49-51. Verses to a friend.
51-2. Written at an inn on a particular occasion.

Shenstone's most popular piece. Graves, in his recollections of Shenstone, gives us the history of this poem. About 1750, after a separation of some years, Shenstone paid a visit to Whistler at Whitchurch. Whistler's mother was still alive, and married to a clergyman of fortune; they lived in the Manor House. "A very small box in *the* same village" was the home of Whistler. Some differences arose. Shenstone's servant had been sent to a little inn, and Whistler's love of entertainment irritated the sensitive poet. Shenstone

"curtailed his visit two or three days, and took a cool leave the next morning.....reached Edgehill, and in a summer-house wrote the four famous lines beginning 'Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round.'"

The rest of the poem was composed later.

52-3. The price of an equipage.
53-4. A ballad.

Ruckholt, mentioned in the fifth stanza as a place of diversion near London, was in the parish of Leyton, Essex. It was the residence of Sir Michael Hickes and his descendants, and was traditionally called a palace of Queen Elizabeth. From 1742–44 it was in the occupation of William Barton, "who opened it as a place of public amusement for breakfasts and afternoon concerts, which were held weekly during the summer; oratorios were sometimes performed." It was pulled down about 1750 (Lysons, 'Environs of London,' iv. 163–4; John Kennedy's 'Parish of Leyton,' pp. 318–20).

54-5. The extent of cookery.
55-6. The progress of advice, a common case.
56-7. Slender's ghost.
57-8. Upon riddles.

All the above pieces are by Shenstone, through whom the subsequent poems to p. 93 were obtained.

58-9. Verses to a writer of riddles.

The authorship of this piece is not mentioned.

60-61. To ****** By Anthony Whistler, Esq.
61. Song. By the same.
62. To Lady Fane on her grotto at Basilden, 1746. By Mr. Graves ('D.N.B.').

She was sister of James, Earl Stanhope, and wife of Charles, Viscount Fane. She died 17 Aug., 1762. Shenstone says ('Letters,' p. 85) that the grotto "cost her 5,000*l*.....It is a very beautiful disposition of the finest collection of shells I ever saw."

62-3. The invisible [written at college, 1747].
63-6. The pepper-box and salt seller [*sic*], fable. To******.
67-9. Written near Bath, 1755.

The last three pieces are also by Graves.

70-72. Verses to William Shenstone, Esq., on receiving a gilt pocket-book, 1751. By Mr. [Rev. Richard] Jago ('D.N.B.').
72-5. The swallows, written September, 1748: Part II. April, 1749.
77-8. Valentine's day.
78-82. The scavengers, a town eclogue in the manner of Swift.
82-3. Hamlet's soliloquy imitated.

The last four pieces are also by Jago.

83-4. Transcribed from the Rev. Mr. Pixel's parsonage garden near Birmingham, 1757.
84-7. Malvern Spa, 1757; inscribed to Dr. [John] Wall ('D.N.B.'). By the Rev. Mr. Perry.

The verses are mentioned by Shenstone in his letters (8 April, 1757). Dr. Wall, he adds, "promoted a subscription in the county towards building, near this well, for the accommodation of strangers." Wall's 'Experiments and Observations on the Malvern Waters' reached a third edition in 1763.

87-9. Some reflections upon hearing the bell toll for the death of a friend. By Mr. J. G.

Joseph Giles of Birmingham, a friend of Shenstone, who corrected his poems. A volume of them came out in 1771.

90-91. The robin, an elegy, written at the close of autumn, 1756. By the same.
92-3. Epitaph by the same.
93-5. Ut pictura poesis. By Mr. Nourse, late of All Souls College, 1741.
95-8. Vacuna. By Dr. D—, 1739. [Dr. Sneyd Davies ('D.N.B.').]

The four following pieces are also by Sneyd Davies:—

98-101. On J. W. [John Whaley] ranging my pamphlets.

Whaley was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, author of 'A Collection of Poems,' 1732, and 'A Collection of Original Poems,' 1745. Whaley was the private tutor and friend of Horace Walpole. 'A Journey to Houghton,' a poem by Whaley, is printed at the end of 'Ædes Walpolianæ' (1767), pp. 117–43.

102-4. Epithalamium, John Dodd, Esq., and Miss St. Leger, his first wife.
104-5. To a gentleman [Mr. Dodd] on the birthday of his first son.
105-6. On two friends, Mr. Horace Walpole and Mr. [John] Dodd, born on the same day.

24 Sept., 1717, says Horace Walpole, adding that the poem was written at King's College, Cambridge, 1737. In George Hardinge's memoir of Sneyd Davies the poem is dated "Sept., 1736." Both Dodd and Horace Walpole have Latin verses in the Cambridge Univ. set on the marriage of Frederick, Prince of Wales, 1736; Dodd had some English lines in the set on the death of Queen Caroline, 1738. Lady Russell informs me that Dodd's marriage to Joan St. Leger

took place on 4 Sept., 1739. This wife was buried 22 Oct., 1744. He married again, and died on 10 Feb., 1782 (Lady Russell, 'Swallowfield,' pp. 226–44). Other poems by Sneyd Davies on Dodd are in Nichols's collection, vol. vi. Two interesting letters from Benjamin Stillingfleet on the offer of the tutorship of Dodd's son are in Coxe's 'Literary Life of Stillingfleet,' i. 100–4. These five pieces are included in Whaley's 1745 collection as "by a friend." Whaley "was dissipated and in difficulties, and Davies gave him the poems by way of charity" ('D.N.B.,' xiv. 156).

107-9. A winter thought by J. Earl.

Chaplain to the Duke of Douglas (Dodsley, ed. 1782).

110. Song.

In the 1758 and later editions this song is erroneously entered as "by the same," *i.e.*, J. Earl. On the authority of a letter from Deane Swift, Esq. ('Suppl. to Swift's Works,' 1779, p. 612), the authorship is given to Mrs. Pilkington, though it is constantly printed as by Mrs. Barber. Horace Walpole was of opinion that it was too good for Mrs. Pilkington. In the 1782 ed. of this collection it is definitely assigned to Mrs. Pilkington.

111-17. Verses spoken [by the king's scholars] at Westminster at their annual feast, Queen Elizabeth's birthday, 1729-30.

By Marius D'Assigny, one of the ushers of Westminster School, says the 1782 ed., with the further statement that the lines have sometimes been attributed to Dr. Robert Freind. The first part is spoken as by J. F.; the second part by Lord C. (presumably Lord Carteret).

117-18. Letter to Sir Robert Walpole by the late Henry Fielding, Esq. ('D.N.B.').

119-30. Epistle from the Elector of Bavaria to the French King, after Ramillies.

130-32. To the Duke of Marlborough.

132-3. Ode on Miss Harriet Hanbury [his niece] six years old. By Sir C. Hanbury Williams ('D.N.B.').

134-5. Song upon Miss Harriet Hanbury addressed to the Rev. Mr. Birt. By the same.

Several lively letters, written between 1748 and 1756, by Sir Charles to Birt are in the former's works, vol. iii. (1822 ed.) pp. 73–6 and 85–109. Birt was married, and then living at Newland.

136-8. To Mr. Garnier and Mr. Pearce of Bath, a grateful ode in return for the extraordinary kindness and humanity they shewed to me and my eldest daughter, now Lady Essex, 1753. By the same.

In the second stanza he prays "Garnier, *my friend, accept this* verse." George Garnier, of Rookesbury, Hampshire, enjoyed for many years the lucrative sinecure of "apothecary-general to the army," and sold to the army the produce of his salt mine. He also married a rich heiress. This income enabled him to entertain in luxury the chief wits of the day and to form a great collection of valuable china ('The Garniers of Hampshire').

William Pearce, a medical man of Bath, was an intimate friend of Gainsborough, who painted his portrait, and presented it to him as a wedding gift. It was on view at the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition, 1885, when it was the property of J. Rubens Powell, and at the old Masters' Exhibition, 1907. It was then lent by F. C. K. Fleischmann. F. G. Stephens says in his notes to the first exhibition that Pearce lived until he was more than ninety years old. At his death the picture passed to his only daughter, Mrs. Luck, and when she died her husband sold it to Powell. Two letters from Gainsborough to Pearce are in Fulcher's life of Gainsborough, 2nd ed., pp. 128–9, 147–8. The first was written in 1783, when Gainsborough was going to see the Lakes; the other in 1788, just before his death.

W. P. Courtney.

(To be continued.)

Lord Byron's Antidote against Misanthropy.—I have read little of Byron for the last sixty years, and do not know whether his editors have recorded words preserved to us by Silvio Pellico ('Dei Doveri degli Uomini, Discorso ad un Giovane,' Capo Settimo, 'Stima dell' Uomo.' 'Prose di Silvio Pellico,' Firenze, Felice Le Monnier, 1851, pp. 316–17):—

"Quando siamo tentati di disprezzare l' umanità vedendo co' nostri, o leggendo nella storia molte sue turpitudini, poniamo mente a quei venerandi mortali che pur nella storia splendono. L' iracondo, ma generoso Byron mi diceva essere questo l' unico modo con cui potesse salvarsi dalla misantropia.—'Il primo grand' uomo che mi ricorre alla mente,' dicevami egli, 'è sempre Mosè: Mosè che rialza un popolo avvilitissimo; che lo salva dall' obbrobrio dell' idolatria e de la schiavitù; che gli detta una legge piena di sapienza, vincolo mirabile tra la religione de' patriarchi e la religione de' tempi inciviliti, ch' è il vangelo. Le virtù e le istituzioni di Mosè sono il mezzo con cui la Provvidenza produce in quel popolo valenti uomini di stato, valenti guerrieri, egregi cittadini, santi zelatori dell' equità, chiamati a profetare la caduta de' superbi e degli ipocriti, e la futura civiltà di tutte le nazioni.

"'Considerando alcuni grand' uomini, e principalmente il mio Mosè,' soggiungeva Byron, 'ripeto sempre con entusiasmo quel sublime verso di Dante

Che di vederli, in me stesso m' esalto!

allora buon concetto di questa carne d'
degli spiriti che porta.'
parole del sommo poeta britannico mi
impresse indelebilmente nell' animo, e
aver tratto più d' una volta gran gio-
al far come lui, allorchè l' orribile tenta-
misantropia m' assalse."

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

s College, Cambridge.

SHIRE WITCHCRAFT.—At the recent
of the Devonshire Association,
to *The Plymouth Weekly Mercury*
,

F. E. W. Langdon related what he had
by old people of Membury witches.
fenley, who lived over sixty years ago,
d away by the devil (laughter). She was
a Good Friday morning lying dead on a
etching over the stream close to Boobhill,
lived. She had a kettle by her side, and
was terribly scratched and bruised. She
dragged through one of the lights of the
d over a great high thorn rattle, on the
ch was some part of her clothing. Her
were with her. She had been ill the day
happened, and some people had offered to
her, but she told them they had better
s she would die hard that night. At the
verdict was returned of 'water on the
ughter). Everybody had been afraid of
had a grudge against Farmer P., and one
his team of horses was returning from
, she was seen drawing a circle with two
the road in front of them, into which they
nd all died. She laid a curse on some
nging to Farmer D., and they went blind
She was one day coming up through
.'s yard, and she looked into a fold where
e some lambs. They all turned head over
they died (laughter)."

HARRY HEMS.

rk, Exeter.

SHUTTING PROVERB.—If my memory
t fault, a Lincolnshire saying like
tinghamshire one given below ap-
in a recent volume of 'N. & Q.':
people don't shut doors properly,
y to them, 'I see you come from
way; you don't know how to shut
hind you.'"
difficult to understand what gave
he proverb, and what its full signi-
riginally was. T. R. E. N. T.

-BOY."—This compound does not
in 'H.E.D.,' but it would seem to
een a recognized one, for 'The
Register' for 1804 (p. 404) records
1 August,
of the fife-boys belonging to the 4th loyal
olunteers, was sitting on the edge of a
he Thames, he was accidentally struck by
f another boat, which knocked him into
, and he was drowned."

A. F. R.

MAYPOLE AT HUBY, YORKSHIRE.—I have let the date escape me of *The Yorkshire Herald* from which I cut, one day last May, an account of the hoisting of a new maypole at Huby, near York. I think the record is worthy of preservation :—

"Last year the Maypole which stood at the southern end of the village of Huby was condemned by the local authorities as being unsafe, and was, consequently, levelled to the ground. The people of Huby, however, did not wish to see the custom associated with the Maypole lapse, and a committee was formed, under the presidency of the Vicar of Sutton (the Rev. H. B. Drew), to obtain another pole by public subscription. A fine Norwegian pine, over 60 feet long, was bought, and its hoisting yesterday was the occasion for some charming May Day celebrations on the village green.....A procession was formed at the north end of the village, whence the pole, resplendent in a coat of red, white, and blue paint, was carried on car-wheels to its site, headed by the Easingwold Town Brass Band, a contingent of juvenile dancers from Huntington bringing up the rear. Considerable interest was shown in the event, scores of people attending from the surrounding villages. While the Maypole was being hoisted the Huntington children, who wore vari-coloured costumes of art muslin, dantily tripped round a miniature Maypole erected on the village green. The youngsters went through the intricacies of plaiting the ribbons with an absence of hesitancy which spoke volumes for the training they had received."

ST. SWITHIN.

EXETER HALL: ITS CLOSING.—In *The Daily Telegraph* of Friday, 19 July, the following advertisement appeared, but it probably escaped the notice of many who would have been interested in seeing it :—

"Closing of Exeter Hall.—Meetings for Praise, Prayer, and Testimonies will be held at Exeter Hall, To-Day (Friday), from eleven to two o'clock, from three to five o'clock, and the final service from seven to nine o'clock, when Mr. T. A. Denny will preside. Several well-known friends will speak, and Mr. Charles M. Alexander (just arrived from America) will Sing several New Solos and will speak. Admission free. To-day at eleven, three, and seven o'clock."

The same newspaper of the following day had a column of sympathetic comments, the reader being reminded that Exeter Hall,

"as two generations have known it, no longer exists. The last meeting to be held within its precincts took place yesterday, and the doors were closed. On the seats and windows of the meeting-room—one of the smaller halls—were the chalk-marks affixed by the auctioneer, who on Tuesday will be scattering the fittings far and wide."

The London County Council is stated to be to blame for the "demise of the famous gathering-ground of evangelists and philanthropists," on account of the demands made upon the tenants, who felt that they

could not comply with them, the result being that "Exeter Hall in its old, historic character has ceased to be." It is said that the familiar landmark in the Strand,

"the dark, lofty, narrow portico, framed in with Græco-Corinthian columns, will, for some time, continue to mark out the place, possibly it may remain permanently; but the interior is bound to be transformed in the restless reconstruction of the Strand, for a well-known firm of restaurateurs have acquired the building, and its rearrangement will be necessary."

In the same journal of 23 July there was a leading article on the subject.

It is impossible to follow at any length the variety of purposes to which the building has been devoted in the seventy-six years of its existence, it having been built at a cost of about 30,000*l.*, and named after old Exeter House, which formerly stood on this spot. It was the home of the Sacred Harmonic Society from its birth in 1831 until 1880. Here were held Anti-Slavery demonstrations, and it was the central home of the Young Men's Christian Association. It had been also the scene of many religious services conducted by ministers of many denominations, notably the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon and the Rev. W. Morley Punshon. Its new proprietors are Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., and it is said that when the alterations, &c., are completed, it will blossom forth as a popular hotel.

W. E. Harland-Oxley.

Earl of Westmoreland's Installation at Oxford, 1759.—A reduced photograph from an old engraving in a little book commemorative of the recent Oxford Pageant, called 'The 'Varsity Souvenir,' depicts, I suppose, the installation of John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, in the Sheldonian Theatre on 6 July, 1759. The two rostra are occupied, and apparently a dialogue is taking place between the speakers. The Chancellor is depicted in his robes, wearing an enormous wig and a cocked hat.

In 'Selecta Poemata Anglorum' a long poem in Latin hexameters is given, describing a dialogue between "Rusticus et Academicus," *i.e.*, one from the country and a resident in Oxford. The Chancellor had served under the Duke of Marlborough, and had attained the rank of major-general. Many of the celebrities of Oxford in those days are figured in the larger print, but the faces are not very distinct in the photograph, being much reduced.

John Pickford, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"Precursors."—In *Tait's Magazine* of 1847, vol. xiv. p. 643, I find the Irish members of Parliament classed as Conservatives 39, Repealers 37, Whigs 17, Precursors 12. And *The Times* of 17 Sept., 1839, has: "Precursorism has turned out to be utterly hopeless." *John Bull* of 29 April, 1839, asks, "Otherwise what need would there be for Precursorism and Repeal?" Who were the *Precursors*, and what were their principles? Or where can information about them be found? Please reply direct.

J. A. H. Murray.

Oxford

Bishop Porteus: Painting of his Birthplace.—This prelate (1731–1808) had in his possession an oil painting of his father's house and grounds on the shore of the York River, Virginia, which was thought highly of by Sir Joshua Reynolds as a most favourable specimen of the progress the art of oil painting had reached at that period in America. It follows that it was greatly valued by the bishop as a faithful picture of his father's birthplace. Can any of your readers inform me who is the present owner of the painting? C. Elkin Mathews.

Vigo Street, W.

Dr. Good of Balliol.—I shall be grateful for any information as to the birthplace and parentage of Dr. Thomas Good (or Goode), Master of Balliol College, Oxford, 1672–8. Beyond the year of his birth, 1609, and a suggestion that it was in Shropshire, nothing definite can be gleaned from available works of reference, even his college record being silent on the points named. He was vicar of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, 1642–5; Coreley (Salop) about 1658; and rector of Wistanstow (Salop) 1658–72.

Sam H. Good.

Care of 'The Advertiser' Offices, Adelaide, S.A.

Constant's Memoirs.—On reading the 'Memoirs of Constant, Valet de Chambre of the Emperor, on the Private Life of Napoleon,' translated by Elizabeth G. Martin, with preface by Imbert de Saint-Amand, I was told that these were the memoirs of Henri Benjamin de Rebecque Constant. But I believe this to be a mistake, for on looking up the life of Ben-

jamin Constant, I find that he was the friend of Madame Récamier and Madame de Staël, a politician exiled by Napoleon in 1802. The place and date of his birth were given as Lausanne, 23 Oct., 1767. In the 'Memoirs of Constant,' valet de chambre to the Emperor, he distinctly says, "I was born 2 Dec., 1778, at Peruelz." I find in the 'Memoirs of Madame de Remusat,' p. 138, a note by her grandson in which he refers to an L. Constant.

This may throw a little light on the first name of this Constant, and help to identify the real author of the 'Memoirs.' The question has proved too complicated for me, and I shall be very grateful if you can solve the problem for me. M. T. L.

Omaha, Nebraska.

[International courtesy leads us to insert this letter, but Benjamin Constant plays too great a part in history to allow much risk of confusion between him and less distinguished bearers of the name of Constant.]

Baxter Family of Shropshire.—William Baxter, nephew of the Rev. Richard, was born at Lanlugany, Shropshire, in 1650, and died 31 May, 1723.

The Rev. Richard was born at Rowton, Shropshire, 12 Nov., 1615. Names of Richard's brothers and William's children are wanted. J. P. Baxter.

Cor. of New England Hist. Gen. Society,
18, Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

Garden Song in 'Quality Street.'—I should be glad if any reader would tell me where the words of the Garden Song in 'Quality Street' could be found. The only line I remember is

They are her pleasant ways.

Zephyr.

Deodands: their Abolition.—When was the curious custom abolished of levying a fine on goods and chattels in connexion with inquests? I find an instance as late as 1843. Henry Johnson.

[Deodands were abolished by statute in 1846 (9 and 10 Vict. c. 62). See 'Encyc. Brit.,' *s.v.*]

Ravenshaw, Raynshaw, or Renshaw Family.—I shall be much indebted to readers of 'N. & Q.' who may take an interest in the records of the Palatinate for assistance with regard to the parentage of any of the following persons:—

1. Giles Reynshall, Constable of Clitherow Castle, Lancs, 1524, to 15 Oct., 1534, when he died at Aylesford, Kent. He was by right of his wife Lord of the Manor of Radwinter, Essex, where she, the Lady Eleanor Cobham, is buried. On 20 Sept., 1 Ed. VI., there was a lease of Higham Manor and parsonage, with Lillichurch Manor in Higham, with lands and rights in Higham, Cobham, and other places in Kent, for thirty years, at a rent of 50*l.*, to Richard and Gyles Raynshawe (*v.* Baker's 'History of St. John's Coll., Camb.,' pp. 368–9).

2. Richard Raynshaw, probably Giles's brother, who was sergeant-at-arms to King Henry VIII., and a considerable benefactor to the town and school of St. Albans, giving his name to the almshouses there still bearing his name, where he was buried in 1560. In his will, which is of considerable length, he mentions Urmston, on the borders of Lancashire and Cheshire, as the place where he was born. Probably, therefore, he is identical with the Richard Raynshaw, Receiver of the Suppressed Monasteries in Lancashire and Cheshire, who is frequently mentioned about this time.

3. Randle Ranshaw or Ravenshaw (will 1572), of Badington, Cheshire, whose only son, John Ravenshaw of Badington, married Isabel, daughter and coheiress of Roger Hockenhull of Duddon (*v.* Mainwaring pedigree in Earwaker's 'History of Sandbach'), and left present-day descendants.

J. Ravenshaw, B.A., F.R.H.S.

10, West Hill, Highgate.

"Primrose" = Prime, of Age.—In "Apples of Gold....By Thomas Brooks.... The Second Edition....London, 1657," one finds, p. xvi, "my request to you, who are in the Primrose of your dayes"; p. xxiv, "when he was in the primrose of his age"; p. xxv, "and serve the Lord in the primrose of their dayes"; p. 171, "and serve the Lord in the prime-rose of your daies." On p. 106 the passage indicated on p. xxiv in 'The Contents' runs "when hee was in the prime and flower of his age." Can instances of this flower of speech be found in earlier writers than T. Brooks, or was he the first to use it? One knows that in Castilian *primavera* means both *primrose* and *spring*, like *primevère* in French.

In the Bodleian copy of this book pp. 177 and 178 are missing. A copy of their contents supplied from a perfect copy would be welcomed there. E. S. Dodgson.

Sir William Temple's Swiss Visitor.—Moriarty's 'Life of Swift' begins thus:—

"A Swiss gentleman, who travelled through England in 1695, gives an interesting account of his visit to Sir William Temple at Moor Park, in Surrey."

Who is the "Swiss gentleman," and what is the title of his book? Kom Ombo.

DOMINOES: THEIR ORIGIN.—The following passage appeared recently in a provincial paper. Is the story correct as related therein?—

"Two monks who had been committed to a lengthy seclusion contrived to beguile the weary hours of their confinement, without breaking the rule of silence which had been imposed upon them, by shewing each other small flat stones marked with black dots. By a preconcerted arrangement, the winner would inform the other player of his victory by repeating in an undertone the first line of the vesper prayer. In process of time the two monks managed to complete the set of stones, and to perfect the rules of the game, so that when the term of incarceration had expired the game was so interesting that it was generally adopted by all the inmates of the monastery as a lawful pastime. It very soon spread from town to town, and became very popular throughout Italy, and the first line of the vespers was reduced to the single word 'domino,' by which name the great game has ever since been known."

It is not quite clear what is meant by "the first line of the vesper prayer," unless it be the opening antiphon of Dominica ad Vesperas, taken from Psalm cix., "Dixit Dominus *Domino* meo: Sede a dextris meis." The story seems plausible enough, but I have always regarded the game of dominoes, like those of chess and draughts, as older than Christianity. J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

[The 'N.E.D.' gives no special derivation for the name of the game, the first quotation for this use being from Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes,' 1801: "Domino.....a very childish sport, imported from France a few years back." *Domino*, a kind of hood or loose cloak, the original sense, is stated to be adapted from the French *domino* (16th cent. in Hatzfeld-Darmesteter). Dr. Murray says: "Derived in some way from L. *dominus*; Darmesteter suggests from some L. phrase, such as *benedicamus Domino*. According to Littré, sense 4 [*sic*] came from the supposed resemblance of the black back of each of the pieces to the masquerade garment." The reference to "sense 4" shows one of the few typographical blemishes in the 'Dictionary,' for the numbering of the senses of *domino* jumps from 3 to 5. Littré's remark refers to section 3.]

"RONE," RAINWATER GUTTER.—What is the derivation of the word "rone" or "roan," used universally in Scotland for the gutter for rainwater round the eaves of a house?

H. T. W.

[Annandale's four-volume edition of Ogilvie's 'Imperial Dict.' says, "From stem of *run*; comp. *runnel*." See also the replies by CELER and others on 'Rone=a Small Watercourse,' 9 S. ix. 434.]

ANCASTER.—I should be grateful for information relating to the earliest extant form of this name and to the documents in *which that form* may be found.

A. ANSCOMBE.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE'S KNIGHTHOOD.—What ground is there for the statement that knighthood was only conferred upon the author of 'Religio Medici' because the Mayor of Norwich declined the honour for himself? This is the account given in the 'D.N.B.'; but an earlier biographical dictionary says, "In 1671 King Charles II. visiting Norwich, conferred on Sir Thomas Browne the honour of knighthood with great marks of esteem," which does not seem to support the view that the distinction was vicarious merely. W. B. H.

MEDICINAL WATERS.—The titles, publishers, &c., of very modern books describing the curative properties of medicinal waters throughout Europe, are sought, with accounts of the diseases for which they are respectively indicated. B. Bradshaw's 'Dictionary of Bathing Places' (Kegan Paul) is known as a useful work; others are desired.

H. G. SHARP.

CHIPPINGDALE OF BLACKENHALL, STAFFS.—In 1635 John Chippingdale was living at Blackenhall, and had a son and heir William. This William appears from a Chancery bill, viz. Bromhead *v.* Chippingdale, dated 7 Feb., 1635, to have "married himself, without his said father's consent or privity, to one —— the daughter of one Homersley, a gent[a] in the county of Staffs."

Can any correspondent supply the place and date of this marriage? I am aware that William Chippingdale buried a wife Feles (Phyllis) at Washingboro', co. Lincoln, on 14 Feb., 1663. Replies direct to

(Col.) W. H. CHIPPINDALL.

12, Oaklands Road, Bedford.

BEDE'S TRANSLATION OF THE FOURTH GOSPEL.—Will PROF. SKEAT enlighten some students as to whether his comparative edition of the 'Gospel according to St. John in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions' (Cambridge, 1898) contains also Bede's translation of the Fourth Gospel, which he was finishing, as his pupil Cuthbert assures us, immediately before his death on 27 May, 735? INQUIRER.

PUBLIC SPEAKING IN SHAKESPEARE'S DAY.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' refer me to some source of information which would help me to form an idea as to the average rate of public speaking in Shakespeare's day, and how Elizabethan oratory compares in this respect with that of the present time? Is there, for instance, a verbatim report of any sermon of the late sixteenth or early

teenth century which is known to occupied a given time in delivery? uld be glad of any information bearing e point. W. J. C.

NRY GILBY.—Can any of your readers me whether there is in existence a t of Antony Gilby or Gillbee, the ted English divine? He was one of nslators of the Geneva Bible, and a friend of Calvin, Knox, and others. as also a writer of a number of theo- works. He died at Ashby, in Eng- but where he was buried is another , that I should like answered.

J. E. HOLLAND.

al Liberal Club.

VDIKE."—In the "Pains Book" of al Court of Watermillock (Cumber- e tenants are frequently fined for airing their "Gowdike." What is It is in neither 'N.E.D.' nor 'E.D.D.' carcely be a form of "Gaveldike."

HENRY BRIERLEY.

INGTON, U.S.A.—Where can the e-names of the city and State of gton be traced? Paris Town and Town, said to be in this city or elonged to the Hon. Joshua Pierce, rwards to his married daughter or rs. American papers, please copy.

W. J. GREEN.

andra Road, N.W.

scott's New Gazetteer,' edited by Angelo s Heilprin, and published last year, con- arge number of American geographical

IET LEE.—Can any of your corre- ts give me an account of the life ks of this lady, and any anecdotes d with her? There is a short f her in the 'D.N.B.,' but further rs would oblige. STELLARIUS.

ou consulted the works named at the end Elizabeth Lee's article in the 'D.N.B.,' 'The Annual Register' and *The Gentle- gazine*?]

T-BUSH FOLK-LORE.—According to 'atherine Milnes Gaskell in *The* or 8 June, the elder is "Christ's n Shropshire. Does any British nental folk-lore point to a pre- belief connecting this bush, which at midsummer, with sun-gods d at the summer solstice? ain English counties to cut down an h is unlucky. What other super- ttach to the shrub? *A. B.*

Replies.

"MARU."

(10 S. vii. 268, 318.)

AT the risk of repeating in places what Prof. Chamberlain has already said in his 'Things Japanese'—a work at present inaccessible here—I have prepared this reply from my memoranda culled from various indigenous sources.

Positively unlearned must he be who believes that *maru* has the sense of "going," "moving onwards," acts which are properly expressed humbly by the word *mairu*.

The word *maru* is given in Ootsuki's dictionary 'Genkai,' 150th ed., 1905, as a later form of *maro*, said to be a combination of *ma*, "faith," and *ro*, an expletive, therefore signifying "faithful one," a suffix suitable to personal names. "Some scholars hold," it adds, "that *maro* originally meant 'round,' 'without angle,' whence in allusion to the speaker's being without wisdom, its employment as a humility-name of the first person [singular, masculine]."

Saitô Hikomaro's 'Katahisashi,' 1853 (ed. in the 'Hyakka Setsurin,' 1891, vol. ii. pp. 145, 146), contains a brief chapter upon this subject, of which I give the following translation, the inserted numerals referring to my comments subjoined:—

"At its inception *maro* was a humility-name applied to the speaker himself (1).....For the sake of humility, too, many men had their individual names suffixed with *maro* or [its variant] *maru* (2). Subsequently it became a term of endearment; so, in the 'Manyôshû' [an ancient anthology, for whose date see Mr. F. V. Dickins, 'Primitive and Mediæval Japanese Texts,' Oxford, 1906, translation, p. xli], the sickle, *Kama*, is called *Kamamaru*, and the 'Wamyôshô' [a native glossary of the tenth century] gives the denominations *inagomaro* and *inetsukikomaro* [a "darling born from rice" and a "little darling that pounds rice"] respectively to the locust [*Oxya verox*, Fob.] and a species of grasshopper (3). And especially the swords of uncommon quality, on which the Japanese used to rely, and still relies, as the dearest guards of his own life, were each by itself called Kogarasumaru [Little-Crow-maru], Onimaru [Demon-maru], Tomokirimaru [Companion-cutting-maru], &c. (4). After this, a transition ensued in the use of the word from endearment to esteem, *maru* becoming a general suffix to male infants' names (5). Still later, the common people began to refrain from applying it to their infants, it being monopolized by the sons of nobles as well as the *chigos* in the Buddhist monasteries (6). Thus it is manifest from the history of the word that large vessels were termed *maru* because they were looked upon with an intense feeling of endearment for the unique service they would render in passing over the deep and wide expanse of the ever-unsettling waves (7).

In this case likewise *maru*, at first a term of endearment, became later one of high esteem (8), and hence its inapplicability to any boat of small dimensions (9)....."

(1) The reader is warned that all the changes the use of *maro* or *maru* underwent were never actually in so precisely lineal an order as the text would have them. Moreover, once developed, none of the varied applications has ever come to a complete close. For instance, the 'Ookagami,' written *c.* 1124–41 (ed. Hakubunkwan, 1892, p. 180), mentions a crown prince in the last decade of the tenth century who styled himself *maro* before his consort, but it shows that prior to this, a grandee, Fudjiwara no Sanesuke, had already his infantile name Taikakumaru (p. 70).

(2) *Maro* as a suffix to personal names apparently came into vogue in the seventh century: the two persons first made the "Left" and "Right" Ministers, 665 A.D., both had their names ending with *maro* ('Annals of Japan,' 720, lib. xxv.). The eighth century witnessed its employment pervading all the people, regardless of caste or rank (see Kume, 'Narachôshi,' 1907, *passim*; cf. Dickins, *op. cit.*, p. 324, note). After the ninth century, however, the change of fashion brought about its general desuetude, its place, though to a much less extent, being taken by *maru*, *e.g.* Semimaru (a renowned blind bard who flourished early in the tenth century, and for whom see 'A Japanese Thoreau of the Twelfth Century,' by Minakata Kumagusu and F. V. Dickins, in the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, April, 1905, p. 250, note 7), and Kidômaru, Chôbukumaru, and Tasuimaru (the three notorious brigands, about 1000 A.D.).

(3) The unexcised text of the 'Konjaku Monogatari' (eleventh century) has *sarumaru* for *saru*, or ape. A particular breed of game fowl introduced in recent times from abroad receives the appellation *tômaru*, or foreign *maru*; and the *sushi*, or rice and vinegar preparation, eaten with roast eel caught in the river Udji, is celebrated as Udjimaru.

(4) Besides the objects, both animate and inanimate, which Mr. Platt says Prof. Chamberlain has enumerated as sometimes to be individualized with *maru*, I find many draught oxen and several gamecocks thus called ('Shungiu Ekotoba' in Hanawa's 'Collection,' reprint 1894, vol. xviii. pp. 919–943; Tachibana no Narisue, 'Kokon Chomonshû,' *1254, sec.* xxx.). But contrariwise, *out of the 232* famous horses recorded in Dohi's 'Honchô Saibashu,' 1761, only two have such names, viz., Fushimaru (tenth century) and Shishimaru (twelfth century).

(5) Many adults, without going through the ceremony of initiation, retained the *maru*. They mostly followed their masters to the field as pages, and were not seldom distinguished no less for prowess than for personal beauty.

(6) *Chigos*, or infants, originated in the Buddhist system of keeping in the cloisters the young novices with unshaven heads, who steadily became the sincere attendants on their instructors. Thence, down to the commencement of the present *régime*, they acted as inveterate corrupters of clerical morals. See Xavier, 'Lettres,' traduites par M. Léon Pagès, Paris, 1855, l. vi. p. 151; Caron, 'Account of Japan,' in Pinkerson, 'Voyages and Travels,' 1811, vol. vii. pp. 630–631; G. Candidius, 'Some Curious Remarks upon the Potent Empire of Japan,' in Churchill, 'Voyages and Travels,' 1752, vol. i. p. 485. Cf. Henri Estienne, 'Apologie pour Hérodote,' ed. Ristelhuber, Paris, 1879, tom. ii. p. 29, where it is said :—

"On fait aussi plusieurs contes de Cordeliers et de Jacobins surpris en menant avec eux leurs putanes habillées en novices; et de faicts ç'a esté une subtile invention de se faire permettre de mener des novices, pour sous ce titre avoir toujours ou un bardache, ou une garse";

and Voltaire, 'Dictionnaire Philosophique,' ed. Touquet, 1822, tom. i. p. 281, with the remark :—

"Les moins chargés d'élever la jeunesse ont été toujours un peu adonnés à la pédérastie. C'est la suite nécessaire du célibat auquel ces pauvres gens sont condamnés."

Now we have a curious anthology, 'Zoku Monyô Wakashû,' dated 1304, preserved in Hanawa's 'Collection,' wherein not a single poem occurs either composed by or addressed to the fair sex, its place being throughout occupied by the *chigos*, whose verses, together with those of the prelates and priests, make up the whole contents. And I find in it the names altogether of forty-nine boys, suffixed with *maru* without a single exception, which indicates amply how the spread of the honorific word went *pari passu* with that of the *vice italien*.

(7) The primitive Japanese deemed navigation an affair of very serious moment. The Chinese 'History of the After Han Dynasty' says :—

"When the Japanese go on a voyage, they choose a man whom they tabu in their interest. He must abstain from combing and washing as well as from

eating flesh and going near women [compare the Polynesian use of tabuing ships to women, Waitz, 'Anthropologie der Naturvölker,' Leipzig, 1872, Bd. VII. s. 36]. In the event of the voyage resulting in happiness and gain he is rewarded with treasure; but in case they meet with sickness or damage he is slain by the infuriated companions, for he must have infringed the tabu."

According to the 'Annals of Japan,' lib. vii. *anno* 110 A.D., when Prince Yamato-dake had his passage to Kadzusa suddenly endangered by a hurricane, one of his concubines drowned herself to appease the wrath of the sea-god. The 'Second Annals,' 797, lib. xxiv. records under October, 763, that a sea-captain was then put in gaol, because in the recent voyage back from Lieu-tung under his conduct, he had caused four persons—two women and a babe, all of foreign extraction, and an eccentric religious—to be thrown overboard, suspecting them to have been the main cause of a terrible meteoric perturbation. It mentions also that in February, 717, the Japanese envoy, before journeying to China, ceremoniously propitiated the native deities (lib. vii.); and that in April, 751, the emperor sent offerings specifically to the Ise Temple and other Shinto sanctuaries, with prayers for the safe arrival of the embassy shortly to be dispatched to China (lib. xviii.). In March, 758, two ships for conveying envoys to China—one named Harima after a province, and the other Hayatori, or Swift Bird—were raised to the junior rank of the lower fifth order, as if they were gods or men (*id.*, lib. xx.); in August, 763, the Tado (also called after a province), a government transport, was awarded the same honour and a brocaded cap, an *ex voto* promised on the occasion of her meeting a tempest on the homeward route from Corea (lib. xxiv.). For many other examples of the heartfelt hardships and excessive dread of navigation in those ages, see Dickins, *op. cit.*, p. 219, &c.; Kume, *op. cit.*, *passim*; Ikeda, 'Heianchôshi,' 1907, pp. 133–35, 268.

(8) The Nipponmaru, constructed by order of Hideyoshi, 1591, is said to be the first instance of a ship named *maru* (Haga and Shimoda, 'Nihon Katei Hyakka Jii,' 1906, p. 1197). This statement, taken together with the preceding paragraph, would impel us to infer the application of the suffix to vessels that had never experienced such vicissitudes as Saitô speaks of: in short, from the outset of this usage, it was a term both endearing and honorific.

(9) During the years 1658–60 fashion made the *samurais* style their galleys for summer excursions on the river *Sumida* Kawaichimaru ("Unique in the River"), Oozekimaru ("Great Champion"), &c. About twenty years later they were forbidden, chiefly because they frequently furnished an asylum to outlaws (Saitô, 'Bukô Nempyô,' 1849, tom. i., fol. 17a, &c.).

In closing this lengthy reply I would ask the reader not to conclude from the above notes that the Japanese never viewed vessels as of the feminine gender. That, in fact, they sometimes associated female character with ships is attested by their *glossarium eroticum*, which comprises such nouns as Hikifune ("Drawing-Boat"), Shinzô ("New Vessel"), &c., applied to certain varieties of fair Corinthians (see Fûrai, 'Rokuroku Bushû,' 18th cent., *sub* 'Life of Ochiyo').

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

SIR GEORGE MONOUX (10 S. viii. 10, 90).—He apparently was not son (as stated *ante*, p. 90), but great-grandson, of "John Monoux, of Stanford, co. Worcester, gent.," being only son of "Richard Monoux, of London, Salter" as stated in the first of the three pedigrees referred to, all of which however, differ widely from each other. This affiliation agrees with the statement in Stow's 'London' that he was "born in London," and is confirmed (if, indeed, it is not proved) by the ultimate remainder of his estates being to the heirs male of "Richard Monoux, of Berkhampstead, Herts, Salter." In the above-quoted pedigree his cousin Thomas (only son of his uncle John) has three children, viz. (1) George, who continues the line; (2) William, who died *s.p.*; and (3) Anne, who married Thomas Carpenter. This agrees with the Lord Mayor's will of 1541, wherein he devises his estate to William Monoux, then aged eight years, second son of Thomas Monoux, late of Walthamstow, with remainder to Anne, also a minor, sister of the said William. He himself died 9 Feb., 1543/4, certainly without any *surviving* issue, though he appears to have had a son George, who had a son William, both of whom died *s.p.* in his lifetime. Two married daughters are frequently attributed to him, as well as two grandsons—"John Denney, of How in Norfolk," and "George Dacres, of Hartford." As to one of these daughters (whose name is not given), said to have married "William Woodall, of Essex," she may possibly have existed at some date before 1541; but as to the other, called Elizabeth, said to have married firstly Denny, and secondly Dacres, and to be the

mother of the two boys above named, she is unquestionably Elizabeth, da. of George *Mannock*, of Stoke by Neyland, Suffolk, who married firstly Thomas Denny, of Cheshunt, Herts, and secondly Robert Dacres, of Cheshunt aforesaid (who died 20 Oct., 1543), being mother of the John Denny and George Dacres above named. See Clutterbuck's 'Herts,' vol. ii. pp. 101 and 107.

G. E. C.

Wilscombe Club (10 S. viii. 87).—There is, I believe, no place known to the postal authorities as Wilscombe; but Wiveliscombe, the name of the thriving little town in Western Somerset, has for centuries been pronounced locally Wilscombe, and I think it possible that the pepper caster alluded to by Mr. John Murray has been in the possession of some small club in Wiveliscombe.

A club which owns a pepper caster need not be a very big or convivial affair, but there are clubbable and sporting instincts in the small towns in the West; and although I do not definitely know that there existed in 1800 (the date on the caster) a club called the Wilscombe Club, I may say that in neighbouring towns to Wiveliscombe small clubs have been and are carried on for legitimate reasons, but their existence is hardly known to the majority of the inhabitants even of long standing. The best sketch of Wiveliscombe in 1800 is to be found in Edward Jeboult's 'Account of West Somerset,' and the best historical account of the place (going further back) is in the *Somersetshire Archæological Society's Proceedings* for 1883 (vol. xxix. pp. 19–39). There is no separate history of the town.

A. L. Humphreys.

187, Piccadilly, W.

Wilscombe is a contraction of Wiveliscombe, the name of a market town in Somerset. Compare the contractions Abergenny for Abergavenny, Candish for Cavendish, Daintry for Daventry, Milngie for Milngavie, Esham for Evesham, Lennox for Levenox, Stenson for Stevenson, &c. Cold-Overton, Lord Cowley's place, is called Cold-Orton. Jas. Platt, Jun.

[Mr. W. Jaggard also suggests Wiveliscombe.]

"Mareboake": "Viere" (10 S. vii. 448; viii. 15).—"Feer" or "fier," probably a variant of "viere," is an agricultural term regularly used in Scotland at the present time. To "feer" a ridge is to draw the dividing furrow at each side of it, an operation *requiring* at once expert knowledge and delicate precision of treatment. son, in the 'Scottish Dictionary,' discussing various suggestions as origin of the word, gives his vote fo *fyr-ian*, to furrow. "With this," h "corresponds Su. G. *fora*, id., and furrow"; and he adds: "The make a distinction between *fora* and nearly analogous to that between *pl* and *feering* in Scotland."

Thomas Ba

Pie: Tart (10 S. viii. 109).—G. will be pleased to hear of a contribut agrees as to the modernity of a vul due to the "polite" speech of wait can remember the horror with which heard, and, as a child, rebuked the I hope I may be allowed next week attention to a new terror. P. T

When I was a child in the sixties, told in Lincolnshire by people of the middle class that "tart" had becor correct thing to say, instead of "pi a deep pie-dish filled with fruit and c with crust. The lower middle clas working-people always stuck to With them, I believe, "tart" si pastry covered with fruit (often in th of jam), and baked on a plate or s dish. It may, however, have had a extended signification, and have in tartlets baked in "mince-pie tin "pasty" was, usually, if not always baked on a plate or very shallow between a top and bottom crust.

About the year 1900 the wife of a c squire told me that in the great "pie" had resumed its old place. recognized that to say "tart" for covered with pastry was incorrect. return to the old word due to the in of the American millionairesses who into our impoverished English aristoc

F. E

Authors of Quotations Wanted viii. 48).—The verse

The toad beneath the harrow knows

will be found in 'Padgett, M.P.,' by Ru Kipling ('Departmental Ditties').

The 'Oxford English Dictionary' 'Harrow' quotes Bentham's 'Ratio Evidence' for the phrase "like toads a harrow." The edition used is that o vol. i. p. 385, n. N. M.

[A. J. L. M. and Mr. A. Russell also Kipling.]

"NIT BEHEMEY," YIDDISH PHRASE (10 S. viii. 48).—No one has greater respect for MR. PLATT'S repertory of linguistic lore than myself; therefore I regret to find myself unable to accept his new Yiddish phrase as it stands. I have never heard it in that form. In cultured circles one may hear sometimes "You are a behymah," which means precisely what MR. PLATT has stated it to be. Perhaps the new phrase among Jewish dealers may be "Nit, you behymah!" used when some would-be buyer has offered a lower figure for the article than it is really worth in the "open market," and uttered by way of caution to some shrewd merchant. No Jew would say *behemey*. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

"DOWB" (10 S. vii. 509; viii. 54).—"Dowb" was a young officer, by name Dowbiggin, who was with the English force before Sebastopol in 1855. He was a nephew of Lord Panmure, then Minister of War. His friends in England were anxious for his safety, and a telegram was sent out through the War Office to the head-quarters of the British army, "Take care of Dowb." The order was not understood, and its execution was received with laughter. The incident found its way into English newspapers, and it was long before Dowbiggin heard the last of that telegram.

JOHN P. STILWELL.

[K. and MR. T. WHITE also thanked for replies.]

NAPOLEON'S CARRIAGE: JOSEPH BONAPARTE'S CARRIAGE (10 S. vii. 170, 236, 313, 393, 434).—The Berlin correspondent of the *Observer*, in explaining (30 June) a dispute between Prince Blücher von Wahlstadt and his second son, writes:—

"This opportunity was seized by Prince Blücher's son to lay claim to several of the Blücher memen- including Napoleon I.'s celebrated travelling- seized after the battle of Belle Alliance), which was [were?] in the possession of his father. The loss of this trophy went to the Prince's heart. He repurchased it from his son, and, in order to prevent the possibility of the Blücher-Napoleon coach again passing out of his hands at any time, ordered them shipped immediately to England."

This is decidedly interesting reading.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

Hillmarton Road, N.

The capture of Joseph Bonaparte's carriage is thus described in the regimental history of the 10th Royal Hussars:—

"On the morning of the 21st June, Lord Wellington saw the hill in front of Arinez denuded of French troops; he advanced the cavalry to that point, the Tenth being in support. Up to this time the regiment had not been much *employed, owing* to the unfavourable nature of the ground, but now the Hussar Brigade was ordered to advance. There it fell in with the great body of the enemy's baggage, the guard of which was charged and dispersed by a squadron of the Tenth, led by Capt. Henry Wyndham and the Marquis of Worcester.* While engaged in securing prisoners, &c., some of the enemy's cavalry came out of the town and formed in its rear with the intention of attacking. The men of the Tenth, however, were soon rallied, and, being formed into two squadrons, kept their ground, although a column of French infantry was advancing. The latter, after firing a volley into our squadrons, which killed and wounded a few men and horses, retired, but, the ground being much intersected with ditches and ravines, the regiment was prevented from charging, although it frustrated every attempt of the enemy to carry off the baggage which had been captured.† While the other squadrons were assisting in securing the fruits of the battle, Capt. Wyndham continued the pursuit, and, coming up with the carriage of Joseph Buonaparte, is said to have fired into it as the occupants were making their escape.‡ The whole regiment, which throughout the battle had been under the command of Major Robarts, now followed the flying enemy with the rest of the British cavalry until after sunset, and bivouacked on the Pampeluna road for the night. Writing of this great battle, Napier says: 'Never was a victory more complete. The French carried off but two pieces of artillery. Jourdan's marshal's bâton, Joseph's private carriage§ and sword of state, one hundred and forty three pieces of cannon, ammunition, treasure, everything fell into the hands of the victors. The loss of the French was about 6,000 killed and wounded, that of the Allies 5,176."

W. J. ATTELL.

HIGHLANDERS "BARBADOSED" AFTER THE 1715 AND '45 REBELLIONS (10 S. viii. 68).—With regard to the third query at the above reference, the following lists of persons banished to Barbados in 1687 are to be found in 'A Cloud of Witnesses,' Glasgow, 1836, p. 372. The first list is dated "Anno 1687":—

John Ford, Walter M'Min, Adam Hood, John MacGhie, Peter Russel, Thomas Jackson, Charles Dougal, James Griston, John Harvie, James Forsyth, George Johnston, John Steven, Robert Young, John Gilfillan, Andrew Paterson, John Kincaid, Robert Main, James Muirhead, George Muir, John Henderson, Anaple Jackson, Anaple Gordon, Jean Moffat.

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* "Regimental Digest of Services."

† "Diary of Dr. Jenks, late 10th Hussars."

‡ "'Joseph himself narrowly escaped being made a prisoner: a squadron of dragoons pursued the carriage and fired into it, and he had barely time to throw himself out and escape on horseback under shelter of a troop of horse.'—Alison."

§ "'In this carriage were found a number of most valuable pictures, among which was the beautiful Correggio of "Christ in the Garden," which now adorns Apsley House.'—Alison."

The date of the second list is more precise—"Anno 1687, March 30th":—

John Stewart, James Douglas, John Russel, James Hamilton, William Hannay, George White, Gilbert M'Culloch, Thomas Brown, John Brown, William Hay, John Wright, John Richard, Alexander Bailie, Marion Weir, Bessy Weir, Isabel Steel, Isabel Cassils, Agnes Keir. W. S.

Wymans have just issued another volume of a Calendar of Jacobite MSS. at Windsor Castle, 1715–17.

Hotten's 'Emigrants' shows names of prisoners exported at various dates. I think it is very awkward for their descendants, as you cannot distinguish between "prisoners of war" and "transported thieves." A. C. H.

If MR. J. G. CRUIKSHANK will turn to 10 S. iv. 66, he will find that I state that I have the names of the Jacobite rebels transported to America and the West Indies. It includes many English as well as Scotch.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

"LOMBARD STREET TO A CHINA ORANGE" (10 S. viii. 7).—Another and perhaps a more effective form of this expression occurs in George Daniel's farce 'Sworn at Highgate' (London, 1826; first performed at Sadler's Wells 1 Oct., 1832; included in Cumberland's 'Minor Theatre,' vol. xxii.). In Act I. sc. iv. Billy Buffalo says:—

"Business! it's pleasure! I'm come on a matrimonial expedition to marry a tip-top lady, all strut and streamers; though I'd bet Lombard Street to a Brummagem sixpence, that she's not half as handsome as my old flame, Miss Peggy Styles, of Penzance."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

A China orange was a "sweet" orange to distinguish it from a "sour" or Seville orange: "....a small parcel of China and Sour Oranges just imported" (*Daily Advertiser*, 23 Jan., 1742); and the proper form should, I think, be "*All* Lombard Street," &c., in allusion, of course, to the pecuniary wealth represented by that historic thoroughfare. Thomas Moore in his 'Tom Cribb's Memorial to Congress,' p. 38, is quoted by Farmer and Henley as using the phrase "All Lombard Street to ninepence"; and in *The Sun* (now defunct) of 7 June, 1898, occurred the following:—

"After Mr. Justice Hawkins's summing up yesterday, Lombard Street to a China orange did *not represent the odds* against Horsford. It was *an uncommonly clumsy* murder."

A China orange appears to have been so called for no better reason than that it was popularly supposed to come from the East. Similarly China-root was a medicinal root from the East and West Indies. While Johnson quotes Mortimer's 'Husbandry' to the effect that "Not many years has the China orange been propagated in Portugal and Spain," he furnishes no evidence in support of his statement that China oranges were "brought originally from China."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

In a letter dated 25 May, 1668, Mrs. Papillon of Acrise, wife of a London merchant, writes:—

"I have yet heard nothing of the arrival of the goods Mr. Matson sent me on the 20th, and two dozen of China Oranges for a token from his Wife."

Mr. Papillon was, I believe, M.P. for Dover at this time, and Mr. Matson mayor or late mayor. R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

TWO OLD PROVERBS (10 S. vii. 407, 457; viii. 55).—I add the following short references with regard to "Toujours perdrix" from my notes for a work which I hope may one day see the light, on the subject of the sources and analogues of the tales in the 'Decameron.' The Arabic versions of 'The Seven Sages' contained in some versions of 'The 1,001 Nights' (ed. Habicht und Hagen, Nos. 980–81, vol. xv. p. 157); Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' original ed., p. 129, vol. vi., and p. 43, vol. v. ed. 1894; Payne's 'Arabian Nights,' 1883, vol. xv. p. 263. See also another version in the 'Supplemental Arabian Nights,' Burton, vol. ix. p. 120, ed. 1894, from the Breslau ed., vol. viii. pp. 273–8, nights 675–6; 'La Pantoufle du Sultan' in Cardonne's 'Mélanges de Littérature orientale,' 1771, p. 5, taken from a Turkish collection called 'Adjaïb-el-Measar.' See Clouston's notes in vol. ii. p. 378 of Burton's 'Supplemental Nights'; MR. AXON at 9 S. xii. 223, 261; 'Conde Lucanor,' where the tale is told of Saladin, but in a different form; the proverbs of Antonio Cornazano, where the dish is beans; and 'Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles,' No. 10, which is the same as La Fontaine's. Manni, 'Istoria del Decamerone,' p. 156, thinks it is historical, and quotes at length the wearisome story from Book III. of the history of the kingdom of Naples by the Archbishop Paolo Emilio Santorio. Sansovino has also taken it into the first tale of the second day of his 'Cento Novelle.'

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

...ES AND SHROUDS (10 S. viii. 90).—
...me in his 'Diary' (30 April,
...) reads that
...ly was usual to be buried in winding
...coffins, and the bodies were laid on
...and the custom was practised about three
...years, tho' even then persons of rank were
...in coffins, unless they ordered otherwise.
...Hart-Hall, in Queen Elizabeth's
...presented in a winding sheet in Cas-
...church; it seems, therefore, he was not
...coffin, especially since his effigies in the
...sheet there was put up in his life time."—
...vol. ii. p. 534.

...who uses the signature H. E.
...volume (p. 321) of 'N. & Q.' gives
...wing quotation from "a table of
...' dated 11 Dec., 1664, then pre-
...Shoreditch Church. As many of
...ders are not acquainted with the
...of the early volumes, it may be
...produce what appeared so long ago:
...uryall in the New Church Yard without
...00 08.
...uryall in y^e^ Old Church Yard without a
...en pence 00 00 07.
...e grave making and attendance of y^e^
...Clarke on y^e^ enterment of a corps un-
...e churchwardens to pay the ordinary
...d no more) of this table."

...ss burial was provided for himself
...Clegg the Conjurer in 1751 (Tim
...'Works,' ed. 1894, p. 206).
...ces to this subject occur in
...'Hist. St. Giles, Cripplegate,'
...Shirley's 'House of Lechmere,'
...nd Cotton's 'Exeter Gleanings,'

...be well to give a French example
...times:
...all chapel in the burial-ground near the
...kept the common coffin for the poor of
...he custom of merely putting the bodies
...f the lower class into coffins when they
...to the burial-ground, and then deposit
...aked in their graves, prevails at present
...t of France as it did formerly in Eng-
...wson Turner, 'Tour in Normandy,' 1820,
...22.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

MR. NEWSHOLME will find all that ...ish to know in a valuable paper ...William Andrews, Librarian of the ...stitution, Hull, entitled 'Burials ...offins,' of which a hundred copies ...ted for private circulation (Hull, ...Andrews & Co., the Hull Press, ...mong the references there given ...menta Eboracensia,' vol. i. (Surtees ...Andrews's 'Church Treasury'; ... Paris; Leland's 'Itinerary': ... Hearnianæ,' p. 534; Dyer's ...ife as told by Parish Registers,' 1898; "Table of Dutyes" of Shoreditch Church, 1664; 'Records of St. Giles's, Cripplegate,' by the Rev. W. Denton, M.A. (London, 1883); Dean Comber's 'Companion to the Temple'; *Reliquary* of July, 1864; Walford's 'Famines of the World,' &c. If any difficulty should arise as to consulting Mr. Andrews's 'Burials without Coffins,' I shall be happy to lend my copy.

There is also "a very suggestive little book" entitled 'On Christian Care of the Dying and the Dead,' in which will be found the history of the use of the coffin, its material, shape, improved designs, furniture, &c. An extract from this work (I do not know the date, but the publisher was Hayes), is as follows:—

> "Coffins of wood, or of any other material, were but seldom used in England until within the last one hundred and seventy years. There is evidence to prove that before that time the departed were usually wrapped only in a winding-sheet, marked with one cross, or with three; and so laid in the ground, often the next day after decease."

The use of the parish coffin was not peculiar to these islands. In Spain, I believe, to this day, the coffin merely serves the purpose of conveying the corpse to the graveside, and performing the same office for others coming after. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

29, Tooting Bec Road, Streatham.

"NEITHER MY EYE NOR MY ELBOW" (10 S. viii. 7).—"Eye" is not the word used among the English working classes in the present day, nor was it a thousand years ago. The word, though once in use in polite society, is now only in common use, without a thought of impropriety any more than "eye" by the working people. Dr. Murray, who starts the derivation of the word with the year 1000 ('O.E.D.,' vol. i. p. 465, col. 2), says it is obsolete in polite use.

RALPH THOMAS.

"PRETTY MAID'S MONEY" (10 S. v. 6).—I have only just seen the contribution under this heading, and I should like to point out that, although the extract given therein is from a journal published at Launceston, the ceremony of distributing the "Pretty Maid's Money"—*2l.* 10*s.* given each year, in accordance with the will of the Rev. Mr. Meyrick—takes place at Holsworthy, which is across the border, in Devonshire.

I am the more concerned to correct this, though a Launceston man, because I remember well, and as far back as 1825, in my early childhood, the Rev. Thomas Meyrick, the parson referred to, and himself the son of Owen Lewis Meyrick, a Hols-

worthy clergyman. The first time I saw him was in the year named, when I was eight years old, and was taken by my father to the church of North Petherwin for the funeral of Jacob Brooks, a former resident of my native parish of St. Thomas-by-Launceston—who, by the way, had had eight sons, seven of them living in the same parish, and, by his request, they were the bearers of his coffin to the grave. When I went into the church, I was much struck with Parson Meyrick's eccentricity of dress and appearance, and especially with his wig; while, to complete the strange picture, the parish clerk, his head covered with a handkerchief, stood by his side.

Afterwards I came to know more of him, when he had left North Petherwin, and had gone to reside at Carthamartha, in Lezant, with his elder sister, the younger sister going to Holsworthy. He lived on the commonest diet, though he was a wealthy man, and would partake of no luxury unless it was given to him. As a consequence, his sister, in order to get him to take anything like the comforts of life, would tell him that Mr. So-and-so had sent him a gift, and of this he would eat most freely. She spent, indeed, nearly the whole of her income upon him; but, when he died in May, 1841, he left, I have been told, nearly all his money to Exeter College, Oxford, where he had matriculated on 10 Nov., 1792, at the age of eighteen.

But, whether that be correct or not, there is no doubt as to the "Pretty Maid's Money" bequest, which is described in the following terms (for which I am indebted to *The Cornish and Devon Post* of 12 July in its account of the latest presentation, made, according to custom, on the first day of St. Peter's Fair) in his will, dated 19 Nov., 1839, and proved 21 June, 1841:—

"I give in like manner the sum of 100*l.* in the new 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent annuities in trust to pay the dividends 3*l.* 10*s.* on July 5th annually to the churchwardens of the parish of Holsworthy, in the county of Devon, who shall on the Monday following openly give 2*l.* 10*s.* of that sum to the young single woman resident in that parish being under 30 years of age and generally esteemed by the young as the most deserving, and the most handsome and most noted for her quietness and attendance at church, and on the next day shall openly give the remainder of that sum to any spinster not under 60 years of age and noted for the like virtues, and not receiving parochial relief. These donations shall be made to the same women being single once only, and at noon, and their names and ages and abodes and the sums given to each *not receiving* parochial relief, and the dates shall *be duly entered in a book to be* kept safely by every *successive churchwarden*, who shall sign and determine each payment under this title: 'Donations made to maintain peace on earth and goodwill amongst men.' And may this well-meant example lead rulers to see and know that subjects are better directed and led by harmless amusement and by judicious reward than by the fear of punishment."

Curiously enough, while we regularly hear, and even see, pictures, of the maid under thirty who receives money, there is not the same record of the maid over sixty.

R. Robbins.

"Herefordshire Window" (10 S. viii. 8).—This is *not* an accepted architectural term. Harry Hems.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"Mite," a Coin (10 S. viii. 69).—With reference to the question of the mite raised by Mr. Lynn, I was informed not long ago at the Coin Department of the Museum that there was no such coin—or ever had been, I understood. It is probable that your correspondent was thinking of the half-farthing, which I learn by Mr. L. Jewitt's handbook of English coins was struck in 1827–8 for Ceylon, and one, a third of a farthing, for Malta. The writer adds that they are rare; but the Museum must have had them, though they might not have been known by the English word "mite," about which I inquired. The dictionaries differ as to its name, but seem to agree that there was such a coin. An excellent small dictionary, Chambers's 'Twentieth Century,' has it: "*Mite*, the minutest or smallest of coins, about one-fourth of a farthing: anything very small."

Smith in the "Dictionary of the Bible" enlarges on the value of the small Greek copper coin called a *lepton*, but does not try to explain why our translators called it a "mite." I think the term is used in a translation anterior to the Authorized Version, but not in Wycliffe's. R. B. S.

Small copper coins were passed about—but not as a value tender, of the half-farthing value, and these, I remember, were called "mites" and "the widow's mite." This was fifty years ago, and I have some saved at that time. I have quite "a little handful" of them, with the dates 1843, 1844, and 1845. They are beautifully struck little coins, most of them in Mint conditions. These and third and quarter farthings were struck for colonial use only. The latter two seem to be scarce, but I have a few. The coin known as "mite" and "widow's mite" seems to be the one Mr. Lynn is inquiring about. Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

...shire Epitaphs and Inscriptions. With ...ical, Genealogical, and Anti... Notes by John A. Henderson. Vol. I. ...printed for the Subscribers.)

...r self-centred from its geographical posi... almost painfully industrious, owing to ...ditions, the North-East corner of Scot... produced an unusually large amount of ...rk of history. Deficient in historical ..., and lacking the journalistic touch which ... what Americans call a "story," it has, ...teristic apology, fought shy of creating ... from the vast amount of material which ...cumulated. It prefers to continue its ..., and remains obsessed by foundations. ...mple of this kind of inquiry is furnished ...eenshire Epitaphs,' by Mr. Henderson, ...ady known by some useful books on the ... of Deeside. It is typical of the sound ...of readers in the North that Mr. Hen... ...stigations, like those of Andrew Jervise ...supplement after a lapse of thirty years. ...e first appeared in newspapers; but ... subsidy involved in serial publication ...not have appeared at all.

...btful whether history proper could be ...om mere epitaphs, and Mr. Henderson ...those who are minded to engage in it" ...disintegrating the "material for romance ...lection." His book, therefore, is a compi... ...r than a co-ordination: but we venture ...t he and most of the epitaph-hunters set ... laudable task in the wrong way. An ...he past performed the duty of a news... ...uary of to-day. If its occasion is a ..., its co-relative is no more an account ...h ministers who represented the owners ...airs" than the "funds" are the co... the births, marriages, and deaths in ...r. Yet Mr. Henderson, with his Hew ...y, has detailed the ministers' careers; ... proceeds he is tempted to go further ...unch on a general history of the parishes ... he deals, thus traversing much ground ...ered by existing books. The real co... a collection of epitaphs of this kind ...he publication of the births, marriages, ... of each parish, as contained in the ...ow housed in Edinburgh. The epitaph ...ase of a great many people, the only ...identifying and co-ordinating extracts ...registers. In one way it is a misfortune ... invaluable documents should be in the ...ouse, for the average local antiquary has ... time nor the means to secure tran... ...l he breaks down here, just as he does in ...ple who have left the shire, and are to ... up only in comprehensive libraries like ... British Museum. An example occurs ...here Sir Theodore Martin "is said to ...grandson" of a James Martin whom a ...aserburgh describes, in a characteristic ... as "presently [1781] residing at the ...Cairnbulge." Surely a letter to Sir ...ould have settled the point.

...these limitations, Mr. *Henderson has* done much useful work in preserving inscriptions which the rain and the wind from the chill North Sea obliterates more quickly than in most places. In some cases not only do the inscriptions become indecipherable, but the whole stone disappears. There is one case in particular in a lonely Aberdeenshire parish where an inscription might settle the destination of a dormant baronetcy. The families most widely represented in the graveyards of Aberdeenshire are those of Abercromby, Anderson, Barclay, Bisset, Buchan, Burnett, Chalmers, Cheyne, Cruickshank, Davidson, Dingwall, Duff, Elphinstone, Farquhar, Farquharson, Forbes, Fordyce, Fraser, Garden, Geddes, Gill, Gordon, Grant, Gray, Harvey, Hay, Innes, Johnston, Keith, Leith, Leslie, Lumsden, Milne, Mitchell, Moir, Reid, Rose, Seton, Shand, Simpson, Strachan, Turing, Urquhart, Watt, and Wilson.

Comparatively few of the epitaphs quoted by Mr. Henderson possess that quaint sense of epigram which was formerly a marked attribute of graveyard inscriptions. Here is one, however, in the Cabrach:—

Death of all men is the total sume,
The period unto which we all must com;
He livs but a short life that lives the longest,
And he is weak in death that in life was strongest.

A stone of 1717 in Fraserburgh, "upon Jean Cock, a child of eight years," reads:—

Here lyes beneath this ston
A pleasant child,
Was lovely to behold,
Who dying smil'd.

A Waterloo veteran was commemorated in Old Deer by the lines:—

Billeted here by death,
And here I shall remain
Until the bugle sounds.
I'll rise and march again.

The Proverbs of Alfred. Re-edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D., F.B.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

It takes many qualities to make a good editor of an old English text. The two which are perhaps most conspicuous in Prof. Skeat are his sagacity and accuracy, and of these the one to which he would himself attach the greater value, if we are not mistaken, is accuracy, as without that all other qualities are of small profit.

In the present little book he has made a careful study of one particular text of the Proverbs of Alfred, that, namely, given in the Trinity College, Cambridge, MS.; and here his intimate knowledge of Old English has enabled him to correct many strange blunders made by its previous editors, Wright, Kemble, and Morris; and even to detect sundry slips and miswritings passed by the transcriber of the MS., who manifestly was an Anglo-Frenchman. The Norman origin of the writer serves to account for most of the peculiarities of the orthography, of which Prof. Skeat gives a full analysis (pp. xvi-xxi). The Jesus College, Oxford, MS. (thirteenth century) is printed on the one opening for comparison.

The date of the Proverbs Prof. Skeat judges to be about 1210; at all events, the phrase "England's darling," which is here applied to Alfred, is already found in Layamon's 'Brut,' written about 1205, from which it seems to be derived. It was, no doubt,

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[illegible] the traditional reputation of the popular king as a [illegible] character of bonhomie which led to this [illegible] Folk-saws being fathered on his [illegible] Some judicious notes, explanatory and [illegible] with a glossary, make this a complete [illegible] of an old English classic.

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Corrigenda.—*Ante*, p. 105, col. 2, l. 22 from foot, [illegible] and p. 106, col. 1, l. 12 from foot, for "canto ii." read canto xi.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1907.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

SAMUEL FOOTE'S COMEDIES.

THE names of many of the persons satirized in the plays of the "British Aristophanes" will be found in Genest's 'Account of the London Stage,' and a list is given in Lowe's edition of Dr. Doran's 'Annals of the English Stage.' Since neither catalogue is sufficiently comprehensive, I have ventured to draw up a new one, in the hope that the readers of 'N. & Q.' will be able to make additions. Several characters should be easily identified. For instance, Which of the nabobs was ridiculed in the part of Sir Peter Pepperpot in 'The Patron'? and who was Mr. C—n, satirized as Sir Luke Limp in 'The Lame Lover'?

I have given also the dates of the production of each play as far as I am able. In the edition of Foote's dramatic works there is no information on the subject. Reference to the advertisement columns of contemporary newspapers will fill up the blanks.

1. 'The Knights,' Haymarket, March (?), 1748.—According to W. Cooke the part of Hartop was intended to represent "a gentleman of the West of England."

2. 'Taste,' Drury Lane, 11 Jan., 1752.—The profits of this play, which satirized the follies of the connoisseur, were given to James Worsdale, the painter, who acted the part of Lady Pentweazle.

3. 'The Englishman in Paris,' Covent Garden, 24 March, 1753.—This and the following play ridiculed the fashion of sending young men to complete their education by foreign travel.

4. 'The Englishman returned from Paris,' Covent Garden, 3 Feb., 1756.

5. 'The Author,' Drury Lane, 5 Feb., 1757.—The parts of Cadwallader and his wife, played respectively by Foote and Mrs. Clive, were supposed to represent a Mr. and Mrs. Aprice or Apreece.

6. 'The Minor,' Crow Street, Dublin, 28 Jan., 1760.—In ridicule of the Methodists. Shift=Tate Wilkinson (Doran says the Rev. George Whitefield). Loader=Lookup, the gambler. Smirk=Langford, the auctioneer. Mrs. Cole=Jane Douglas of Covent Garden, the procuress.

7. 'The Lyar,' Covent Garden, 12 Jan., 1762.

8. 'The Orators,' Haymarket, Summer season, 1762.—In this comedy Foote ridiculed Thomas Sheridan in the part of the Lecturer, and George Faulkner, the Dublin printer, who brought an action against him, in the part of Peter Paragraph.

9. 'The Mayor of Garratt,' Haymarket, July, 1763.—A satire against the militia. Major Sturgeon=Justice Lamb of Acton. Matthew Mugg=Duke of Newcastle.

10. 'The Patron,' Haymarket, summer season, 1764.—The part of Sir Thomas Lofty was intended for Bubb Dodington, Baron Melcombe.

11. 'The Commissary,' Haymarket, June(?) 1765.—Mr. C. Van Noorden informs me that the part of Zac Fungus, the Commissary, was aimed at Peter Taylor of Portsmouth, and that of Isaac Fungus at his son, Robert Paris Taylor. Dr. Arne, the composer, was satirized as Dr. Catgut.

12. 'The Devil upon Two Sticks,' Haymarket, 30 May, 1768.—Dr. Squib=Dr. Brocklesby. President of the College of Physicians=Sir William Browne. Mrs. Macaulay, the historian, was satirized in the first act.

13. 'The Lame Lover,' Haymarket, 22 June, 1770.—This comedy was a satire upon the "Female Coterie" as well as upon the lawyers. According to *The Town and Country Magazine*, ii. 294, the part of Sir Luke Limp was supposed to represent Mr. C—n, "a gentleman well known in the circles

of gallantry." John Foster, however, says it was intended for Prince Boothby. Serjeant Whittaker was ridiculed as Serjeant Circuit.

14. 'Maid of Bath,' Haymarket, 26 June, 1771. — Mr. Flint=Walter Long. Major Racket=Capt. Matthews. Miss Linnet=Eliz. Linley, afterwards Mrs. Sheridan. Horne Tooke was ridiculed in this play.

15. 'The Nabob,' Haymarket, 29 June, 1772.—Sir Matthew Mite=General Richard Smith. Walpole tells us that Dr. Milles and the Society of Antiquaries were "lashed very deservedly" in this comedy.

16. 'The Bankrupt,' Haymarket, 21 July, 1773.—In spite of the disavowals of the management, it was believed that Alexander Fordyce, the banker, was "the original" of Sir Robert Riscounter. During the previous year there had been many bank failures.

17. 'The Cozeners,' Haymarket, July, 1774.—Mrs. Fleece 'em=Harriet Grieve. Mrs. Simony=Mrs. William Dodd. Afterwards the notorious Mrs. Rudd was ridiculed.

18. 'A Trip to Calais.' Prohibited in 1775.—Lady Kitty Crocodile=Eliz. Chudleigh, Duchess of Kingston. Lord Hertford, the Lord Chamberlain, refused to grant a licence for this play.

19. 'The Capuchin,' Haymarket, 17 Aug., 1776.—Dr. Viper=Rev. William Jackson.

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JUBILEE OF 'THE CITY PRESS.'

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 103, 122.)

ONE grant made by the Corporation in 1874 caused some fault-finding, not among the donors, but among the receivers. The members of the Congregational Church meeting in the Poultry determined to sell the site of their old chapel, known as Poultry Chapel, and obtained for it fifty thousand pounds. Half of this amount was devoted to the purchase from the Corporation of the site on the Holborn Viaduct upon which the City Temple now stands, and the Corporation, to show their goodwill, voted the sum of three hundred guineas in order that the pulpit might be a present from the City. This handsome gift came as a pleasant surprise to the then minister, Dr. Parker, who first saw an intimation of it in the newspapers. Strange to say, no sooner did this kindly act become known than a regular storm was raised, and many Nonconformists solemnly asserted "that to accept money from a corporation was a violation of the fundamental principles of nonconformity, and denial of the spirituality of the Kingdom Heaven." The controversy in the de minational papers lasted for weeks, and uninformed reader would "have been to believe that the entire fabric of Christian Church was in danger." Parker described it as the pettiest "of the petty controversies in which I h been called upon to take part" ('Life Dr. Parker,' by William Adamson, D.D.).

Apart from official grants, charitable provident institutions have always recei most valuable support from members the Corporation. Newsvendors and print have special cause for gratitude in respect. With the Newsvendors' Insti tion the City fathers have been associat since its foundation in 1839, when Alderm Harmer became its first president, and fr that time the City has frequently b represented at its anniversaries, and at forthcoming festival the Lord Mayor, William Treloar, will preside. The Printe Pension Corporation, founded in 18 has always received strong City su port, and on ten occasions has h at its festivals the Lord Mayor in chair. At its festival in 1831 Sir Jo Key presided. It will be remembe what trouble he got into about usual Lord Mayor's banquet, at which King was to be present. Getting alarm at the fear of riots, he wrote to the Du of Wellington to warn him that an attem was to be made upon his person on occasion of the King's visit. The Duke this declined to attend, and the King w advised also to refuse, which he d much against his will, as he had alrea determined in his own mind to bring Duke and Peel back in his own carria The effect of the Lord Mayor's letter w that

"the Funds fell three per cent.; the banquet abandoned. Soldiers were brought into the C and the *ditch of the Tower filled with water*. It found that the panic was an exaggeration, and t the Ministry had blundered." — 'The Life Times of William IV.,' by Percy Fitzgerald.

Through the courtesy of the Reme brancer, Adrian Donald Wilde Pollo Esq., I have received a copy of the Rep to the Court of Aldermen from the co mittee of the whole Court in relation privileges at the Coronation celebration 1902. The Report contains historical not beginning with the Charter of King Jo (9th of May, 1215). The citizens or "baron of the City of London were permitted

choose annually whom they would to be their Mayor, subject to the proviso that he should be presented to the King, or, in the King's absence, to his Justiciar, and *sworn* to be faithful to the Crown.

The like grant was made by charter of Henry III., dated Feb. 18th, 1226/7; whilst by a later charter of the same king, dated 12th of June, 1253, it was provided, in the event of the King being absent from Westminster, that the Mayor elect should be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, and by them be admitted (only), "but so, nevertheless, that at the next coming of the King or his heirs to Westminster or London, he should be again presented to the King or his heirs, and admitted as Mayor." For the last 150 years the practice has been to inform the Lord Chancellor of the election of a new Lord Mayor.

The City "in the King's hand" is also the subject of notes:—

"Under the Plantagenets the City was oftentimes, and for little or no justifiable cause, taken 'into the King's hand,' which meant that the City was to be governed by nominees of the King instead of by a Mayor and Sheriffs of the City's own choice."

In 1239 this happened because the City refused to admit to office a nominee of the King for the Shrievalty, and the City remained without a Mayor until the 13th of the following January. In 1243, 1244, 1247, 1249, and 1257 the same thing occurred for short periods; but the longest time that the City ever remained in the King's hand was thirteen years, viz., from 1285 to 1298. During this time it was governed by a Custos or Warden and two Bailiffs, appointed by the King, in the place of a Mayor and Sheriffs elected by the citizens.

A full description of the Crystal Sceptre is given from Jewitt and St. John Hope's 'Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office,' ii. 94-6. Of its age or history nothing is known, and it is possible that the shaft may date from Saxon times. It is used only on such occasions as a coronation, when it is carried by the Lord Mayor, and at the annual election of the chief magistrate of the City, when it is formally handed to the newly elected Lord Mayor by the Chamberlain.

In reference to the proceedings of "The Court of Claims" with respect to the presence of the Lord Mayor at the Coronation, an extract is given from the *Times* report of the 15th of January, 1902. The Recorder quoted from various charters, and mentioned among others the case of Henry VIII. on June 24th, 1509, when the "Mayor of London, having the mace on the left hand, was in immediate proximity to the Earl of Essex, the Great Chamberlain, and the Earl Marshal." In fact, a place was assigned to the Lord Mayor at every Coronation until that of George IV. inclusive. For some reason or other he was omitted from the last two Coronations. "But," contended the Recorder,

"the omission of the Lord Mayor on those two occasions did not curtail a right which had been exercised, without other intermission, for certainly more than 400 years—probably a far longer time. The Lord Mayor in those early days represented the commons of England, in times long before the existence of a Speaker of the House of Commons. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal were fully represented, but for centuries there was no other appearance for the people at large than that of the Lord Mayor."

The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, said that

"the Court would report to His Majesty that it had been established before them that the Lord Mayor had by usage a right, subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to be present at the Coronation in the capacity mentioned in the petition."

At the service in the Abbey on the 9th of August, 1902, when the King's procession was formed, the Lord Mayor, carrying the Crystal Sceptre, took his place on the left of Deputy Garter King of Arms (Garter being too unwell to attend), and immediately in front of the Lord Great Chamberlain, in exact conformity with ancient usage, and so proceeded from the west door of the Abbey into the choir.

The Report also furnishes an account of the ceremony on the occasion of the Coronation luncheon on Saturday, the 25th of October:—

"The Lord Mayor, wearing the scarlet and ermine Coronation robe, and riding a black charger, left the Mansion House at 11 o'clock A.M., accompanied by the Sheriffs (also mounted), with the City Marshal in attendance."

The deputation of Aldermen and Common Councilmen in carriages proceeded to Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs dismounted, and were received, with the other members of the deputation, by three of the partners in Messrs. Child's Bank—Mr. Hilton Price, Mr. J. Hall, and Mr. F. W. Fane. Shortly before the arrival of the King, the Lord Mayor went and stood at the City boundary, and surrendered the sword to the King, who returned it

"with a few gracious words. The Lord Mayor with obeisance retired, and, mounting his horse, took his place in the procession immediately in front of the King's personal escort, carrying the sword erect before His Majesty."

At the luncheon no fewer than thirty-one representatives of the press were present.

It seems like going back to the Middle Ages to be reminded by the article in *The City Press* that the present Fire Brigade has been created since its first issue. In 1857 the fire insurance offices were responsible for the brigade, which they worked under an old Act of Parliament. The brigade was an amalgamation of a number of smaller ones at the close of 1832, when that bravest of men, James Braidwood, was appointed to the control. He was in command when the old Houses of Parliament were reduced to ashes, also at the conflagration which consumed the Royal Exchange, as well as at the fire at the Tower. Many readers of 'N. & Q.' will recall the acclamations with which the crowds greeted him when he drove up to take personal charge at a fire of unusual magnitude.

I can well remember Braidwood's presence at a large fire next door to *The Athenæum* office in Wellington Street. The building was used for the manufacture of papier mâché. It had large showrooms, the upper part in front being used as a residence. When Braidwood arrived, he said to my father, "I am afraid this row of houses, extending to York Street, will be down." Had this happened, Mr. Bohn's valuable stock of books would have perished, as his premises ran all along the back. The skylights of his storeroom were already broken, and his porters were busy extinguishing the burning embers as they fell into the room. My father's reply to Braidwood was, "Come with me." He took him to a back room at the top of the house, full of *Athenæum* stock, and said, "Bring your hose up the stairs, break this window away, and play upon the fire from this point." This was done, and when the fire was got under, Braidwood took my father by the hand and said, "Carrying out your suggestion has saved your house and the whole of this block." When my father had arranged about the hose, he and a clerk quietly set to work to get together complete sets of *The Athenæum*, and had them so placed as to be ready for immediate removal. At this period (it was during the war in the Crimea) the fire engines were largely worked by volunteers from the crowds assembled, and the men sang popular songs as they pumped. When it was seen that the fire was being subdued they would all join in 'Rule, Britannia,' closing with 'God save the Queen,' amid hearty cheers, when the fire was extinguished.

All London mourned when Braidwood "died in action—as such a man wou wish to die"—in the great fire at Tool Street on the 22nd of June, 1861. the year following a Committee of t Commons reported in favour of the formati of a brigade under the control of the polic but it was not until the 1st of Janua 1866, that the establishment was tra ferred to the Board of Works, and shor afterwards Capt. Shaw, who succeed Braidwood, drew up statistics of fires London from 1840 to 1866. In a review this work which appeared in *The Athenæ* of the 2nd of November, 1867, Capt. Sh is quoted as making the startling stateme "that one-third, or more, of all the fi in London are regarded by insurance offic and the Fire Brigade as involved in su picion." When the Metropolitan Fi Brigade was formed the fire-escape syste was included. This had previously been matter of private enterprise, Mr. Sampso Low, jun., of the well-known publishin firm of Sampson Low, Son & Marsto being one of its chief promoters. It w wholly supported by public subscription and it was only after Low had bestowe years of labour upon it that it was brougl to the high state of efficiency in which it wa handed over to the Board of Works. Lo died on the 5th of March, 1871. His fathe who survived him until the 16th of Apri 1886, founded *The Publishers' Circular* i 1837, and in its thousandth number (Ma 16th, 1879) he gave a short account o its history. It is now edited by my frien Mr. R. B. Marston.

Through the kindness of Mr. G. Laurenc Gomme, the Clerk of the London Count Council, I am able to give some particular as to the strength of the London Fir Brigade. The total number of the staff i 1,390. 980 being firemen. The materia includes 78 land fire stations, 3 floatin stations, 77 land steam fire engines, 5 moto engines, 10 manual engines, 49½ miles of hos 1,246 fire alarms, and many other appliance The fire-escape arrangements include 1 hand-fire-escape stations in the street 73 horsed escapes, 2 motor escapes, and 11 manual escapes. The number of slight fir during last year was above the average o the previous four years, but the serious fir were only 65, against 76 in 1902.

Among the writers of congratulation received by *The City Press* we find the City' grand old man Sir Andrew Lusk, firmly con vinced that the Corporation "occupies to-da a stronger position than ever in the affection of the public"; and Mr. C. T. Todd, the

father of the Corporation, who became a member in the year that the paper was established. Another congratulator is Mr. Walter Wellsman, whose Diamond Jubilee editorship of 'Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory' has already been celebrated (see 10 S. iii. 241, 261). Mr. G. L. Gomme also sends a graceful tribute.

Mr. Firth once described the paper as "the hired bravo of the Corporation." That this description was incorrect its entire history proves. Sir William Soulsby well says of it that "loyalty to the ancient traditions of the City has not prevented its being a dispassionate critic." During fifty years it has been a complete mirror of City life. Its present editor is Mr. George Rooke Collingridge, while the other members of the firm are the sons of the founder, and a nephew, Mr. Leonard Thomas Collingridge. The paper is valuable for its antiquarian articles and City lore, and a glance at recent numbers shows that it is intended that *The City Press* shall live up to its old traditions, and retain the honourable independent position it has always held in the English press. May it not only celebrate its Diamond Jubilee, but also be equally prosperous when it shall celebrate its centenary! JOHN C. FRANCIS.

THE RACIAL PROBLEM OF EUROPE.

READERS of 'N. & Q.' who are interested in the question of the racial constitution of the present population may be glad to have the following summary of the problem.

Geology shows Europe to have been inhabited by Drift Man and Cave Man. Prehistoric Archæology, in some respects a branch of the former science, gives evidence of man in the Palæolithic state of culture, followed by Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron stages. As regards the British Isles, early Neolithic man was short in stature and long-headed (dolichocephalic). Late Neolithic and Bronze Age man was tall and round-headed (brachycephalic). Iron Age man almost certainly is the same as the historic Anglo-Saxon race. Mythological legend, by no means to be despised, tells us of certain races, especially in Ireland, *e.g.*, Firbolgs, Tuatha De Danaan, Fair Danes (Finn Gall) and Dark Danes (Dubh Gall). History tells us of Silurians, Goidels, Brythons, Picts, Romans (with their mixed legions from all parts of Europe), Anglo-Saxons, Danes and Northmen, and Normans; *all these in the* British Isles. Anthropology shows in the present population of Europe, according to Prof. Deniker, the following distinct races: (*a*) Northern, tall, fair, long heads; (*b*) Oriental, short, fair, round heads; (*c*) Iberian, short, dark, long heads; (*d*) Cevenole, short, dark, round heads; (*e*) Littoral, tall, dark, medium heads, tending to dolichocephaly; (*f*) Adriatic, tall, dark, round heads.

The problem is to correlate these, having regard to cranial measurements, stature, coloration, and the present as well as past geographical distribution of the races throughout Europe.

The special difficulties are three in number: (1) To place the Littoral race among historical or prehistorical facts. (2) Who were the Goidels? (3) Who were the Picts?

Three cautions are necessary. First, we must carefully distinguish between ascertained fact and probable surmise. Secondly, language is no test of race, *e.g.*, the peoples speaking Celtic languages are not racially homogeneous: they may none of them be true Celts by race. And thirdly, it must not be taken for granted that, as usually asserted, the Goidels came to the British Isles prior to the arrival of the Brythons.

The field of investigation is vast, and theories based on inadequate observation are rife. Isaac Taylor in 'The Origin of the Aryans' makes a wide generalization by which he includes all the round heads in one race. This apparently simplifies the matter, but really leads to chaos. More facts are needed before any new theories, and perhaps the most valuable help that can be given would be for residents in English country villages to note the numerical proportion borne towards the rest of the population by individuals who are (*a*) tall, dark-haired, and dark-eyed; (*b*) tall, dark-haired, and blue-eyed. Prof. Deniker wrote to me in 1904, "People of high stature, dark complexion, and mesocephalic are more frequently met than it was supposed at first." I shall be glad to have details of such observations as I have suggested sent directly to me. FRED. G. ACKERLEY.

Grindleton Vicarage, Clitheroe.

MR. WATTS-DUNTON ON BORROW'S 'WILD WALES.'—The author of 'Aylwin' has written an interesting introduction to this work, lately published in the pretty and marvellously cheap "Everyman's Library." On one or two points I venture to think that Mr. Watts-Dunton is not quite accurate. Borrow does not ignore the Welsh gipsies

in his pedestrian tour, nor does the company of his wife and stepdaughter account for the supposed omission. That tour only really began when Borrow, with twenty pounds in his pocket, parted from the ladies at Llangollen on Thursday, 21 Oct., 1854. His solitary southward tramp lasted till the evening of the 16th of the following month, when he took the train at Chepstow, "first class," for London to rejoin his family, his twenty-six days' walk having cost him considerably under a pound a day.

Between Llangadog and Gwynfe he meets a gipsy caravan and introduces himself to the driver, Capt. Bosvile, as the "Romany Rye" of thirty years ago. In the course of a thoroughly Borrovian conversation the worthy owner of the "fighting mug" tells him why the gipsies are fleeing from Wales. It is because "the country is overrun with Hindity miscrey, woild Irish, with whom the Romany foky stand no chance." I remember the reappearance of the Welsh gipsies quite well, and also the pitiful plight of the swarms of poor Irish vagrants who temporarily displaced them in the years succeeding the great famine in Ireland. In George Borrow's book alone have I ever seen in print any reference to this curious episode in Welsh rural economy. On the very last day of his trip, as he is trudging from Newport to Chepstow, Borrow encounters a young Irish female tramp, who, though not herself actually a member of the recent exodus, gives him the other side of this Irish-and-gipsy struggle. No Welshman can avoid heaving a sigh of relief at this poor girl's reply to a question respecting one shameful incident related by her: "Did this affair occur in England or Wales?" "In the heart of England, yere hanner"; or fail to admire Borrow's noble rejoinder: "Well, I am glad it didn't happen in Wales; I have rather a high opinion of the Welsh Methodists. The worthiest creature I ever knew was a Welsh Methodist."

J. P. Owen.

The Old Sessions House, Old Bailey.—The sale of the fixtures and fittings on 18 July of this familiar building is a prelude to its early demolition. There is little of historical importance attaching to the place, and public interest in its past is more of a morbid than a sentimental character. It was this, and not the antiquarian interest, that drew the very mixed crowd on the view day and during the sale, and sent them exploring its courts, passages, cells, and many rooms. They were impressed largely by the direct association with famous criminals, and the mental reconstruction of the scene of the trials that had been "reported in full." The showman, as at the sale of the fittings of Newgate Prison, purchased anything of more than intrinsic worth, and we shall be invited later to see elsewhere the "Prisoner's Dock of the Old Central Criminal Court" (lot 108, 10*l.*), and the cell in which Lord George Gordon died (No. 5, lot 156, 5*l.*), and that from which Jack Sheppard escaped (No. 7, lot 153, 7*l.* 10*s.*). The last named is a very doubtful attribution.

Ample descriptions of the sale and some illustrations were provided by *The Daily Chronicle*, *The Daily Graphic*, and *The Evening News* of 19 July. By those who wandered as far, there was to be seen in an upper room a huge quantity of interesting correspondence and papers originally belonging to Alderman Lucas, *circa* 1810–30. Another room was littered with the Sessions Papers and Recorder's notes of the cases heard during the past ten years.

The history of the building is given at some length in 'Old and New London,' ii. 463, and Knight's 'London,' No. xciv. There is also a scarce little volume, 'The Humours of the Old Bailey; or, Justice shaking her sides, being a Collection of all the Merry and Diverting Trials for the last Thirty Years,' London, 8vo, n.d. In 'Memoirs of the Right Villanous John Hall,' &c., 1708, there is an interesting description of the court. My copy is imperfect, and that at the B.M. has all after p. 38 missing.

The Old Bailey Sessions Papers commenced 1674 (?), and continued until 1834, when they were renamed Central Criminal Court Sessions Papers.

The site, divided into three lots, was let by auction 29 July. On the site included in the third lot a portion of the Roman Wall still exists, and *The Morning Post* (30 July) provides a history of this small area since its earliest days. Unfortunately the writer hopelessly confuses Ludgate and Newgate.

Aleck Abrahams.

Hampstead's Historical Houses. (See 10 S. v. 483; vi. 52, 91, 215, 356, 497; vii. 312, 413, 472; viii. 12, 114.)—Mr. Harland-Oxley's article, *ante*, p. 12, reminds me that no one has yet given an account of the houses of historical interest in Hampstead denoted by commemorative tablets.

The first to be so marked was that of Sir Rowland Hill on Haverstock Hill, called Bertram House, where he lived for thirty

years; 1848–79 (not 1871, as stated by Mr. Harland-Oxley), and where he also died. This house was recently pulled down, and the site is now covered by the Hampstead General Hospital, Hampstead Green.

The next was placed on Lawn Bank, John Street, where John Keats lived, and whence he went to Rome, never to return.

Then followed another, reminding the inquirer that at Vane House, Rosslyn Hill, lived two eminent men (but at different times), Sir Harry Vane and Bishop Butler, the latter the author of 'The Analogy of Religion,' &c. This house is situated some little distance from the roadway, so the tablet has been placed on one of the brick pillars at the entrance.

Bolton House, Windmill Hill, has another, recording the fact that Joanna Baillie lived there; near by, in the Grove, on New Grove House, is one stating that George du Maurier, the *Punch* artist, resided there; whilst yet another is at Combe Edge, Branch Hill, Frognal, where Mrs. Rundle Charles, author of the 'Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family,' lived.

The first four were placed by, and at the expense of, the Society of Arts; and those relating to John Keats and Sir Harry Vane at my suggestion and initiation.

Those denoting the residences of Du Maurier and Mrs. Rundle Charles, although of exactly the same design as the former ones, were put up by private enterprise, and the curious in such matters may like to know that the cost of these plaques (including fixing) is about five pounds each.

Another tablet, but of a different type altogether, on No. 139, Finchley Road, near Swiss Cottage, records that Madame Tietjens, the gifted singer, resided there from 1868 to 1873.

A movement is on foot to place one on No. 18, Church Row, where lived two famous Hampsteadians, Thomas and John James Park, father and son—the former styled the "poetical antiquary," the latter being Hampstead's first historian.

So, with these alone, we may claim to have had a fair number of illustrious personages amongst us; but there are many more.

E. E. Newton.

7, Achilles Road, West End, Hampstead, N.W.

Thomas Keyes. (See 9 S. ii. 48, 451.)—At the latter reference I gave some particulars as to the husband of Lady Mary Grey, sister of Queen Jane Dudley, but could not answer the question, "Where and when did he die?" I have recently discovered in the Archdeaconry Act Books at the Probate Registry, Canterbury, that administration was granted on 24 Sept., 1571, to his son Thomas, and that Keyes is therein described as late of the parish of All Saints, Canterbury.

R. J. Fynmore.

Sandgate.

"Cabollicking"=Gossiping. — An old man in Sheffield said of two women: "There they are, cabollicking again; they wain't do any work." The word is not in the dictionaries.

S. O. Addy.

"Bus" for "Omnibus." — In 1907 "motor-bus" has become official—alas! Worse than "tart" for "pie" (*ante*, p. 134).

P. T. G.

Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury.'—The 'Additional Poems' in Mr. Frowde's edition of 'The Golden Treasury' form a pleasing supplement to this anthology. Especially commendable is the inclusion of one or two gems from Landor, whose name has been too long absent from its list of authors. It might, however, be still more interesting to see Messrs. Macmillan's augmented edition carried out as far as possible on the original lines.

Some adverse criticism on the new edition seems to be called for. Excellent as 'The Golden Treasury' has ever been on the æsthetic side, the accuracy of the book is not a remarkable feature. Mr. Frowde's edition in some particulars does not improve upon the original in this respect. Some years ago the late Mr. Palgrave's attention was publicly drawn to the fact that he had erroneously classified a nineteenth-century lyric among the productions of the seventeenth-century song-writers. This was 'The Loveliness of Love,' by George Darley. This lyric was subsequently withdrawn from the later authorized editions of 'The Golden Treasury'; but now it makes a fresh appearance, under its false character, in the edition issued from the Oxford University Press.

Again, why do the editors of this delightful collection persistently cling to the two apocryphal stanzas of Burns's 'Of a' the airts'? These stanzas have no place in standard editions of the poet, as the Oxford Press 'Burns,' edited by Mr. Logie Robertson, and the 'Selected Poems of Burns,' by Mr. Andrew Lang.

Finally, I think a careful comparison of the 'Golden Treasury' chronologies with those of the 'D.N.B.' would bring out the utility of some emendations upon the dates of the poetical handbook.

W. B.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Mahony or O'Mahony Family.—I should be glad to know of any painting or engraving of Count Daniel O'Mahony, the hero of Cremona, and known in France as "le fameux Mahoni." He died in January, 1714, at Ocana, and was then a lieutenant-general, Count of Castile, and Commander of the Military Order of St. Jago. He married as his first wife Cecilia Weld, daughter of George Weld, and had issue by this marriage two sons:—

1. James (baptized as Joseph, 5 Nov., 1699, at the old chapel of the castle St. Germain-en-Laye), a lieutenant-general in the Neapolitan service, Knight of San Januarius, and a Count of France. He married as his first wife Marie Magdeleine Marzo de Zuniga, Comtesse de Heruias; and as his second wife Anne Clifford, eldest daughter of Thomas Clifford, by the name of James Joseph, 22 Dec., 1739, at the church of St. Sulpice, Paris.

2. Demetrius O'Mahony, Count of France, Conde of Castile, Ambassador of Spain at Vienna, *ob. s.p.*

Count Daniel O'Mahony was appointed a lieutenant in the Earl of Lichfield's Regiment, 25 Sept., 1688. He married secondly Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Bulkeley, and widow of Charles O'Brien, 5th Viscount Clare.

Any information as to the ancestry of Count Daniel O'Mahony would also be welcome. Peirce Gun Mahony,
Cork Herald.

Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

"Abbey," according to Webster, means "a monastery or society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world and devoted to religion and celibacy. Also the monastic building or buildings." According to Skeat, "a religious house."

It may be worth noting that in this part of Switzerland the word *Abbaye*, though retaining the meaning of an association or club, is *par excellence* a Rifle Club, the only club resembling our sporting clubs known in this country. Was the word in English ever applied to associations other than religious societies?

J. H. Rivett-Carnac.
Schloss Rothberg, Switzerland.

Miss Watson: Married Woman's Se ments.—In discussing the origin o restraint against anticipation comm imposed on a married woman in settle of property, Lord Eldon said in a before him in 1805 (Parkes *v.* White, v p. 221 of Vesey's 'Chancery Rep that the words "and not by anticipa were inserted in Miss Watson's settle in which Lord Thurlow was a trustee another case in 1811 (Brandon *v.* Robi vol. xviii. p. 434 of Vesey's 'Cha Reports') Lord Eldon said:—

"It was not before Miss Watson's case that words 'not to be paid by anticipation,' &c. introduced. I believe these were Lord Thu own words, with whom I had much conver upon it."

Can any one inform me who the Miss W referred to by Lord Eldon was, and was the case in which she was concer He refers to it as if it were well kno that time. Walter G. Ha
27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Court Leet in Portland, Dorset.—any one tell me the origin of the Court as held in the island of Portland, or o Reeve stick, and how the record of pay of taxes is kept, by nicking the stick or How is land transferred from one pers another in Portland by registering i church? and what sort of docume handed over to the purchaser afte register is made? J. Holla

[Nearly all the information desired will be at 9 S. viii. 81, 134, 234, 432, under the h 'Transfer of Land by "Church Gift."']

Canning: Costello: Scott.—In George Canning married Mary Ann Cos and in 1770 their son, the great statesma born. In 1771 George Canning died, his widow in 1773 made her first appea on the stage at Drury Lane. She there for a year or two in various chara In 1775 she was acting at Bristol, and tinued acting in the provinces for some She married Reddish, an actor, and aft death a Mr. Hunn, a silk mercer of Plym See Bell's 'Life of Canning,' p. 27 e I want to know whether there is a po of this lady, in or out of theatrical cost I have been informed that there is o Daniel, an engraver, but it cannot be tr

On 8 July, 1800, Canning married Scott. On his death in 1827 she created Viscountess Canning. I wa know whether there is a portrait of lady. In Bell's 'Life of Canning,' p. reference is made to a picture conta

portraits of her and of the Duchess of Portland, her eldest sister, which was in Canning's possession. Where is this picture now? Has it ever been engraved?

The Print Room of the British Museum has been searched, and I have made inquiries in various quarters, without being able to get the information I want.

HARRY B. POLAND.

CLERGY IN WIGS.—The passing of old types of wearing apparel, like many other things, is interesting and worth noting, therefore I propose the query, When were wigs discontinued in the pulpit in the United Kingdom? I can locate one clergyman who wore a wig in the pulpit as late as 1828—about the time, perhaps, when Dickens was getting up his 'Pickwick,' and not many years before Sam Weller immortalized the current expression, "Dash my wig!"

My grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Hancock, vicar of St. Florence (Pembroke), I presume would be one of the latest to wear a wig in the pulpit. His son, Prebendary Thomas Hancock, Oxon (St. David's Cathedral), I know abandoned this headgear, and I well remember, when quite a youngster, in the above year, putting my grandfather's best wig on my head, for which act I suffered at the time a sharp reprimand. His Sunday wig was slightly different from the one he wore on weekdays, and closely resembled that worn at the present day by barristers, without the queue. Both were made of grey horsehair, but the wig for the Sunday service and other church occasions had three rows of curls, instead of two, and without a break in their length. Is there any authentic record of the clergy in England and Wales wearing wigs later than the date given? And I should like to know if the wig was in favour at any time with any of the Scotch divines. I have failed to meet with an instance of the latter case.

THOS. W. HANCOCK.

[Much on episcopal wigs will be found at 6 S. iv. 427, 493, 546; v. 36, 173, 296; ix. 434; 8 S. xi. 104; 174, 251, 270, 374.]

FRENCH REFUGEE BISHOPS IN BRITISH TERRITORY.—At p. 87, *ante*, I gave a list which I now wish to supplement.

24. Urbain de Hercé, Bishop of Dol, was in London in 1793, but returned to Brittany, and, having been captured at Quiberon, was shot at Vannes, with his brother and sixteen other priests, 30 July, 1795.

25. François Gaspard de Jouffroy (—Goussons), Bishop of Le Mars, is mentioned in the 'Biographie Universelle,' which does not say that he was ever in England. Elsewhere, however, he is said to have died in London in 1796. Where was he buried?

26. Louis Mathias de Barral, Bishop of Troyes, also has a notice in the 'Biographie Universelle.' He was in England from 1793 to 1802, and in the latter year resigned his see in accordance with the Concordat. He afterwards became Archbishop of Tours, and died 6 June, 1816.

27. Alexandre Amédée Adon Anne Louis Joseph de Lauzières de Thémines, Bishop of Blois, of whom also the 'Biographie Universelle' gives an account, came to London from Spain in 1802, and stayed in London for twenty-seven years. The last survivor of those bishops who refused to agree to the Concordat, he died at Brussels, 3 Nov., 1829.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MRS. MARSH, AUTHORESS OF 'THE VALLEY OF A HUNDRED FIRES.'—What is the full name of the above Mrs. Marsh? According to Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary' she wrote 'The Pemberton Family,' 'The Queen of the County,' 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids,' 'Woman's Devotion,' &c. The 'Dictionary' gives references to eleven books written by her, but gives no Christian name. Anne and Catherine Marsh have their separate places in the index. To the books attributed to her as above should be added 'His Portmanteau' and 'His Hat Box' (one story in two parts) in 'Somebody's Luggage,' the Christmas number of *All the Year Round*, 1862. In 'The Nine Christmas Numbers of "All the Year Round,"' republished in one volume about 1869, is a "Contents" page, in which the authors of all the stories are named excepting the above, which is attributed to "The Authoress of 'The Valley of a Hundred Fires.'"

As Messrs. Chapman & Hall have recently republished the Christmas numbers of *Household Words* with the names of the authors given for the first time—names which have been hidden away in the old office book of *Household Words*—it is probable that they could identify Mrs. Marsh. Her date, according to Halkett and Laing, was 1856–76. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[The new edition of the London Library Catalogue attributes 'The Valley of a Hundred Fires,' 'The Pemberton Family,' 'The Queen of the County,' and 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids' to Mrs. Anne Marsh, the author of 'Father Darcy,' 'Emilia Wyndham,' and 'Two Old Men's Tales.' But 'The Valley of a Hundred Fires,' when reviewed in *The Athenæum* of 10 Nov., 1860, was

announced as by the author of 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids,' and the life of Mrs. Anne Marsh-Caldwell in the 'D.N.B.' (xxxvi. 219), stated to be partly founded on information supplied by her daughter, concludes with this paragraph: "Mrs. Marsh-Caldwell has been wrongly credited with Mrs. Stratton's 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids,' and other books published as by the author of that work." Both the London Library Catalogue and Halkett and Laing seem therefore in error in attributing 'The Valley of a Hundred Fires' to Mrs. Anne Marsh (b. 1791, d. 5 Oct., 1874), of whom a very interesting obituary appeared in *The Athenæum* of 17 Oct., 1874.]

AMINTAS LEGEND.—Where can I find the legend of Amintas changed into the amaranth flower, as recorded by Spenser, 'F. Q.,' III. vi. 45 ? H. N. ELLACOMBE.
Bitton Vicarage, Bristol.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—A friend of mine wishes to know the source of the following lines :—

In old Norse ballad have I heard
How Odin and his sons and daughters
Set out to find the fount of Urd
And drink its pure, life-giving waters.

Further, who is the author of

the virtue lies
In the struggle, not the prize ?

M. B. L.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—This charity was formerly established in St. George's Fields. Can any reader inform me where its annual reports from 1800 to 1819 inclusive, as also those for 1827, 1831, and 1834, can be obtained ? They were printed by the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields. J. E. D. H.

SPOON AND HAIR.—Upwards of three years ago I kept my golden wedding, and I advertised in *The Times* the usual details. A few days afterwards a letter of congratulation came from a lady who was my late wife's bosom friend before her marriage ; but in the envelope came a spoon broken in half. Of course my wife acknowledged the letter, but never asked what the spoon meant. Now this lady has sent a letter of sympathy, and in the envelope a small quantity of hair. These two peculiar (to us) symbols bother myself and family. If any one can explain the meaning of them I shall be much obliged.

WALTER M. WALMISLEY.

HODSON=FERRERS.—Any clue to the marriage of Nathaniel Hodson to Anne Ferrers, of the family of Earl Ferrers. will *oblige.* A. C. H.

Replies.

"YEOMAN SERVICE."

(10 S. viii. 89.)

WE had a cavalry volunteer force c Yeomanry, which was formed during wars of the French Revolution, its orga tion being by counties, under the l lieutenant, raised and drilled locally, men providing their own horses and uni I am told by one who served in South A that in 1899 this force, or what remain it, was dignified with the title of "Impe Yeomanry ; but recruits came to it all quarters, as I know very well. strange thing is that most people fancy the Yeomanry has always been a mo force. It was nothing of the sort i origin, if we may judge by what Sir Th Smith says in his little book entitled Common Wealth of England,' which finished on

"this day the eight and twenty of March, 1565, in the seventh yeer of the Raigne and Ad tration thereof by the most Religious, ver and Noble Queene Elizabeth, Daughter to Henry the Eighth, and in the one and fiftieth of mine age, when I was Embassadour fo Majesty in the Court of France."—Pp. 272- London, 1640.

What yeomen were, and what service, we find so clearly and eloqu stated in this interesting volume th hope room may be found for the foll extract, which is, one might say, the *classicus* on the subject. "Those wee call Yeomen, next unto the Nob Knights and Squires," says the le writer,

"have the greatest charge and doings in the mon-wealth, or rather are more travelled to in it then all the rest, as shall appeare hereaf call him a Yeoman, whom our Lawes d *Legalem hominem*, a word familiar in Writ Enquests, which is a free English man born may dispend of his own free Land in yeerly r to the sum of forty shillings sterling. This r (if the just value were taken now to the pro of monies) sixe pound of our currant money present. This sort of people confesse then to be no Gentlemen, but give the honour which bee, or take upon them to be Gentle yet have a certaine preheminence, and mo mation then Labourers and Artificers, an monly live wealthily, keepe good houses, a their businesse and travell to acquire riches be (for the most part) Farmours unto Gen which with grazing, frequenting of Marke keeping Servants not idlely, as the Gentlema but such as get both their owne living and their Masters', and by these meanes do come

wealth, that they are able and daily doe buy the Lands of unthriftie Gentlemen, and after setting their Sonnes to the Schoole at the Universities, to the Lawes of the Realme, or otherwise leaving them sufficient Lands whereon they may live without labour, do make their said Sonnes by those meanes Gentlemen: These be not called Masters, for that (as I said) pertaineth to Gentlemen only. But to their sirnames men adde Goodman: as if the sirname bee Luter, Finch, White, Browne, they are called Goodman Luter, Goodman Finch, Goodman White, Goodman Browne, amongst their Neighbours. I meane not in matters of importance, or in Law: But in matters of Law and for distinction; if one were a Knight, they would write him (for examples sake) Sir John Finch Knight; so if hee bee an Esquire, John Finch Esquire or Gentleman; if he be no Gentleman, John Finch Yeoman. For amongst the Gentlemen, they which claime no higher degree, and yet be to be exempted out of the number of the lowest sort thereof, bee written Esquires; so amongst the Husbandmen Labourers, the lowest and rascall sort of the people, such as bee exempted out of the number of the rascalitie of the popular, be called and written Yeomen, as in the degree next unto Gentlemen. These are they which old Cato calleth *Aratores*, and *optimos cives in Republica*, and such as of whom the Writers of Commonwealths prayse to have many in it. Aristotle namely reciteth *μοθάχας*.....; these tend their owne businesse, come not to meddle in publike matters, & judgements, but when they are called, and glad when they are delivered thereof, are obedient to the Gentlemen & Rulers, and in Warre can abide travell and labour, as men used to fight for their Lords of whom they hold their Lands, for their Wives and Children, for their Country and Nation, for praise and honour against they come home, and to have the love of their Lord and his children, to be continued towards them and their children, which have adventured their lives for and with him and his. These are they which in the old world gat that honour to England; not that either for wit, conduction, or for power they are or were to be compared to the Gentlemen, but because they be as many in number, so obedient at the Lords call, so strong of body, so hardy to endure paine, so courageous to adventure with their Lords or Captaine, going with, or before them; for else they be not hastie, nor never were, as making no profession of knowledge of warre.

"These were the good Archers in times past, and the stable troupe of Footmen that affraid all France, that would rather die all, then once abandon the Knight or Gentleman their Captaine, who in those dayes commonly was their Lord, & whose Tenants they were, readie (besides perpetuall shame) to be in danger of undoing themselves, and all theirs, if they should shew any signe of cowardise, or abandon the Lord, Knight, or Gentleman of whom they held their living. And this they have amongst them from their forefathers, told one to another. The Gentlemen of France, and the Yeomen of England, are renowned, because in battell of Horsemen, France was many times too good for us, as wee againe alway for them on foot. And Gentlemen for the most part be men at Armes and Horsemen, and Yeomen commonly on foot: howsoever it was, yet the Gentlemen had alwayes the conduction of the Yeomen, and as their Captaines were either a foot, or upon a little Nagge with them, & the Kings of England in foughten battels, remayning alwayes among the Footmen, as the French Kings among their Horsemen. Each Prince thereby, as a man may ghesse, did shew where hee thought his strength did consist. What a Yeoman is I have declared, but from whence the word is derived it is hard to say: it cannot bee thought that Yeoman should be said of a young man, for commonly wee doe not call any a Yeoman till he be married, and have children, and, as it were, have some authority among his Neighbours. Yonker in Low Dutch betokeneth a meane Gentleman, or a gay fellow. Possibly our Yeomen, not being so bold as to name themselves Gentlemen, when they came home, were content when they had heard by frequentation with Low Dutchmen, of some small Gentleman (but yet that would bee counted so) to bee called amongst them, Yonkerman, they calling so in Warres by mockage or in sport the one another, when they came home, Yonkerman, and so Yeoman: which word now signifieth among us, a man well at ease, and having honestly to live, yet not a Gentleman: whatsoever that word Yonkerman, young-man, or Yeoman doth more or lesse signifie to the Dutchmen."

Dr. Samuel Johnson does not quote this fine bit of Elizabethan prose in his 'Dictionary.' The book must have been very scarce in his time, so I consider myself fortunate in posssessing a copy printed in 1640, in the pages of which there is nothing more interesting than the chapter entitled 'Of Yeomen' (pp. 59–65).

JOHN T. CURRY.

An account of the term *yeoman* is given by Sir Sibbald David Scott in 'The British Army: its Origin, Progress, and Equipment,' 1868, vol. i. pp. 504 *et seq.* I give one quotation which may be of use to your correspondent:—

"It was the *yeoman* retainer or the faithful *yeoman* domestic who had helped to fight the battles of England. Elizabethan writers often speak of the ancient yeomen who distinguished themselves in a military capacity in the wars of the Middle Ages: the expression, however, is only to be taken in a general sense, as denoting the stout, able-bodied, inferior ranks of the people who composed the greater part of the infantry. There were no troops specially called *yeomen*. It was not till about the time of Henry VII. that the term *yeoman* occurs in its present acceptation—namely, as a petty landholder, probably as having received small grants of land as a reward for services."

It may safely be said that but few members of the London regiments of I.Y. are yeomen in this technical sense; but we do our best to shake off the town and its ways for one fortnight in the year.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX,
Trooper, King's Colonials I.Y.

This was evidently in its origin the "frank" service (*liberum servitium*), as distinct from "base" service (*villenagium*),

[illegible] rendered either to the king or to the lord for the yeoman, whom, as a "free-born man may dispend of his own free land in yearly revenue the sum of forty shillings sterling." Camden places next in order to these gentlemen. And although the phrase may have been employed at first in allusion to this "backbone of the country," and to the high appreciation in which their military capacity was held, it is not at all improbable that it became associated later with the services rendered to the king by that particular body of men known as the Yeomen of the Guard, instituted by Henry VII. This monarch, to the end, says Speed, of securing his own person,

"institutes a certaine number of choise Archers, with allotment of fees and maintenance, which under a peculiar Captaine, and the name of Yeoman of the Guard, he assigned to that service for him and his successors, Kings and Queenes of England."—'Hist. of G. Britaine,' 1630, p. 741, section 9.

Shakespeare's allusion to "yeoman's service"* was no doubt, to judge from his frequent mention of the "lusty" yeoman "whose limbs were made in England," in reference to the yeoman farmer, or "gentleman farmer," as one capable of rendering very effectual service in local or national emergency—service which thus became proverbial, and remained so until the phrase came to have the sense merely of regular hard work or service effectually performed. In a modern sense the expression is used by Shorthouse in his 'Sir Percival' (p. 56): "The whole training of Port Royal did him yeoman service."

J. Holden MacMichael.

Tyrwhitt, as quoted by Prof. Skeat ('The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer,' vol. v. p. 11), says of yeoman:—

"As a title of service it denoted a servant of the next degree above a *garson* or groom.....The title of yeoman was given in a secondary sense to people of middling rank not in service. The appropriation of the word to signify a small landowner is more modern."

St. Swithin.

Of the Knight in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' it is said: "A yeman had he"; and Tyrwhitt in his note says: "Yeman or yoman is an abbreviation of *youngeman*, as *youthe* is of *yeongthe*." E. Yardley.

[E. A. also refers to 'Hamlet.']

* Hamlet tried to forget his "learning" as unprofitably: "but, sir, now It did me yeoman's service" (Act V. sc. ii.).

Albert Moore and the 'D.N.B.' (10 S. viii. 46).—Did Whistler ever make a "peacock room" for Mr. Lehmann in Queen's Gate? The famous "peacock room" was in Prince's Gate. The owner of the house was Frederick Richards Leyland, shipowner, of Liverpool. Whistler decorated the famous room about 1877. Leyland and Whistler quarrelled about the cost, but Whistler got his own price. The "peacock room" cost Leyland 20,000*l*. He died in 1892. He was an extraordinary man, who had risen from obscurity to great wealth, a liberal patron of the fine arts, an excellent linguist, a keen business man, and a dandy. He had few friends, and was disliked by a very large circle of acquaintances. He was the last man in Liverpool (probably in England) who wore frills habitually. The fine cambric frill on his shirt front, the Charles-the-First face, the quick, energetic walk, constituted him "a character." He was the possessor of many celebrated pictures—among others, 'The Blessed Damozel' by Dante Gabriel Rossetti; 'Venus's Mirror' by Sir E. Burne-Jones; 'St. Agnes' Eve' by Sir J. E. Millais; 'El Corregidor di Madrid' by Velasquez; and three works by Albert Moore.

Thos. White.

Liverpool.

J. Thompson, Portrait Painter (10 S. vii. 469; viii. 56).—Mr. Lewis's reply led me to adopt the view that the artist he mentions was the painter of the portrait of 1849 in my possession, at a time when the subject and his parents were living in Bradford. Since then I have been kindly put on the right track by Mr. M. E. Hartley, Deputy Librarian of Bradford Public Free Library. It seems that, as I had originally imagined, the artist was a local one. I have been directed to *The Bradford Antiquary*, vol. ii., 1895, wherein there is a very useful and carefully compiled article, entitled 'Some Old Bradford Artists,' by Butler Wood. Therefrom it seems that John Hunter Thompson was born at Belfast in 1808. The boy's father (an Ulsterman of Scottish descent, and a mechanic) moved first to Scotland, then to Bingley, and finally to Bradford, where he settled. There young Thompson was apprenticed to house-painting, an occupation that served as a stepping-stone to painting of a higher order. He was instructed in a course of anatomical drawing by a Bradford doctor, and ultimately placed himself under the tuition of Mr. William Robinson, of

Leeds, the drawing-master of the Brontë family. It was during Mr. Robinson's tuition that Thompson became acquainted with Branwell Brontë, who, after having failed to obtain a Royal Academy scholarship, was sent to Mr. Robinson, with a view to his adopting portrait painting as a profession. Mr. Wood tells us that Thompson died so recently as 1890, being buried at Bradford, and that the Brontë episode will probably do as much to preserve Thompson's name from oblivion as his life's work.

A. Stapleton.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

"Caveac" Tavern (10 S. iii. 29; viii. 116).—The apt quotations under this head given by Mr. Alan Stewart prompt me to mention that Mr. J. P. Simpson's interesting work entitled 'Old City Taverns and Masonry,' which appeared last year, states that "a little further east, where the Peabody statue now is, stood the 'Caveac' Tavern, for some time probably the resting-place of the Caveac Lodge, No. 176"—a conjecture which seems to be duly established in Mr. Richard Davies's letter. What one still desires to ascertain is whether this old tavern was identical with "The Lion and Fleece," which occupied, it is surmised, the same site. This, perhaps, some reader of 'N. & Q.' can tell us. I may add that there is a slight error in the designation of the church referred to. This should be given as St. Bene't Fink, the name of the parish at the present time.

Cecil Clarke.

Junior Athenæum Club.

Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide': a Supplement (10 S. vii. 347; viii. 52).—On hearing from Mr. Isaac Marshall I wrote to him as follows:—

"I have no intention of infringing any copyright of yours in Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide.' What I think of doing is to index pedigrees in books issued since the last edition of the 'Guide,' and perhaps some not included in that book. I am sorry if my paragraph has misled any as to the ownership."

Gerald Fothergill.

Musical Services on Church Towers (10 S. viii. 8, 96).—Mr. F. A. Edwards states that at Southampton the dawn of May used to be heralded by a local choir singing from the top of the Bargate—a custom which, he says, was kept up till 1890 or 1891, and possibly may still be continued. And he observes that he finds no reference to it in my 'History of Southampton.' May I say that I never heard of such a custom? My book was published in 1883, and I can only imagine that the practice of which he speaks commenced after that date. It would be interesting to know a little more of this matter, for by long experience I have learnt that old customs and traditions have to be narrowly questioned before being allowed to stand.

J. Silvester Davies.

Adelaide House, Enfield.

Authors of Quotations Wanted (10 S. viii. 109).—T. E. M.'s query respecting the origin or authorship of "Think clearly, feel freely, bear fruit well," recalled to me the lines of Horatius Bonar, which, though not a direct reply, seem to me to have some connexion with the foregoing quotation, and to be worth citing from memory:

Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a living seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed.

J. Grigor.

W. A. M. is referred to 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' iv. 133, where he will find:

The hare sall kittle [litter] on my hearthstane,
And there never will be a Laird Learmont again.

In 'As You Like It,' III. ii., Rosalind compares herself to "the cony that you see dwell where she is kindled."

John Pickford, M.A.

Cemetery Consecration (10 S. vii. 490; viii. 93).—It is scarcely needful to make clear that the phrase "fast approaching completion" (coming after an enormous amount of local talk on the subject) refers to the active rate of growth rather than the point reached, though not commonly used so.

When the Liverpool Cathedral foundation stone was laid in July, 1904, an official declaration proclaimed that the Lady Chapel would be ready for use within five years, three of which have gone by. To the most pessimistic eyes it must be clear that the rapid growth of the huge building, especially the Lady Chapel, is a guarantee that the builders mean to keep their word. If, then, the first portion—no inconsiderable one—becomes ready for service in 1909 (or 1912, as Mr. Arkle prefers to think), the relative term I applied cannot be considered "misleading."

In the past a period for construction of from thirty to forty years and upwards was not considered long, and one famous con-

tinental example is stated to have occupied three hundred years in all.

Touching the reference to cemeteries, it is not quite clear whether MR. ARKLE, writing from Birkenhead, alludes to that town or Liverpool, which possesses no Oake Street. If Liverpool is meant, then the Jews' Cemetery was at the corner of Oakes Street and Boundary Place (and not Crown Street, as stated, which is some distance away).

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

GREENSTED CHURCH, ONGAR: OAK *v.* CHESTNUT (10 S. viii. 26).—It is not at all likely that chestnut was used in part construction of this (or any other) church in England earlier than the fifteenth century. A belief existed at one time that, in mediæval ecclesiastical work, chestnut was somewhat in favour; but such has since been admitted to be a mistake. A long discussion upon the subject took place, about twenty-five years ago, in *The Building News*, in which the late Mr. Thomas Blashill, architect to the L.C.C., and other authorities took part. It was found that the earliest example of chestnut so used in this country is to be seen in the fifteenth-century rood-screen at Rodmersham Church, Kent.

Will MR. HENRY TAYLOR please forgive me for adding that no old oak (far less chestnut) was ever known to get so hard in the course of time "that the saws and axes of workmen are blunted in the act of cutting it"? This is not the case. Few people, if any, during the last half century, have had more material of that description pass through their hands than I have. Although age distinctly hardens the wood, it can always be more or less freely manipulated.

A similar misleading tale ran the round of the newspapers a few years ago, relative to some ancient oak in the parish church of SS. George and Mary at Cockington, near Torquay. This was said to be "like iron," and to turn the edge of every chisel. Purposely paying a visit to the place, I asked to see this wonderful wood; and upon its being shown me, I found it cut easily!

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

ROOD-LOFTS (10 S. vii. 482; viii. 55).—The Rev. P. W. Phipps in his 'Records of Upton-cum-Chalvey' (pp. 14–17) gives an account of a richly carved rood-screen of oak which was added to the very ancient church of St. Lawrence at Upton about *1450, and was destroyed in the* desecration of that church in 1836 (when the church itself was only sa lime-kiln by the public spirit o the neighbourhood, Mr. John paid 50*l.* for it). Besides thi two wooden arches. Mr. Jol *Records of Buckinghamshire*, v p. 76) says of one of these ar happily left:—

"It is exquisitely carved with fi early English dog-tooth pattern, a much richness, of such great an beautifully executed, is indeed ve found in a small country church."

Upton.

There is a fine outside stair field, Surrey, which formerly c with the rood-screen.

At Banstead, Surrey, is also ment of arches in the nave wall easternmost bay, and close t arch. JOHN A.

There is an excellent a exhaustive account of 'Med Lofts and Screens in Kent,' b Vallance, F.S.A., in 'Memo Kent' (Bemrose's "County Series"), 1907, pp. 44–109, v good photographic and other il

G. L.

VOLTAIRE AND ROUSSEAU (1 viii. 77).—Whether Voltaire ev J. J. Rousseau I am not in contest; but that the latter one of the most daring plagi amply proved in my doctoral p Gedanken in J. J. Rousseaus cours,' Braunschweig, 1901. nished that proof in the lit for his first writing only, but h materials at my disposal to b so for all his others, especia for which be laid also English under heavy contribution. G.

Berlin.

The extract I transcribed fr Tussaud's Memoirs' will be correctly copied, but I made n of the dates at the time, an notice the "misstatement" v now points out. On referrin dates to be thus. Voltaire Ferney in 1758 ('Chambers's E x. 21). Madame Tussaud was went to Paris in 1767 to re Curtius; and appears to ha in Paris till 1802, when she cam

Voltaire seems to have remained at Ferney, with few exceptions, till 1778, when he revisited Paris, dying the same year. It is to be noticed that the extract which I quoted gives the words, not of Madame Tussaud, but of F. Hervé, the editor. Madame Tussaud was seventy-eight when her 'Memoirs' were published. It is possible, therefore, that she mingled what she merely heard from others with her own experiences; or Hervé may have mistaken her relation of what others had told her for her own personal experience. At all events, I am obliged to M. M. for the correction. F. H.

MIRAGE (10 S. vii. 390, 453, 495).—I remember seeing a mirage in the Solent—or, more correctly, off Eastney—on my way from Cowes to Ryde by boat, on the morning of 9 Sept., 1893, after crossing from Havre in a westerly gale during the night. I believe one or two have occurred about those waters since then. JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

HAMLET AS A CHRISTIAN NAME (10 S. viii. 4).—I think Hamlet as a Christian name may not have been so uncommon as MR. EDWARD PEACOCK thinks. Whilst consulting 'Ducatus Lancastriæ,' part iv. (Calendar to Pleadings in the reign of Elizabeth), for other information, I chanced upon Hamlet as a Christian name, and found on searching further that there were six instances between the dates 1573 and 1601. I append dates, names of persons, and places, with brief notes on some of the cases. The places are chiefly in Lancashire and Cheshire. I have preserved the old spelling of names of places.

1. 1573–99. Hamlet Bruche - Pulton, Bruch Hall, Warrington, Offename, Wolston Manor. The plaintiff in one case is Sir Peter Leigh, Kt., of Lyme. Bruche's name is also written Hamnett in one entry.

2. 1574–87. Hamlet Holcrofte-Chadwoldshed, Barton, Great and Little Woulden, Culsheth, Harford Manor. This person appears in eight cases between these years, most of them being against people bearing the same surname as himself. One of these is Sir John Holcrofte, Kt. In a case in 1601, in which John Asheton and his wife Elizabeth are plaintiffs, the latter is described as "the daughter of Hamlet Holcrofte." In the 'Acts of the Privy Council,' under date 27 Nov., 1577, there is an order that a certain William Weekes is to be delivered to Hamblet Holcraft to be brought to London for his trial on a charge of murder.

3. 1575–85. Hamlet Ashton-Rixton Moss, Pulton, Warrington, Glasbrook.

4. 1590 – 91. Hamlet Lee — Maghull, Kirkeby.

5. 1599. Hamlet Johnson, otherwise Widoweson—Ditton.

6. 1601. Hamlet Rethroppe — Lathome, Knowesley, Burscoughe manors and lordships. The plaintiff in this case was William, Earl of Derby.

In the same Calendar Hamlet appears once as a surname, under date 1596, thus: John Hamlett—Pesforlonge, Culcheth, Cadwoulds-head, Eccles.

Again in 'Acts of P.C.' (17 March, 1577) there is a note to the effect that one John Hamlett has been committed to gaol at Winchester as "an impudent imposter." He was set at liberty on 30 Dec. of the same year.

The name must have been in use long before Shakespeare's play appeared, the earliest edition of which was published in 1603. An earlier play with a like title (not by Shakespeare) is mentioned in 1587.

CHR. WATSON.

264, Worple Road, Wimbledon.

A biography of Hamlet Winstanley, the painter and engraver, who was born in 1698 and died in 1756, will be found in the 'D.N.B.,' lxii. 207. Three of the portraits in Winchester College Hall—viz., those of the Rev. John Taylor, M.A., a fellow and benefactor of the College, and of Mrs. Taylor and Miss Taylor, this fellow's mother and sister—are signed "H. Winstanley: 1731," and are, I imagine, the work of Hamlet Winstanley.

H. C.

I have met with Hamlet as a Christian name more than once, but I can lay my hands on this single instance only at present. On 10 Feb., 1617/18, Hamlett Duncalfe, of Ashby Puerorum, yeoman, aged twenty-five, had a licence to marry (Gibbons, 'Lincoln Marriage Licences,' 1888, p. 72). Reference should be made to a discussion on the name in 5 S. v., vi. W. C. B.

In Dr. Gasquet's 'Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries' occurs "Dan Hamlet Pencriche, one of the monks of the Cluniac priory of Lenton, Notts" (vol. ii. p. 189). I fancy the date to be about 1536–8.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate, Kent.

Mr. Hamlet Watling for many years lived at 41, Pearce Road, Ipswich.

EDWARD COOKSON.

Among my notes of curious and uncommon names occurring in the registers of SS. Anne and Agnes, Aldersgate, which date from 1640, I find that of Hamlet Toon. This individual was (I think) married at the church in the eighteenth century; I cannot give a more exact date at the moment, but shall probably do so in my history of the parish. In the meantime this imperfect reply may have some interest for MR. PEACOCK.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

Mr. Hamlet Gill Dixon took an Honours degree for mathematics at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1901. He had a great uncle named Christopher Hamlet Gill, who died in 1826. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

The name of Shakespeare's son is usually given as Hamnet. ST. SWITHIN.

I possess a beautifully engraved shoeing-horn with the following inscription: THIS IS HAMLET RADESDALE SETTESON THE COVPAR OF LONDAN ANNO DOMINI 1593. SARVE GOD. H R ROBART MINDVM MAD THIS.

Who the Radesdales were I am unable to say. I have two other specimens of Mindum's work.

I believe that in the parish registers of St Stephen's, near St. Albans, the marriage of Hamlet Marshall is to be found under 1603. A William Hamlet was married in that same year, and the deaths of members of his family are recorded under 1609, 1616, and 1618. JOHN EVANS.

Britwell, Berkhamstead, Herts.

[MISTLETOE also refers to Hamlet Holcroft.]

"CORTEL" CLOCKS (10 S. viii. 89).—Is not this "cortel" merely a variant of the well-known "curtal," a derivative of "curt," whence the phrases "curtal horse," "curtal dog," &c.? A clock hanging on the wall would naturally seem docked or shortened in comparison with the standing or "grandfather" variety. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

Cortel being a French surname, an explanation might be sought, perhaps, among the authors of French works on clock-making. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

I should imagine that the word "cortel" in the matter of clocks corresponds to the French word "cartel." In this sense my dictionary says: "Boîte de pendule en forme de cul-de-lampe qui s'applique contre le mur. Les cartels ne sont plus de mode. *Cette pendule même.*"

EDWARD LATHAM.

LITTLETON'S 'HISTORY OF ISLINGTON' (10 S. vii. 70, 117).—MR. HEMS will probably be interested to know that there is an earlier reference to Islington than the one he mentions, namely, that in Shadwell's 'The Virtuoso: a Comedy, acted at the Duke's Theatre,' London, T. N. for H. Herringman, 1676 (Act V., near the commencement):—

"The Suburb fools trudge to Lambs-Conduit or Totnam; your sprucer sort of Citizens gallop to Epsom; your Mechanick gross Fellows, shewing much conjugal affection, strut before their wives, each with a child in his arms, to Islington, or Hogsdon."

I have transcripts of the titles, &c., of several pieces, such as 'Æsop at Islington,' which I could probably lend to MR. HEMS if desired. They are mislaid just at present.

H. W. D.

"HUBBUB"=DISTURBANCE (10 S. vii. 507; viii. 54).—One would like—though with some hesitation in replying to so high an authority—to ask PROF. SKEAT if the accident of an earlier quotation than 1550 for this word not having been found for the 'N.E.D.' is conclusive evidence of the non-existence of the word in this country at an earlier date. The resemblance of meaning seems more than a chance one, and the word *may* have come over later perhaps than the Crusades. Before the era of printing our sources of quotation are few, and the nets, even when spread for the 'N.E.D.,' do not catch every fish that is in the sea.

Perhaps, too, we may regard it as the reverse of humiliating that the English language *does* contain so large a proportion of words borrowed from foreign countries. Is it not rather an evidence of the energy of the English race travelling, or settling, so much abroad? R. B.

Upton.

THE HAMPSTEAD OMNIBUS (10 S. viii. 86).—The interesting quotation given in 'N. & Q.,' prompted by the diversion of the well-known yellow omnibuses from the route they have so long traversed, recalls to my mind the old-fashioned vehicle which plied between Finchley (by way of Highgate) and St. Martin's Church about fifty years ago. This conveyance was small, of sober tint, and of an eminently respectable type, as were its "insiders." It was, I fancy, drawn by three horses—at any rate, an extra one was put on to negotiate that terrible West Hill on the return journeys. The customers were chiefly regular ones, who occupied the same seats morning and

evening. That Finchley favourite was in due course driven off the road when the service of yellow "Generals" was started. These went no further than "The Duke of St. Albans" public-house at the corner of Swain's Lane. They, in turn, have now vanished before the tramcar. I think sixpence was the single fare in those days for a ride in the little Finchley 'bus from Highgate to Trafalgar Square.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

In a sense, the Hampstead line has been killed. The old three-horse 'bus (a familiar figure on Haverstock Hill) which started from Victoria has departed: in its place a yellow two-horse one travels from Hampstead to Bayswater. This modification of routes is wise and praiseworthy, inasmuch as it will open up sources of traffic and large tracts of territory hitherto neglected by omnibus proprietors.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

PIE: TART (10 S. viii. 109, 134).—As to the distinction between "pie" and "tart" O. M. T. cites a recent American dictionary, but apparently he has not referred to the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' *s.v.* 'Pie,' where the English historical usage is fully exhibited. According to this, it appears that the original distinction between "pie" and "tart" consisted not in their shape, but in their contents. The examples of "pie" go back to 1303, and for three centuries the "pie" is recorded only as containing flesh, fowl, or fish. This earlier historical usage is retained in the north of England and Ireland, in Scotland, and at least in part of the United States, in which a "pie" must contain meat or fish, while dishes consisting of fruit baked in a crust are known as "tarts." The earliest extension of "pie" to baked fruit appears to be that of *apple-pie*, found in literature from 1590; probably it was in rustic or dialect use in the south from an earlier date. Examples of fruit "pies" in the seventeenth century are rare or uncertain; but they are fully recognized in Kersey's edition of Phillips's 'New World of Words' in 1706: "Pie, a well known Dish of Meat, or Fruit bak'd in Paste"; which is the earliest dictionary recognition of a fruit pie, and appears to be exactly the Southern English notion of a pie. The passage cited from O. W. Holmes is apparently founded on imperfect knowledge alike of English and American usage; neither "tart" nor "pie" can be said to have a national or universal meaning on either side of the Atlantic. In this country we cannot claim for either word a "national" or an "educated" usage, but have to recognize that different parts of the country have preserved an earlier and a later tradition of the distinction between them. I eat "apple-pie" in Kent, and "apple-tart" when I stay in Cumberland. M.

There were "pies" of all sorts in the earliest days of my remembrance — tarts too, and pasties. The first were always made in deep dishes; tarts in shallow ones, such as saucers. The pie was in general use, and men working away from home had quite a variety of pies to take with them for "snap" or for dinner. All had top and bottom crusts. There were potato pies, apple, plum, and pear pies, besides an "apple pie with pears in," which was a general favourite. A "medley" or "medlum" pie—a mixture of things such as apples, pears, onions, bits of bacon, and made hot to the taste—was in great demand. Pumpkin pie was also made, and in favour ran gooseberry and currant pies pretty close.

Tarts were confections with one crust only, and were made of all kinds of fruits. Rhubarb pies and tarts were the first that came in, and were welcome things to country children.

I should say that both "pies" and "tarts" went from here to America with the Pilgrim Fathers: perhaps earlier than that.

Many country children had to take their dinner to school, and this was invariably a pasty and a bottle of milk. We were critics as regards each other's dinner, and would point the finger at each other and say:—

Apple pie 'll make you cry;
Gooseberry pasty 'll make you hasty.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

T. L. PEACOCK: CONTRIBUTIONS TO PERIODICALS (10 S. viii. 2).—Peacock's first contribution to a periodical appeared in 1800, when he gained a prize from the editor of *The Juvenile Library* for an essay in verse on the question "Is history or biography the more improving study?"

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

DE LHUYS OR NORDERLOOSE (10 S. viii. 89).—It is difficult to see how these two names could ever have been confused. Norder-

loose is a typical Dutch name, derived from a place so called in South Holland. De Lhuys, on the contrary, is purely French. It is derived from the name of a town in the department of the Ain, the final *s* being silent. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

COL. HOWE (10 S. viii. 90).—This officer is frequently mentioned in Wright's 'Life of Wolfe'; see pp. 451, 468, 502, 580, 582. A copy of his 'Narrative in a Committee of the House of Commons, April 29, 1779, relative to his Conduct during his late Command of the King's Troops in North America,' second edition, 1780, is priced at 3*l.* 3*s.* in a catalogue just issued by Mr. Russell Smith, Henrietta Street, W.C.

W. S.

BEDDOES SURNAME (10 S. viii. 64, 113).—Barber in his 'British Family Names,' 1894, identifies this personal name with the German Beddau and the French Bidaut. Ferguson in his 'Teutonic Name System,' 1864, identifies it with the French Bidault. The latter furnishes very interesting groups of simple forms, diminutives, patronymics, and compounds derived principally from the Anglo-Saxon *beado*, *beadu*, genitive *beadwes*=battle, war, strength, slaughter. A schoolfellow of mine named Beddoes was possessed of singularly exceptional strength, which may or may not have been hereditary, and traceable to his original ancestors. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"WY" IN HAMPSHIRE (10 S. vii. 508; viii. 54).—Allow me to correct a slight topographical error in PROF. SKEAT's reply to this query. Weyhill is on the line, not "from Andover to Salisbury," but from Andover to Marlborough, Cirencester, and Cheltenham. Salisbury lies quite in another direction, to the south-west of Andover Junction, and is on the main line of the South-Western Railway, which runs from London to Exeter. C. S. JERRAM.

SIR THOMAS BLOODWORTH, LORD MAYOR 1665–6 (10 S. vii. 409, 454; viii. 13).—Since contributing my query as to the burial-place of the above I have discovered the two following entries in the churchwardens' accounts of SS. Anne and Agnes:—

1682-3. "Received for the Buriall of S^r^ Thomas Bludworth and his Lady in Lynnen, 5^li^."

1692-3. "Received of Esq^r^ Bloodworth for ground in the Church for his Brother S^r^ Thomas and being buryed in Lynnen, 5^li^."

The first of these seems to imply local *interment, though* I am not very sure about it. I know what a burial in linen was. The second entry, which relates to the eldest son of Sir Thomas, is, I take it, conclusive, notwithstanding the absence of the register of St. John Zachary's and the non-occurrence of any entry in St. Anne's.

Are the funeral certificates of father and son on record? If so, can extracts be given?

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

HACKNEY CELEBRITIES (10 S. viii. 86).—It is a good, but not novel suggestion that at the new Public Library in Mare Street the walls should be covered "with the lineaments, &c.," of famous local persons. I understand MR. BRESLAR wishes to form a list of engraved portraits and prints of local interest. Would this not be largely superfluous, having regard to the Tyssen Collection now at the Town Hall? Presumably the Public Library will receive this most valuable accumulation of books, prints, &c., and exhibit those of the greatest interest.

There have been many contributions to the biographical history of Hackney; and although Miss Grace Aguilar and the ancestor of Sir Moses Montefiore are probably not mentioned, MR. BRESLAR will find the works of the Rev. W. Robinson and Mr. R. Simpson interesting reading.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

The notion which runs in MR. BRESLAR's mind is justified by a little memoir of Grace Aguilar prefixed to 'Home Influence' (5th ed., 1854):—

"Grace Aguilar was born at Hackney, June 2nd, 1816. She was the eldest child, and only daughter, of Emanuel Aguilar, one of the merchants descended from the Jews of Spain who, almost within the memory of man, fled from persecution in that country, and sought and found an asylum in England."—P. xi.

Miss Aguilar died and was buried at Frankfort. Her gravestone bears upon it "a butterfly and five stars, emblematic of the soul in heaven." Why five stars?

ST. SWITHIN.

CROMWELL AND MILTON: A FAMOUS PICTURE (10 S. viii. 22).—The initials E. P. H. appended to the description of Newenham's painting of Cromwell dictating to Milton his letter to the Duke of Savoy most probably indicate the Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood, who in the fifties and later was one of the best known of the Dissenting clergy. WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS &c.

Cambridge Modern History.—Vol. X. *The* [illegible] (Cambridge, University Press.)

[illegible] volume gave us the brilliance of Napo- [illegible] successor is a little dull to the ordinary [illegible] for it contains no commanding figure, and [illegible] to idealize Alexander of Russia as a [illegible] high aims does not appeal to us as it does [illegible] of the learned contributors. We know that [illegible] cruel, and suspect the soundness of his [illegible] proposals and dreams. The editors, how- [illegible] have made the best of their period, and [illegible] is more striking than the way in which [illegible] have secured foreign contributors to fill out [illegible] heme. Prof. Segrè writes well on Italy, and [illegible] Hamira, long a valued correspondent of *The* [illegible] m, still better on Spain. Dr. Askenazy [illegible] abundant interest to his sketches of [illegible] and 'Poland and the Polish Revolution'; [illegible] we confess to having been more taken with [illegible] ters than those of a solid merit which will [illegible] the specialist.

[illegible] ing is certain: that the scientific historian [illegible] re the broad range of the 'History' in this [illegible] Seldom has so wide a net been cast over [illegible] acies of history, which includes, moreover, [illegible]. The reader will find an able chapter by [illegible] S. Nicholson on Adam Smith, Ricardo, [illegible] and Godwin—names of abiding influence [illegible] the laws of industry are discussed to-day. [illegible] re itself is not neglected. Prof. J. G. [illegible] deals with that double glory of Germany, [illegible] d Schiller; Novalis, an important and [illegible] lected figure; Uhland, an exquisite poet, [illegible] high in the "world-anthology" as we [illegible] ceive it; and finally Heine, who seems [illegible] ewhat unduly patronized for not adding [illegible] antic Dreams" and "Young German [illegible]

[illegible] rthope's chapter on 'The Revolution in [illegible] Poetry and Fiction' comes to us as a [illegible] rprise in an historical work. It is full [illegible] ured taste and sound judgment which we [illegible] m him. We are glad to see praise of [illegible] s invaluable 'Biographia Literaria' com- [illegible] h recognition of the weakness of the [illegible] " to use a disagreeable word; while the [illegible] the Waverley Novels is one which should [illegible] r and wide, if only to put a check on the [illegible] ed scorn of those ultra-modern writers [illegible] done much to spoil English style.

[illegible] her chapters will be of special value to [illegible] ers, 'The Papacy and the Catholic Church' [illegible] Doctrinaires,' both by Lady Blenner- [illegible] who shows the importance of aspects of [illegible] y and religion apt to be neglected by the [illegible] man. Only the prejudiced (who form, we [illegible] ge portion of the public) will fail to profit [illegible] riter's contributions to the history of [illegible] ch is the real history of importance to [illegible] er. Lady Blennerhassett seems to us [illegible] than most of the contributors to this [illegible] nd no less sound. Not that we object to [illegible] as a whole. Given an adequate previous [illegible] e of the main facts, the writing is effective [illegible] fied way which is a good model for the present age. We look to 'The Cambridge Modern History' for a thoroughness which is unexampled, and we are nearly always satisfied. And though specialists may grumble at a want of co-ordination due to the views of its promoter, the late Lord Acton, we are convinced that no history on a large scale affords so much information in a compact space alike to the instructed and the ordinary reader. The success of the venture is, we believe, assured; and we expected no other result after the scheme had been well started. Acton's open-mindedness and wonderful zeal for the truth at all costs are now justified in a great history.

The Scots Peerage. Vol. IV. (Edinburgh, David Douglas.)

THE present volume of 'The Scots Peerage' deals with twenty-five different peerages (excluding the ancient Earls of Fife and the ancient Lords of Galloway), representing twenty-two surnames; and fifteen writers have been employed to tell the tale. When such a syndicate of learning is requisitioned, it would need nothing less than a similar syndicate of critics to do complete justice to the book, which travels from the ancient Earls of Fife to the Earls of Hyndford. As such a method of criticism is virtually impossible, the individual reviewer must form his opinion from the one or two families which he or any other one man can really master.

But it does not demand extensive knowledge to see that the contributions differ largely in scope and treatment. The most complete are those written by enthusiasts bearing the same surname as the family treated. Thus Mr. Evelyn G. M. Carmichael, in presenting the Carmichaels, Earls of Hyndford, goes into far greater detail in his descents than most of his colleagues; and his method of printing the far-off collaterals in small type is admirable, indicating to the general reader what may be conveniently skipped. The same laborious care is devoted to the Earldom of Glasgow by Col. Boyle, to Lord Herries's family by Mr. David C. Herries, and to the Earls of Home by Mrs. Fullarton, *née* Home. On the other hand, the greatest space is devoted to peerages treated by professional genealogists, the Dukes of Hamilton, by the Rev. John Anderson, getting most space of all (58 pp.), followed by the Earls and Marquises of Huntly and Dukes of Gordon, brought conveniently together by Mr. Anderson and the editor, Sir J. Balfour Paul (56 pp.). The latter article presents the most succinct account of the noble family of Gordon yet published, and is an admirable bit of work, even although it might have contained with advantage far more detail than is attempted. It is of such quality, however, as to suggest the advisability of it and a few others being issued as pamphlets complete in themselves.

Of the twenty-five titles dealt with (excluding the ancient Fifes and Galloways), four are extinct, three forfeited, two are of doubtful destination, and one is dormant. 'The Scots Peerage' lacks the spice of G. E. C., but now and again the subject is approached from the standpoint which regards the personages dealt with as having been human beings, and not mere objects of charters and deeds. A good example of this human treatment is the pungent account by Mr. Andrew Ross of Alexander Ogilvy, of Deskford and Findlater, and his disposal of his patrimony. We have noted one or two errors, and a certain lack of uniformity; but taken as a

whole 'The Scots Peerage' continues to be a very handy compendium of Northern genealogy. Moreover, it is a delightful book to look at and to handle.

The Age of Justinian and Theodora. By William Gordon Holmes. Vol. II. (Bell & Sons.)

THIS is the second half of a learned history of a little-known period. The first volume we noticed at 10 S. v. 317, with praise alike of its animated style and thoroughness. That before us maintains to the full the merit of the work. Justinian is the leading figure, and the various aspects of his activity are ably considered. Histories such as this are too rare in this country, and we hope Mr. Holmes will take up another period of the later Roman emperors, affording us the means of correcting the occasional prejudices and deficient sources of Gibbon. He writes without pedantry, yet with ample scholarship, and classical students will know how to value such an equipment both on its positive and negative side.

The Abbaye of the Holy Ghost.—The Frere and the Boye. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THESE beautiful reproductions of rare books are remarkable instances of the enterprise of the Cambridge Press. The printing in each case extends to 250 copies only, and "the impressions have been rubbed off the plates and the negatives destroyed," as M. P. Dujardin certifies. His admirable work in the way of facsimiles needs no commendation from us; all the details of the pages are reproduced with faithfulness, and the beautiful black letter stands before us as clear as in the original. The result of photography, indeed, is slightly to intensify the blackness of the letters where they are at all faint, as experts know. Thus the possessor of these tastefully bound volumes has to all intents and purposes two examples of Wynkyn de Worde's press before him of 1496 and *circa* 1512. Of 'The Abbaye of the Holy Ghost' of the earlier date but three copies are known. The one here reproduced is from the books George I. gave to the University Library. From the same benefaction comes the copy of the ballad of 'The Frere and the Boye,' which has had a long career in print.

The gain to students of a chance to see these fine specimens of typography without the restrictions naturally placed upon the view or use of the originals is obviously great. No such chances would have been expected, or even hoped for, twenty years ago. The present generation is fortunate in the ready access it has to many forms of scholarship, and we only hope that such opportunities will not be wasted.

THE first article in the current number of *Folk-lore* describes 'The Development of the Idea of Hades in Celtic Literature.' To judge by the most ancient Irish and Welsh legends, it would appear that the conception of a doleful country of shades was unfamiliar to the heathen Celts. Their Other-World embraced no gloomy lurking-place for spirits of dead men, and no withering hell. It was a realm of perpetual youth and unfailing brightness, a land of best delights, in which the ever-living tasted inexhaustible joys. After Celtic belief comes Australian custom, for the second paper is by Mr. A. W. Howitt, and deals with the intricate question of marriage relations. The third gives a description of the remarkable practices connected with the Serpent-Procession at Cocullo, in the the statue of St. Domenico of Foli snakes, great and small, is the chi through the streets at the Feas Following the account of this stra festival comes a batch of Cinderel stories, forming an appendix to Cox's book on the same subject.

L'Intermédiaire continues to furn with notes which are at times edifyi amusing. Every archæologist or s be able to find something of interes pages. One querist asks for informa "Hôtel de la Providence" at w Corday put up when she arrived in correspondent, writing of the Terror eloquent words of M. Henry Houssa activement mêlé à la politique, com Ernest Hamel, on peut combattre le combat pour la Révolution française justice à ces hommes de fer et de f frontières envahies, l'Ouest et le Mi conspirations et les trahisons par terreur et la victoire, et qui, vivant volcan frappèrent avec la foudre." the subject of the German *Fangeisen* as the English *catch-pole*) the cat Tower of London is described as exemplaire" of a weapon which was capturing knights whose armour other mode of attack.

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H. T. W. ("Sheep counting: Yan See 6 S. xi. 206, 336, 472; 8 S. iv. 45.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

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INDEX NOMINUM ET LOCORUM TO THE 'D.N.B.'

In the course of continued researches into the pages of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' in connexion with the compilation of a local history, I am tempted to wonder whether it has ever occurred to those chiefly concerned in the production of that monumental work how useful a complete index to the names and places mentioned therein would be. As things are at present, the local historian, going through the records of his locality, is almost completely at a loss to know what names should be selected by him for mention in his work. Many districts (more particularly in cities) which once had teeming populations, among whom some old-time worthy frequently flourished, are now "dead" as the proverbial door-nail, and it is with the extremest difficulty that any knowledge of even the names of the bygone notabilities can be arrived at, especially when they were not of the first order of importance in their day, or possessed names which were by no means uncommon or remarkable in themselves. An exhaustive index to our greatest biographical work would soon put this right, when it would be possible for something like finality to be attained in a large number of instances. I offer the suggestion for what it is worth.

I may remark in conclusion that I am not unaware of the present useful 'Index and Epitome,' which would in no way be superseded by such a compilation as I venture to advocate. Perhaps now that a new edition of the 'Dictionary' is mooted, some attention can be given to the matter.

W. McM.

INSCRIPTIONS AT NAPLES.

(See *ante*, p. 62.)

THE following inscriptions, like the 78 already given, are on the left of the broad path as one enters the old Protestant Cemetery at Naples by the western gate:—

79. George Whitla, of Belfast, *ob.* 24 Feb., 1844, a. 55.

80. Jane, d. of the late Alexr. Taggart, Esq., of Knocknaconey, Down, Ireland, and Mary his w., *ob.* 31 Jan., 1842, a. 22.

81. Wm. James, s. of Wm. Turner, *ob.* at Santa Lucia, 26 Aug., 1885, a. 52.

82. In the burial-ground of S. Carlo all'Arena lie the remains of Wm. James Turner, s. of the late John Turner, of Putney, *ob.* at Naples, 12 June, 1824, a. 51. Mary Taine, a friend of the Turner family, *ob.* 10 Dec., 1841, a. 83. Emma Randell Turner, a. 6 yrs. 4 mths., and Lydia Cath. Turner, a. [19?] mths, both ds. of Wm. and Emma Turner, of Santa Lucia, *ob.* 1846; and their s. Arthur Samuel, a. 9, *ob.* 14 Sept., 1853.

83. Richard Bermingham, Rector of Moira, Waterford, *ob.* at Sorrento, 1 Oct., 1841. Placed by Letitia Jane his widow.

84. Jonathan Hatfield, a native of England, *ob.* 3 Feb., 1840.

85. John A. McDouall, Esq., b. at Penrith, 10 Oct., 1805; *ob.*, 1 May, 1839, in consequence of a fall from his horse. Placed by his wid. Gertrude McDouall.

86. Margaret, 4th d. of the late Wm. Wilson, Esq., of Dundee, *ob.* 23 Dec., 1829, a. 50.

87. Mary, w. of Rev. Wm. Smyth, of South Elkington, Lincs, late of Lathbury, Bucks, *ob.* at Sorrento, 3 Sept., 1839, a. 45.

88. Frances, relict of Peter Esdaile, Esq., of London, *ob.* 24 Aug., 1838, a. 66.

89. Henry, s. of John and Isabella Rogers, *ob.* Oct., 1836, a. 27.

90. John Close, jun., Esq., of Manchester and Naples, *ob.* 10 May, 1842, a. 44. Mary, relict of the late John Close, *ob.* 31 Mar., 1849, a. 78. Vittorio Tommaso Romano, b. 30 Aug., 1852; *ob.* 13 Oct., 1883. Henrietta Hannah, w. of James Close, Esq., of Manchester, *ob.* 2 July, 1836, a. 26.

91. Edward Ashweek Valentine, *ob.* 6 June, 1832, a. 59. Mary his wid., *ob.* 10 Ap., 1856, a. 85.

92. Illegible.

93. Wm. Dickenson, of King Weston, Somt., *ob.* 19 Jan., 1837, a. 65. He represented the county for 25 yrs. in Parliament.

94. William Thos. Honyman, Esq., of Mansfield, Air, N.B., s. of Sir Wm. Honyman, Bart., one of H.M. Lords of Session, who assumed the titular designation of Lord Armadale, *ob.* at Naples, 25 Aug., 1828, a. 32. Erected by his widow.

95. John Mills, Esq., of co. Wicklow, Ireland, *ob.* 2 Mar., 1838, a. 65.

96. Mark Skelton, Esq., of the Yews, Yorks, *ob.* 26 Feb., 1839, a. [65?].

97. Eliz. Mason Daniell, wid. of Ralph Allen Daniell, Esq., of Trelissick, Cornwall, *ob.* at Villa Cocumella, Sorrento, 1 July, 1828, a. 64.

98. Geo. J. Stiles, b. May, 1837. (Illegible.)

99. Edmund Wm. Morris, only child of Eugene Squire and Laura Mary Francis Morris, b. at Birchwood, Sydenham Hill, 31 Jan., 1866; *ob.* 31 Mar., 1874.

100. Charles Noble, s. of Francis F. & E. Stoddard, of Glasgow, *ob.* at Castellamare, 15 Dec., 1874, a. 19.

101. Charlotte, d. of Col. Lovelace, of the Guards, and relict of Gerrard Vanneck, *ob.* 9 Ap., 1875, a. 93 yrs. 9 days.

102. Henry, s. of Jas. and Maria Hind, b. 28 Ap., 1834; murdered at Naples, 1 Mar., 1875.

103. Caroline Amanda, only d. of Capt. and Mrs. Welch, of Virginia Water, *ob.* 21 Feb., 1876, a. 22.

104. Crawford Jas. Campbell, *ob.* 10 Ap., 1876, a. 43.

105. William Giles, of Posilipo, late of Trull, Taunton, Somt., and his w. Anna Louisa, who was bur. in the p. ch. yard of Clevedon, Somt. He was b. 17 Jan., 1817; *ob.* 2 Aug., 1904.

106. Charles Stuart Craig, 102nd Fusiliers, b. in Dublin, 7 Sept., 1848, *ob.* Aug., 1875.

107. Sarah Williamson, *ob.* 8 Mar., 1875.

108. James Pitkin, *ob.* 19 Oct., 1877, a. 83. Erected by an English firm in recognition of 63 years' faithful service.

109. Mary Elizabeth, w. of R. Vans Agnew, Esq., b. 7 July, 1830; *ob.* 1 Aug., 1870.

110. James Duff, *ob.* 24 July, 1876, a. 58.

111. Dr. Dionysius Lardner, D.C.L., F.R.S., *ob.* 29 Ap., 1859, a. 66.

112. Wm. Henry Barbar, *ob.* 22 July, 1849, a. 15 months. Lucy Barbar, *ob.* 1 Feb., 1855, a. [4?] months.

113. John Pitkin, 1805-76.

114. Susan, d. of the late Wm. Collier, of Manchester, w. of Lewis Marchesi, of Rome, b. in Manchester, July, 1829; *ob.* Sept., 1871.

115. Oates family. (No other inscription.)

116. Edward S. Bartholomew, b. in Colchester, Conn., U.S., 8 July, 1822; *ob.* 3 May, 1858.

117. Henry de Courcy Pook, b. at Dalcombe, 3 Aug., 1803; *ob.* 14 June, 1875.

118. Harriet Louisa Bradbury, *ob.* 14 Feb., 1873.

119. Basilia Maud, youngest ch. of Edward J. Knipe, Esq., of Elvaston Place, Queens [*sic*], *ob.* 13 Mar., 1874, a. 17.

120. Ric. Whitfield Hewlett. (No date visible.)

121. Thos. Blenkins Hartley, youngest s. of James Hartley, of Ashbrooke Hall. (Almost illegible.)

122. Col. Sir W. West Turner, K.C.S.I., C.B., *ob.* 9 July, 1871. He served his country for 30 yrs. with H.M. 26th, 15th, 7th Fusiliers, and 97th Regiments, in China, the Crimea, and India.

123. Spencer Chas. Dudley Ryder, Lieut.-Col. *Bengal Staff Corps, late of* 14th Bengal Native Infantry, youngest s. of the late Hon. Henry Ryder, *ob.* 3 Mar., 1873, a. 47.

124. Sarah Turner, *ob.* 19 Mar., 1854, a. 59. Wm. Turner, *ob.* 7 Feb., 1864, a. 66. Sarah Ellen Turner, *ob.* 24 July, 1864, a. 5. Harriet Turner, *ob.* 20 July, 1884, a. 50. Frederick E. Turner, *ob.* 17 Dec., 1891, a. 33.

125. Hen. Walter Gostling, Surgeon to the G.I.P. Railway, Bombay b. 2 Oct., 1843; *ob.* 3 Ap., 1887.

126. Nina Harriet, d. of James Temple Bowdoin, Esq., of Boston, U.S., and Mary Dickason his w. *ob.* 28 Ap., 184[?], a. 26.

127. Walter Sinnett Smith. (Mostly illegible.)

128. Mary Vienot Quinclet, b. at Walton, Lancs. *ob.* at Sorrento, 13 Ap., 1841. (In French.)

129. Sir Thos. Gibson Carmichael, Bt., *ob.* 13 Dec., 1847, a. 74. Ann his w., *ob.* at Leghorn, 7 Dec., 1862, a. 72.

130. Abraham Furse, b. in Topsham, Devon, 15 Oct., 1791; *ob.* 22 Dec., 1841.

131. Edward Coleman, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, *ob.* 24 Ap., 1842, a. [23?].

132. Miss Sarah Chauncy, of Trevor Sqre., London, d. of the late Wm. Chauncy, Esq., *ob.* 12 Ap., 1862, a. 56.

133. William Cracroft, late of the Bengal Civil Service, *ob.* 3 Ap., 1846, a. 58.

134. Dorothea Carleton Morris, *ob.* 27 Dec., 1850, a. 16 yrs. 5 mths. Erected by her mother and uncle.

135. Rev. Wm. Andrew Hammond, M.A., form. Rector of Whitchurch, Oxon., *ob.* 29 Nov., 1884, a. 50.

136. Dr. John Clark, K.H., Dep. Inspector-General of British Army Hospitals, *ob.* 18 Dec., 1845, a. 62.

137. David Robertson, engineer in the Royal Italian Navy, b. in Glasgow, 2 Feb., 1809; *ob.* 2 Nov., 1892, a. 84 [*sic*].

138. Wm. Dorant, *ob.* 15 July, 1848, a. 63. Flora his w., *ob.* 25 Jan., 1872. Amelia, their eldest d. *ob.* 21 May, 1890.

139. Lieut.-Col. John Brooks, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, *ob.* 27 Aug., 1849, a. [49?].

140. Thos. Oliver, Esq., of Baltimore, U.S., *ob.* 29 Dec., 1848, a. 45.

141. Harriet, w. of W. E. Routh, *ob.* 16 Jan., 1850, a. 68. Harriet Augusta his d., w. of James Morrison, Esq., *ob.* 27 Jan., 1853, a. 42. Wm. Egerton Routh, Esq., *ob.* 7 Feb., 1864, a. 85.

142. Rev. Wm. Maule Barnes, M.A., *ob.* 3 June, 1848, a. 38.

143. Elizabeth, w. of Thos. Bold, Esq., Liverpool merchant, *ob.* 18 Jan., 1848, a. 43.

144. Charlotte Maxwell, w. of Francis Maxwell, Esq., merchant of Liverpool, *ob.* 16 Dec., 1843, a. 35.

145. Constantia Rebecca D'Arley, d. of Col. Sir Wm. D'Arley, *ob.* 21 Nov., 1876, a. 71.

145a. Mary Louisa, w. of Raulin Robin, Esq., *ob.* 27 Jan., 1877, a. 50.

146. Juanita, eldest d. of Geo. Cheyne, Esq., M.D., and Alice Cheyne, *ob.* 12 Nov., 1876.

147. Alexander John Robertson, student of the Middle Temple, ob. 16 Ap., 1865, a. 24.

148. Wm. Hall, of Seven Springs, Cheltenham, *ob.* 25 Nov., 1872, a. 79.

149. Mary Anne Coventry, Baroness Pepe, wid. of General Wm. Pepe, *ob.* at Taranto, 9 Mar., 1865. Geraldine Louisa Charlotte Santasilla, b. 20 Sept., *ob.* 18 Oct., 1872. (Much of this inscription is illegible.)

150. Emily Adela, w. of Christopher Pattison, b. in Berlin, 11 July, 1845 *ob.* at Capri, 3 Mar., 1[illegible].

d. of J. W. Gregg, Dublin, w. of ison, ob. 7 Oct., 1870, a. 20. Christ. 7 May, 1872, a. 29. Margaret Taylor, 73.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.
ardens, Eastbourne.

(To be continued.)

SHAKESPEARIANA.

NTER'S TALE,' II. i. 143–57:—

Be she honour-flaw'd,
daughters: the eldest is eleven;
nd the third, nine, and some five;
rue, they 'll pay for 't: by mine honour,
ll: fourteen they shall not see,
e generations: they are co-heirs;
ther glib myself than they
roduce fair issue.
Cease; no more.
is business with a sense as cold
man's nose; but I do see 't and feel 't,
oing thus; and see withal
nts that feel.
If it be so,
grave to bury honesty:
grain of it the face to sweeten
dungy earth.

ally accepted explanation—that n saying, "As you feel doing hold of either the beard or arm, ier part of Antigonus—is a grossly d, I believe, we shall see, an nterpretation.

t crediting the charge against the igonus has fiercely expressed his saying what he would do to his were he convinced of the inherent of woman; whereupon Leontes at his word, and replies that, ntigonus does not see the queen's (Leontes) sees it, and feels as nclined as Antigonus does in thus at he would do under such condi- ut I do see 't, and feel 't, As you thus." We are not to understand feel (on my) doing thus." The nothing of the kind. "Doing inly refers to Antigonus—"As gonus) feel (in) doing thus"— impossible for his daughters to e generations. The king adds withal The instruments that feel" what is more, I see those things in nditions which are instrumental g me feel." Under the usual n the commentators are forced and see withal The instruments as referring to Antigonus—that nus) sees the fingers pulling his ; whereas the meaning is that, gonus works himself *into a frenzy* at the mere thought of such feminine frailty, the king, who is equally sensitive on this point, has in addition the actual infidelity to deal with—the contrast between a theory and a condition.

The next speech shows that the thought has not been interrupted, and that Antigonus is not cowed, as would have been the case had the king resorted to an act of physical violence to carry his point.

E. MERTON DEY.

St. Louis.

'AS YOU LIKE IT,' IV. iii. 102: "CHEWING THE FOOD OF SWEET AND BITTER FANCY."—A number of eminent editors have in the past fifty years attacked the integrity of this line, and the Clarendon Press editor sees here an allusion to Lodge's novel, p. 100. But it seems safe to aver that we have Shakespeare's words correctly given. Compare Lyly's 'Gallathea,' III. i.: "What have we here, all in love? no other food then fancie, no, no, shee shall not have the faire boy." CHAS. A. HERPICH.

'MEASURE FOR MEASURE,' II. iv. 94: "ALL-BUILDING."—It is very dangerous to tamper with any of Shakespeare's epithets merely because they do not square with our expectations, or are not in accordance with modern usage; but "the *all-building* law," which is the reading of the folios in the above passage, comes upon us as a surprise, somewhat perplexes us, and tempts the ingenious critic to hazard an emendation. Rowe would have replaced it by *all-holding*, Johnson by *all-binding*; but alterations like these, suggested probably by "manacles" in the preceding line, do not fit in naturally and easily with, nor do they add much force to, the word with which they are to be connected. If, with the Cambridge editors, we retain *all-building*, how are we to understand it? I suppose it would be meant to express the constructive power of law: law builds up and strengthens nations, law builds up and edifies individuals. But law does not merely construct; it has a larger power still; the world is upheld, regulated, governed by law. It would hardly be too much to say that law has universal sway; it wields everything. By a minute change, by supposing that *b* has been miswritten for *w*, *all-building* melts into *all-wielding*; thus would law be presented to us in all the fullness of its power, and such a sweeping generalization, conveyed by a single epithet, would be quite in the manner and spirit of Shakespeare. PHILIP PERRING.

'Love's Labour 's Lost,' IV. iii. 337–9:

Loues feeling is more soft and sensible,
Then are the tender hornes of Cockled Snayles.
Loues tongue proues dainty, Bachus grosse in taste.

It has been thought that the meaning of the last line, with an apostrophe added to Bacchus (Bacchus'), is that "Love's tongue proves Bacchus' tongue to be gross in taste in comparison with his, Love's tongue" (Daniel, quoted by Furness).

This is rather weak, for Love's tongue would not have to be very refined to be less gross than Bacchus's. Far from being "dainty," as the received text would indicate, the Greek and Roman Bacchus—that is, the noisy or riotous god—may justly be considered the reverse.

The comparison begun with "more.... than" in the first and second lines of this passage is carried on in the last line. Expanded, we read:—

Love's tongue proves (more) dainty, (than) Bacchus' gross in taste,

"dainty" and "gross" being the emphatic words. The comma after "dainty," in the Quarto and First Folio, is right as marking the ellipsis. E. Merton Dey.

St. Louis.

'Henry IV.,' Part II., III. ii. 236:—

Bullcalf. And here 's four Harry ten shillings in French crowns for you.

Is this intended as nonsense by the poet, as the rest of what the unwilling conscript says certainly is? or can the words be reconciled to the monetary system prevalent in Henry IV.'s time?

G. Krueger.

Berlin.

'Henry IV.,' Part II., IV. iv. 90–92:—

K. Henry. O Westmoreland! thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the haunch of winter sings
The lifting up of day.

Apart from the curious expression "haunch of winter," which has been explained as "the rear of winter," on what grounds I know not, how can a summer bird sing in winter? Can any one tell the name of that strange bird singing at the dawn of a winter day? G. Krueger.

'Othello,' V. ii., and Swinburne.—Othello, having secreted a weapon, suddenly stabs himself and dies, whereupon Cassio exclaims:—

This did I fear, but thought he had no weapon;
For he was great of heart.

There is an echo of this in Swinburne's 'Locrine,' p. 112:—

Would God my heart were great!
Then would I slay myself.

W. C. B.

Sonnet III. and Sidney's 'Arcadia.'—The theory that the Sonnets may have been mere poetical exercises might be partially confirmed by the third Sonnet, wherein two lines seem to have been transferred from Sidney's 'Arcadia,' p. 280, Book III., edition 1590: "What lesson is that unto you, but that in the April of your age you should be like April?" Cf.

Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee
Calls back the lovely April of her prime.

This, however, is also echoed by others from Daniel ('Delia,' xxxii.) onward; and, as Rolfe notes, in 'Lucrece,' ll. 1758–9.

Again: "When your glass shall accuse you to your face, what a change there is in you!" Cf.

Look in thy glass, and tell the face thou viewest.

Chas. A. Herpich.

"His glassy essence," 'Measure for Measure,' II. ii. 120 (10 S. v. 264, 465).—I have just been reading a Servian translation of 'Measure for Measure,' published in the *Letopis*, No. 129 (Neusatz, 1882). It may interest those who followed the correspondence upon this passage a year ago to see how the Servian translator renders it. His version is as follows:—

Trosno celjade, kao srdit majmun,
Lakomu igra s nebom igracku
Da angjeo zaplace.

Trosno celjade really means "brittle essence," and it is clear that the allusion is supposed to be to the brittle nature of glass. To my mind, the true sense is one which I have not yet seen suggested, viz., man playing tricks before Heaven is compared to an ape posturing before what he takes to be another ape in the glass.

Jas. Platt, Jun.

'Merchant of Venice,' I. i. 29–36 (10 S. vi. 504; vii. 145).—I am afraid it is Mr. Merton Dey himself who has "neglected" 'N. & Q.,' for how else could he have said that Dr. Spence's suggestion and mine are "the same"? The only point common to the two suggestions is the reference of "worth" to the supposed merchant (not to his merchandise); but then this is the way in which almost all editors and readers of the play take the adjective. Indeed, I very much doubt if any consideration other than the difficulty of construing the passage

(a difficulty completely overcome by my suggestion) has led the Clarendon Press editors and MR. DEY to refer the adjective otherwise. Not that they thereby make the passage clear, for Furness has disposed of the "Clarendon" view as DR. SPENCE (9 S. v. 163) has disposed of MR. DEY'S (9 S. v. 63). The whole passage, 10–41, it seems to me, clearly makes for referring "worth" to the merchant, as does also the summarizing phrase "in a word"=in short.

I certainly do think—else I had not written to 'N. & Q.'—that I have "made a discovery," MR. DEY, so far as I apprehend him, holds that my view of the construction was known to and deliberately rejected by the "Clarendon"; but I fail to see how he comes by this conclusion. My suggested construction is far from being "abrupt," while the meaning becomes explicity itself. Mr. Deighton's note (Macmillan, 1890) fairly shows the view commonly taken of the passage: "The expression is *highly elliptical;* and possibly, as Rettsom supposes, something has fallen out between ll. 39 and 40." I think MR. DEY is unable to do justice to my suggestion because he is prepossessed in favour of the view to which he has already committed himself. I am quite content to leave my question to the readers of 'N. & Q.'

When I say that my construction of the passage is not "abrupt," I am far indeed from asserting that it has the regularity that characterizes the sentence-structure of nineteenth- and twentieth-century English; but this is no more than to say that Shakespeare's syntax could only be Elizabethan and not Edwardian, or even "Augustan." The construction I suggest is certainly far less irregular than that which confronts us in many a passage occurring elsewhere in the plays. For only one instance take 'King Lear,' I. i. 226–33.

When MR. DEY urges, as an objection to referring "worth" to the supposed merchant, that "it is hardly likely that a merchant would speak of himself as 'worth nothing' in the event of one of his shipments having gone astray," he shows that Shakespeare also has been "neglected" by him. For he seems to forget that it is Salarino who speaks; and he undoubtedly forgets Antonio's comment on his friends' remarks (ll. 1-2). A. E. A.

'TROILUS AND CRESSIDA,' III. iii. 196–200 (10 S. vii. 483).—SIR PHILIP PERRING objects to the opinion that "*cradles*" is corrupt, because of the short metre, and an expression too homely for the dignity of poetry. The former is common enough in dramatic verse, and the latter is characteristic of the poet. What is more important to observe is whether the subject is carried to a climax, and whether the sense is complete. SIR PHILIP seems to have fallen into the way of most commentators of trying to explain a part when the whole of the passage should be considered. He says:—

> "To 'unveil thoughts' we do not so much want to know about the cradle which contained them as to learn something about the thoughts themselves, to discover their features, the flash-lights which proceed from them, the notes, signs, subtle characters, by which alone the providential, watchful eye can hope to decipher and read them."

But it must be maintained that that is the one thing we cannot know, since the power belongs to a mysterious providence that

> Keeps place with thought, and almost like the gods
> Does thoughts unveil in their dumb cradles.

The concluding idea is introduced to carry conviction, and the illustration is rounded off with a completeness which we find in Shakespeare and in no other author. The adjective "dumb" is the proper attribute not to "cradles," but to "thoughts"; and "unveil" is also figuratively used from the familiar and homely object of a mother at the cradleside unveiling her infant. To vary the expression—providence not only keeps pace with thought, but unveils the new-born thoughts even in their cradles.

TOM JONES.

Is any alteration of the accepted text needed here? Incomplete and broken lines are not rare in Shakespeare: there are several in the preceding speech of Ulysses. As for the thought, it would, I fancy, be much less clear than it is if your correspondent's suggestion were accepted. "'Eraldry," indeed, seems to me quite impossible. If any alteration is needed, would not "oracles" be better? It is in appearance much more like "cradles," it completes the verse, and it requires no great stretch of imagination. Those dim recesses of the mind in which thoughts originate, or, if you like, those secret sources of inspiration in which ideas are born, may fitly be spoken of under this figure, and the reference to the gods in the preceding line is then peculiarly appropriate. Cradles (or, at any rate, their occupants) are not often dumb for long together, but oracles are so until the gods provide them with a voice. C. C. B.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT: ITS ORIGINATORS.—In speaking of the opening of the Thames Embankment in 1870, MR. FRANCIS says (*ante*, p. 103) that the originators of this scheme were Wren and Paterson. In the 'Memoirs of John Evelyn,' edited by William Bray, 1819, vol. ii. pp. 171–2, is a letter from Evelyn to Sir Samuel Tuke, in which he tells of "his plan" for rebuilding the City after the Fire of London. "Everybody," he says,

> "brings in his idea; amongst the rest I presented His Majesty my conception.....it was the second that was seen, but Dr. Wren had got the start of me."

A foot-note says that these plans were afterwards printed by the Society of Antiquaries. In vol. i. p. 397 we read, in a foot-note, that part of this plan of Evelyn's was

> "to lessen the declivities and employ the rubbish in filling up the shore of the Thames to low-water mark, so as to keep the basin always full."

From these readings I have always understood that it was Wren and Evelyn who "coincided" regarding the idea for rebuilding the City, but that it was Evelyn who went one better in suggesting the utilizing of the *débris*. It would be interesting to have MR. FRANCIS'S valuable opinion on this. HAROLD MALET, Col.

ROTHERHITHE. (See *ante*, p. 118.)—In the review of Canon Beck's 'History of Rotherhithe,' at this reference, it is stated that "the name Rotherhithe is formed of two Saxon words—*Rethra*, a rower or mariner, and *hythe*, a landing-place or haven." A more likely derivation would be from *Ryther* or *Rother*, a steer, the name of the place thus signifying a landing-place for cattle, corresponding with Lambhythe, now Lambeth, a landing-place for sheep. There is no particular reason why Rotherhithe, amongst the numerous *hythes* on the Thames, should be specially marked out as a landing-place for watermen or mariners. The number of mariners who landed at Edred's Hythe, now Queenhithe, was probably ten times as large as that of those who landed at Rotherhithe.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

SARAWAK: ITS PRONUNCIATION.—Unless they have actually lived in the East, English people generally mispronounce this name as Sarâwak, throwing forward the stress to the first syllable. The history of Sarawak is so fascinating, as an example of what *British rule can do*, that it is worth remembering that the correct sound is Sarāwak, accented upon the penultimate. Most of the pronouncing gazetteers have it wrong. The new edition of Lippincott is in fact the only one I can find which gives it correctly. Kipling gives the right scansion in his well-known 'Lost Legion':—

> And some of us drift to Sarawak,
> And some of us drift up The Fly,
> And some share our tucker with tigers,
> And some with the gentle Masai.

Malays often say Sarāwa instead of Sarawak, just as they say Pēra instead of Perak; but this slipshod elision of the final *k* is naturally not to be recommended to foreigners.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

OLD COLOURS IN THE NAVY: THEIR DISPOSAL.—The following is a copy of an original letter, dated Navy Office, 14 Sept., 1702, and addressed to the Storekeeper and Clerk of the Survey, Woolwich:—

> GENT. The Comm^rs for Sick and Wounded having desired of us that the Chyrurgions Employed by them at the Severall ports, may be Supplyed with Old Collours, for the Use of the Sick and Wounded Seamen as may happen to be Sent on Shore; Wee direct you forthwith to give us an acct. what Old Colours are in Store at Woolwich unfitt for any Use in the Navy.
>
> Wee are
> Your affec freinds
> GEO TOLLET, &c.

Note by the Storekeeper:—

> In Store 15.7ber 1702
> c q
> Old Colours 3 . 1 . 0
> Answered to ye Board but
> two C Weight

This battered and weather-worn bunting can hardly have formed ideal material for the use of the "Chyrurgions."

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

CLARA REEVE.—A brief obituary notice of the author of 'The Old English Baron,' which appeared in *The Monthly Mirror* for December, 1807, gives some particulars not included in the 'D.N.B.':—

> "Died. On Thursday, 3rd Dec., at her apartments at Ipswich, Mrs. Clara Reeve, at an advanced age. She was daughter of a dissenting minister of Suffolk: and sister to Vice Admiral Reeve. She had a very strong, clear, and well cultivated understanding, of which her 'History of the Progress of Romance' is a sufficient proof, as of her good principles and correct taste. She published also an alteration, which softened some of the harshest improbabilities in that grand work of the terrific-marvellous, 'The Castle of Otranto,' by the late Lord Orford. She gave the altered romance the name of 'The Old English Baron': making, in her preface, due acknowledgment of the merit of the original. She was also the author of

'The Two Mentors,' and of 'The School for Widows,' a novel in 3 vol. And the writer of this memoir believes of 'Letters to a Young Prince,' under the fictitious signature of a Man of Kent. She had formed a very elegant and curious collection of *shells*. She had long suffered a painful and lingering illness: and in the early stages of it retained her *literary* perseverance. She had been, for many years of her life, the friend and companion of two of the sorrowing daughters of Richardson, the ever memorable author of 'Clarissa,' both of whom she outlived. The writer of this article became acquainted with her above twenty years back, by means of Mr. Edward Bridgen (an eminent *merchant* of London, and a friend of Dr. Benj. Franklin), who had married the youngest daughter of Richardson."

Of the 'Letters to a Young Prince' I find no mention in Halkett and Laing.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

THE KING'S OLD BARGEHOUSE.—A short paper of mine with the above title has been accepted for *The Home Counties Magazine*, but as it cannot appear for several months, the editor kindly allows me to anticipate its publication with a few notes on the subject.

As long ago as 1899 I made the discovery in the registers of Lambeth Parish Church that some of the quondam inmates of the King's Prison of the Fleet, during a range of years closely corresponding to the period between the destruction of the old prison on the Ludgate Circus site by the Fire of London, 4 Sept., 1666, and its re-erection and the return of the prisoners, 21 Jan., 1670-71 (see *London Gazette*, No. 541), were detained in "Ye Old Barghouse." This building was probably used to supplement the accommodation of "Caron House," South Lambeth, to which, as Seymour and other topographers inform us, the prisoners were committed, and which was made over by Lord Chancellor Clarendon to Sir Jeremy Whichcote, the Warden of the Fleet, for that purpose.

There were several bargehouses along the Lambeth shore, but *the* bargehouse *par excellence*, and the one likeliest to have sheltered the king's prisoners, was, I think, "the King's Old Bargehouse," that stood at the junction of Broad Wall and Upper Ground Street, close by the new Post Office premises. The late Sir Walter Besant, who expressed a lively interest in my discovery, concurred in this opinion, and I have arrayed sufficient evidence to support, I think, the conclusion that the "Bargehouse," though now in the parish of Christ Church, representing the old liberty of Paris Garden, formerly included in the parish of Southwark, was built on a piece of land pertaining to the Prince's Manor of Kennington, and was therefore properly noticed in the Lambeth registers.

I hope, however, to pursue further my investigations of this subject, having been promised by Mr. Charles Greenwood (Registrar of the new Manorial Society, and steward of the copyhold portion of the old manor of Paris Gardens) a sight of some of the early Court Rolls, &c. Meanwhile I should be obliged if any of your readers could locate "Slutts Well," mentioned in 1652 as a boundary of "Mill Bank," which extended from the tenements adjoining to "ye Bargehouse," and was contiguous to "the lands of Mr. Brooker on the N.E." This Mr. Brooker was probably the same as Thomas Browker, son and heir of Hugh Browker, who in 1602 purchased the freehold of the demesne land of the manor of Paris Garden.

Could the surname Browker have been a variant of Brounker? Lord Jermyn's mother, buried 1693, was Rebecca, Lady Brounker. Was her husband Henry, Viscount Brounker, who in 33–4 and 34–5 Charles II. was Cofferer and Keeper of the Great Wardrobe? In 1660 the Paris Garden Manor House and grounds were conveyed by William Angel to Hugh Jermyn of Lombard Street. I know not whether this William Angel was related to Robert Angel, Serjeant-Purveyor of the King's Household *temp.* Car. II. ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY: UNROOFED CARRIAGES.—It is just seventy years since this railway (now called the London and North-Western) was opened as far as Box Moor, and an advertisement in *The Parthenon* of 5 Aug., 1837, showing that only three trains daily left Euston, is of interest. Here are some details as to carriages:—

"Second Class Coaches carry eight passengers inside, and are covered, but without lining, cushions, or divisions, and the seats are not numbered.

"Third Class Coaches carry four passengers on each seat, and are without covering."

It should be observed that the word "covered" meant that the carriages were roofed, to distinguish those from the ordinary third-class ones, which were open at sides and top—in fact, no better than cattle-trucks. So slowly do some railways move in the matter of alteration of terms, that within the last twenty years I have seen advertisements of excursion trains to seaside resorts which contained, at the end of the announcement, the words "Covered carriages." E. E. NEWTON.

7, Achilles Road, West End, Hamstead, N.W.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"Entente Cordiale."—I find in *Le Charivari*, vol. xv. (1846) No. 3, p. 4, col. 2: "Si l'on n'a pas de meilleurs moyens de séduction à lui offrir, l'entente cordiale nous paraît fort compromise." This is à propos of the ambassador of Morocco in Paris in 1846. Is any earlier use of the term "entente cordiale" known?

Ludwig Rosenthal.

Hildegardstrasse, 16, Munich.

St. Paul's Churchyard, c. 1500.—I should be grateful for any information about the approximate dimensions of St. Paul's Churchyard as it existed about the year 1500. William C. Van Antwerp.

80, Broadway, New York.

Lancaster Bridge.—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' say where the original drawing by Dayes is preserved, of which an engraving, by J. Walker of 16, Rosomans Street, London, was published on 1 Nov., 1797?

What is known of a drawing of Lancaster Bridge in 1780, a water-colour, by Thomas "Hearn" or "Hearne"? A reference to any engraving of this picture will oblige. Where is the original?

T. Cann Hughes,
Town Clerk.

Lancaster.

Lithuanian Folk-lore: Legless Spirits.—At the end of Wiedemann's 'Handbuch der Litauischen Sprache' there is an intensely weird and fascinating account of the supernatural inhabitants of the Kakschen marsh. These evil spirits are fond of attending human merrymakings, and dancing with the Lithuanian lasses. They can only be distinguished from human beings if you tread on their feet, when their boots collapse, as they have no legs. I was struck by this detail because a few years ago, when investigating Chinese folk-lore, I found that Chinamen believe supernatural beings have no legs below the knee. Can any one help me to trace this superstition further, by mentioning any other country where it is found, or referring me to anything printed *on the subject?* Jas. Platt, Jun.

William Prynne's MSS.—In Prynne's will, printed by Bruce in his 'Documents relating to William Prynne,' and in the note on p. 97 of Bruce's book, it is stated that Prynne's works were to be given to Oriel College, Oxford, and his manuscripts to Lincoln's Inn Library. The manuscripts referred to were never handed over to Lincoln's Inn Library, nor are they at the Record Office or Oriel College, Oxford. Does any one know what became of them?

R. S. L.

Mundy Family.—I should be glad of any references to members of the family of Mundy resident at High Wycombe in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. A member of this family is said to have been Mayor of High Wycombe in the reign of Edward IV. Does his will exist? and if so, where? P. M.

Novel Wanted.—I want to trace a novel published more than ten years ago, and probably under thirty. The plot is this. A doctor discovers a drug which enables people to remain at the age at which they happen to be, and never to die except by accident. Communities are formed: all the people over (I think) forty, or under some age, are killed off. No marriages or births are allowed. A man falls off a haystack and is killed. One more birth is then allowed. A girl is born, and she and an old man, who for some reason has been allowed to live, in time revolutionize the procedure. R. E. B.

Ladies Riding Sideways.—In a gazetteer of East Yorkshire (1823) I find, under Hessle:

"The manor of Hessle was formerly a possession of the Stutevilles, and Joan Stuteville carried the estates to Hugh de Wake. This lady was the first to introduce the custom of females riding sideways on horseback, and the device on her seal exhibits a lady in that posture, holding the bridle in her right hand."

Miss M. B. Synge, in her 'Social Life in England' (p. 93), says that side-saddles were introduced by Anne of Bohemia (1366–1394).

When did Joan Stuteville flourish? and to which of the ladies mentioned does the claim really belong? T. M. W.

[The question as to Anne of Bohemia was asked at 6 S. v. 328, but without result.]

Meyerbeer's 'La Jeunesse de Goethe.'—In Grove's 'Dict. of Music,' art. 'Blaze de Bury,' it says that that gentleman wrote an opera with G. Meyerbeer entitled 'La

Jeunesse de Goethe.' On the maestro's death it was found that it was not to be published until thirty years after his death. In 1868 Blaze de Bury tried to upset the will, but failed. He died in 1888. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me if the opera was published in 1894 (thirty years after Meyerbeer's death) ?

L. A. KLEMANTASKI.

[See the 'Musical Gossip' in last week's *Athenæum*.]

MACAULAY ON COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—Where can one find a minute or memorandum written by Lord Macaulay on the advantages of throwing open the Indian Civil Service to public competition by examination ? KOM OMBO.

DE ARCUBUS FAMILY. (See 'Bowes Castle, Yorkshire,' 10 S. iv. 288.)—What relation was William de Arcubus to those in Notts, 1207 (ancestors of Queen Anne via Hercy), and Bucks ? Did a De Arcubus found the church of St. Mary de Arcubus, London ? Other churches have names from similar ideas. A. C. H.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Apropos of one of my queries at 10 S. iii. 148, as to the source of the phrase "Les grandes douleurs sont muettes" (? Vauven, argues), I have just met with the following English quotation : "Light sorrows speak, great grief is dumb." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly furnish the reference for the latter ? I have not yet found that for the former phrase either.

EDWARD LATHAM.

["Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent" (Seneca, 'Hipp.' 607) is clearly the origin of the English phrase given. Mr. Francis King renders it "Light sorrows speak, but deeper ones are dumb."]

In a recent book of Wilfrid Ward's I found as a motto

To her rich language blocks of purest ore,
To her grand blazon one proud quartering more.

Who wrote these lines ? Where did they first appear ? To whom do they refer ?

W. M. M.

With peaceful mind the path of duty run,
God nothing does, nor suffers to be done,
But what thou wouldst thyself, couldst thou but see
Through all events of things as well as He.

J. A. HEATH.

I would rather trust and be deceived than suspect and be mistaken.

H. S.

I desire to learn the authorship of the following lines, supposed to be descriptive of Sir John Duke Coleridge, leading counsel in the Tichborne trial :—

See how false Belial struts across the Hall,
A voice of honey, but a tongue of gall.
A voice that glozes when you 're face to face,
But spits its poison when you 've left the place.

. . . . . .

Ready for thirty pence to sell your God,
And trample Christ for Hell's approving nod.

B. H.

BONAPARTES AT MORFONTAINE.—Which branch of the Bonaparte family lived at Morfontaine ? Was it Lucien Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon ? G. BELLEW.

Jenkinstown Park, Kilkenny.

[Joseph, King of Spain.]

MADAME DE GIRARDIN.—Who was she before her marriage ? Was she either Delphine or Sophie Gay ? If not, whom did Sophie Gay marry ? G. BELLEW.

[Emile de Girardin's first wife was Delphine Gay, the daughter of Sophie. She died in 1855. See 'Madame de Girardin,' by Imbert de Saint-Amand (Paris, 1874), or the accounts of her and her mother in Vapereau's 'Dictionnaire universel des Littératures.']

'ALONZO THE BRAVE.'—Can any correspondent tell me when and where the ballad of "Alonzo the brave and the fair Imogene" first appeared ? I think it is not a genuine old ballad, but an imitation of others on a similar subject. C. S. JERRAM.

[See the editorial note at 9 S. i. 287, and MR. PICKFORD'S addition at p. 35 of the next volume.]

HAIL, OR HÂYIL, IN ARABIA.—I take it as a sign of the slight interest in this country in matters Oriental that a query at 9 S. xi. 207 has remained unanswered for over four years. While unable to discover any published narratives of visits to either Hail or Riad later than Lady Blunt's, I have recently come upon notice of an incident in the history of the ruler of Hail later than 1879. In 'The Arabian Horse' (1894) Major-General Tweedie says :—

"In 1888 Amir Muhammad crowned his House's triumph over its ci-devant suzerains by swooping down on Ar-Ri-âdh with machine-guns and breech-loaders, and forcing on it a puppet Government. Not content with that, he accomplished a few months afterwards another piece of a family extermination, this time rather in the Tarquin style—that is, by the hand of horsemen sent from Hâ-yil struck down mercilessly the tallest poppies in the Najdian garden.....Out of the last-cited performance blood revenge has followed : numerous panoramic scenes are, as we write, evolving themselves in the desert. Muhammad, if report say true, has

sometimes had the worst of it. In a 'God-governed' country like Central Arabia it may even be that the 'writing on the wall' has appeared to him. We make not this remark to speculate or prophecy of the future. In the prime of life, and full of activity and projects, the Ja-bal Sham-mar chief may not even yet have reached his limits."

This was in 1894. Can any student of modern Arabic history give us later details?

ALEX. RUSSELL, M.A.

Stromness, Orkney.

NEWSPAPERS *c.* 1817–27.—Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' oblige me with the names of all English newspapers in circulation between the years 1817 and 1827 inclusive? Please reply direct. CECIL HUDSON (Merchydd Ddu).

Ravenhill, Forestfach, Swansea.

REINDEER: ITS SPELLING.—Will some reader tell me where I can find the story of the bet on the spelling of the word as "raindeer"? I think it occurred at Mamhead in the early fifties.

JOHN LANGLEY.

SIR THOMAS DALLAS.—I should be obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who could refer me to a notice or biography of this distinguished Indian cavalry officer, who died in 1839. He was, I believe, lieutenant-general in H.M. forces and G.C.B.

A. CALDER.

15, Walton Well Road, Oxford.

[There is a brief account of him in Buckland's 'Dictionary of Indian Biography' (1906).]

BRIGHT'S 'TRAVELS THROUGH LOWER HUNGARY.'—Who are the "recent traveller in Transylvania" and "another writer in the *Vaterländische Blätter* for 1811" quoted by Richard Bright, M.D., in his 'Travels through Lower Hungary,' Edinburgh, 1818? Both writers are cited on p. 524 of chap. xi. on gipsies. ALEX. RUSSELL, M.A.

Stromness, Orkney.

GOURBILLON.—Madame Gourbillon, who rescued Louis XVIII. as Comte de Provence, was in England in 1807, and wrote to the papers on the subject. I shall be grateful to know where she was living and where she died. Is the name the same as Gobillon?

FRENCHMAN.

HUSTINGS COURTS.—Can any reader kindly inform me where I can find a record of the Hustings wills of Cheshire? If an individual had property in two or more counties, is it possible that he may have had enrolled two (or more) Hustings wills? B. W.

Fort Augustus.

HEACOCK AND DAVIS FAMILIES.—Can any Irish correspondent give me additional information concerning the following families of Heacock and Davis, whose marriage licence bonds appear in the diocese of Cloyne, co. Cork?

Richard Heacock, of Cove, Great Island, co. Cork, and Hester Davis, of the parish of Clonmel, in Great Island, married 19 Nov., 1728, and had, *inter alios*—

1. George Heacock, gent., married in Clonmel to Elizabeth Trevin or Trewin, 15 Feb., 1750.

2. Hester Heacock, married in 1757 to —— (?).

3. Anne Heacock, married in Clonmel to Alexander Durdin, gent., of Dublin and Shaunagarry, co. Cork, and afterwards of Huntington Castle, co. Carlow. Cloyne marriage licence bond dated 4 Nov., 1758.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

MAJOR MONEY AND HIS BALLOON.—Is it known in what collection is the following picture, which is mentioned by J. T. Smith in his 'Book for a Rainy Day,' under the date 1787, and said to have been engraved?

"Major Money, who had nearly been lost at sea with his balloon, at that time lodged in the same house. Of the Major's perilous situation at sea the elder Reinagle made a spirited picture, of which there is an engraving."

I can remember a small engraving of this in *The Saturday Magazine* of some fifty years ago, representing the Major clinging to the cordage of the balloon, which was floating on the sea. This, however, cannot be the engraving alluded to.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

'JACK TENCH,' BY "BLOWHARD": "PERCH."—Who was the author of "Jack Tench; or, the Midshipman Turned Idler. By Blowhard. London: published by W. Brittain, 11, Paternoster-Row," 1741?

My copy has a good many whole-page engravings, most of them signed "Perch," as well as woodcuts. The engraved title-page is dated 1842. The book contains a good deal of sailor slang and West Indian negro "lingo." Who was Perch?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SAMUEL NETTLESHIP, 1831.—I should be obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could give me information respecting the family of Samuel Nettleship, Clerk to the Grocers' Company, of Sunninghill, Berks, 1831.

A. J. C. G.

Replies.

FRENCH REFUGEE BISHOPS IN BRITISH TERRITORY.

(10 S. viii. 87, 149.)

A PAMPHLET about No. 4 in MR. WAINEWRIGHT'S list, entitled 'Emprisonnement de M. de Grimaldi, Evêque de Noyon' (Paris, 1789, 8vo), is in the British Museum, press-mark F 105/2.

Brockhaus has this notice :—

"Lodovico Andrea, born December 17, 1736, Abbot of Chaubre Fontaine, and Vicar-General at Rouen; then, April 19, 1767, made Bishop of Le Mans, where he, however, did not please the clergy, as, according to their judgment, 'nimis principem grosit et libidine sua pro legibus usus est.' In the year 1777 he exchanged his bishopric with that of Noyon, and in possession of the same, he was, at the same time, Duc, peer of France, till 1790; he died as an emigrant."—'Conversations Lexicon,' Leipzig, 1871, p. 127.

This German encyclopædia contains the fullest and most accurately printed account of Monaco and the Grimaldi family, extending over pp. 95 to 157, and 353 to 361, by C. Hopf and R. Pallman. The above extract is from a MS. translation in my possession, but I have not heard of an English translation in print.

In an interleaved copy of Venasque ('Genealogica Grimaldæ,' Parisiis, 1647, pp. 184–5) in my possession is this MS. note by Stacey Grimaldi, F.S.A. (author of 'Origines Genealogicæ,' &c.): "Louis André, Bishop of Noyon, Count of Noyon. Died in London, Decem., 1804," as the son of Gaspard, Seigneur de Cagnes. Then follow these remarks :—

"Heads of the will of Louis André Grimaldi, Bishop, Count de Noyon, Peer of France, dated Paris, 1789, and of codicils dated Florence, May, 1792; 33, Paddington St., Marylebone, May, 1799; and 2, York Buildings, 1804; proved at London 1 April, 1805.

"He gives all his property, except some few legacies, to Louise Marie Felicité de Chevegné, a Canoness and Countess of Bas; and his property seemed to consist principally of 20,000 livres, remaining of his legitime, with the interest, upon his brother, the Marquis Grimaldi. He leaves all his relations 3 livres each, having been informed that it was necessary for the validity of his will. He does not call any persons his relations, but speaks of the Count Grimaldi at Guadaloup. He makes the Canon of Noyon at Rome, in the household of the Princes, his executor; also the Archbishop of Sallegrand, Duke of Rheims, whom he requests to act as executor in return for the many friendships shown to him by the testator.

"As he made his will without witnesses, it was necessary that his handwriting should be proved, which was done by the affidavit of Charles Philip Augustus, Count de Grimaldi, of Wanstead House, Essex. The bishop signed his name: 'Grimaldi, Bishop Count of Noyon, Peer of France.' The bishop commences his will by professing that he dies in the faith of the Holy Roman Catholic Apostolic Church, and he in another part of his will expresses his disapprobation of the conduct of Pope Pius VII., whom he considers as having overthrown all religion in France. The Bishopric and County of Noyon is one of the twelve ancient great peerages of France (Moreri).

"It appears by Count Grimaldi's letter to me in 1811 that he was nephew of the bishop. The print in my possession of our Saviour healing the sick is dedicated to the bishop. See an anecdote of the bishop in Madame Campan's 'Memoirs,' respecting the precedence of the nobles of France at the marriage of Louis XVI. The history of the imprisonment of the bishop was published in Paris in 1787: a copy is in the British Museum."

There is also this memorandum :—

"Account of Louis André Grimaldi, Bishop Count of Noyon, extracted from vol. in Brit. Mus. by S. G., May 21, 1857.

A French tract of four pages in the British Museum gives an account that M. de Grimaldi, Evêque de Noyon, on the 29 July, 1789, was stopped at Dole in Franche Comté, at 11 in the morning, whilst travelling in a voiture with M. Dessepart, Canon of the Cathedral of Noyon, antient guard of the Count d'Artois, whilst travelling in Lausanne, intending afterwards to see the Duke of Valentinois his cousin, and thence to go to the Château of Cagne in Provence, belonging to the Marquis of Grimaldi his brother, proposing to pass the winter at Cagne, fearing to see his own château burnt down. He said he had no passport, as he could only make application to the officers of justice, who were all under his nomination as Seigneur de Noyon.

"In his carriage were found 3,600 louis in money: they were detained in the town at the Auberge du Palais Royal, and information was forwarded to the States-General. There is no more account."

J. W. Pycroft, in a letter to S. Grimaldi, F.S.A., dated "New Square, Lincoln's Inn, 18th October, 1854," mentions also No. 2 in the list :—

"I have in my library a book entitled 'Journal Historique et Religieux de l'Emigration et Deportation de Clergé de France en Angleterre,' &c., 8vo, à Londres, 1802.

"At p. 167, 'List et Noms de Nosseigneurs les Archevêques et Evêques Français qui, depuis la Révolution, sont émigrés en Angleterre; suivis des Eloges très sommaires de ceux qui y sont décédés.'

"P. 168, 'Alexandre César d'Anteroche, Evêque de Condom, Commandeur de l'Ordre de St. Lazare, mort à Londres en 1794.'

"'Louis André de Grimaldy, Evêque Comte de Noyon, Pair de France, résidant toujours à Londres.'"

M. M.

With respect to No. 6 in MR. WAINEWRIGHT'S list, the collection of monumental inscriptions in Middlesex by F. J. Canstick

for regaining the town of Newcastle. Charles was not likely to have been ignorant of this, and he had the good feeling to express his sense of it, by a distinction, which was no doubt valuable as well as gratifying to Sir Thomas Browne."

The historian to whom Wilkin refers was Francis Blomefield (1705–52), whose history of Norwich was published in 1745.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

ZOFFANY'S INDIAN PORTRAITS (10 S. vii. 429; viii. 14, 110).—The title of the engraving by Earlom after Zoffany's 'Tiger Hunt' picture cited by MR. CORFIELD is

"Tiger Hunting in the East Indies. This plate represents the attack and death of the Royal Tiger near Chandernagur in the Province of Bengal in the year 1788, by a party of gentlemen and their attendants mounted on elephants according to the custom of that country."

Unfortunately, my copy of the excessively rare index plate has been mislaid, or I would have communicated the names of the persons introduced.

The central figure of the 'Cock-fight' picture is Colonel (not Captain, as stated by MR. CORFIELD) Mordaunt, who was a natural son of the Earl of Peterborough, and at the time of the cock-fight—1786—in command of a king's regiment of Dragoons at Cawnpore. The Colonel and several of his officers, and those of other regiments, frequently visited Lucknow for the cocking for which it is still celebrated.

Col. Mordaunt died at Cawnpore, and his tomb is in the "Old European Cemetery," close by the quarter called Colonel Ganj.

An engraving of Zoffany's portrait of Warren Hastings forms the frontispiece to 'Memoirs relative to the State of India,' London, 1787, 8vo.

In the Martinière College at Lucknow there hangs the very fine portrait of the founder, General Claud (not Claude, as often misprinted) Martin, by Zoffany; also a fine painting by the same artist of the Ghori Beebee ("Fair Lady") with her slave boy Zulficar, otherwise known as "James Martin." The Ghori Beebee was a Persian girl bought by General Martin from a Frenchman, and died childless. Her tomb is the well-known building near Hodson's grave in the Martinière Park.

These two Zoffanys were acquired about 1872 from a descendant of Zulficar's who had concealed them in his house during the Mutiny, when the Martinière was looted, and the General's tomb in the vault under the central tower was desecrated by the rebels. ALDOBRAND OLDENBUCK.

Fairport.

ROBERT GRAVE, PRINTSELL[ER] (28, 110).—I have a quarto port[rait] Grave the elder (size of eng[raving] 4½ in. by 3⅝ in.), with the foll[owing] tion engraved below: "Rob[ert] simile autograph), Engraved from a Picture by J. Hoppne[r] 1809." (All in round script three-quarter length, looking of the spectator, and in the l[eft] engraved portrait, on which Hollar," probably signifying dilection for that engraver's w[ork]

E.

7, Achilles Road, West End, Ha[mpstead]

THE SUBTERRANEOUS EXHI[BITION] viii. 86).—The Lowther Baza[ar] south side of the Strand, be[tween] and Buckingham Streets, an[d] the Lowther Arcade, which, known, was on the north side See further 'The Story of C[haring] pp. 101, 119, 314–15.

J. HOLDEN M[acMichael]

R. B. P. is in error in supp[osing] "entrance to the exhibition been in the Lowther Arca[de] buildings being on different Strand. Walford in 'Old and speaks of the Bazaar flourishi[ng] at the time of the Great Exhi[bition] and I remember going there, four or five years after th[e] façade as we see it now, from upwards, is the same as it was but I think I am right in s[ay]ing ground floor has been alter[ed] once as its uses have been upper portion is now known Hotel, used largely by Derbys[hire] in London, the ground floor Messrs. Lyons & Co.'s refres[hment] It is noteworthy that in a thor[ough] changes have abounded the n[eighbour] premises has remained the sa[me] many years. W. E. HARL[EY]

Westminster.

VIRGINIA AND THE EASTE[RN] (10 S. vii. 329, 412).—Virgini[a] by certain of the nobility, merchants of London, and to[bacco] product, which was strictly [re]to be delivered, under heavy the King's Commissioners in the ships which brought it with arms, stores, and emigrant[s] many persons from East A[nglia] the trade route, but there

wholesale emigration as there was later to New England under Winthrop.

The Virginians included a very large number of cadets of gentle families, and to subdue the Royalists Cromwell dispatched a powerful squadron. The "passive resister" seems to have settled in the Northern colony, and the roistering Cavalier in the Southern one. Next to London, Bristol had, it appears, the largest ventures in Virginia, her ships doing an extensive trade.

Unfortunately, there are scarcely any lists of emigrants extant. Mr. Hotten published those of the year 1635, relating chiefly to London; but of Ipswich, Southampton, Weymouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth, and Bristol no such records (or merely fragments) exist, although we know of many ships which sailed from those ports to the West Indies, Virginia, and other plantations beyond the seas. V. L. OLIVER.

Cranninghill, Berks.

DEVIL'S ISLAND (10 S. viii. 108).—I am greatly obliged to the Editor for the information appended to my query; but, looking at the description given to me quite recently of the Iles du Salut, I am much surprised at the statement as to the salubrity of the climate. My informant gave the islands the worst of characters—almost uninhabitable by Europeans from the extreme heat and unusually pestiferous—a place where meat goes putrid before it can be sent to the *condamnés*, and where the mortality among them reaches an unheard-of percentage. I venture to draw the attention of contributors to the discrepancy in evidence. S. H. S.

BAFFO'S POEMS (10 S. vii. 449).—I have a copy of "Le Poesie di Giorgio Baffo, Patrizio Veneto, 1771," which I bought in London for about two shillings over twenty years ago. It is very likely that the book is scarce, seeing that the 'Biographie Universelle' speaks of Baffo as "le rimeur le plus obscène et le plus sale de son temps." Perhaps the fact that Baffo wrote in Venetian may have saved some copies. According to the 'Biographie,' his poems were published in 1790 (under the place-title of "Cosmopoli") in four volumes 8vo. Presumably this was a much larger book than that published in 1771, whose place of publication does not appear even as "Cosmopoli." I query the comma between "Patrizio" and "Veneto" should be eliminated.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

GOOD KING WENCESLAUS (10 S. vii. 426; viii. 33).—Following the reply of my good friend H. K., and in recognition of the labours of Profs. Kalousek and V. Zeithammer in connexion with our carol, I beg to submit an attempt at translation of a poem on the episode by Vladimir Stastny. The familiar features of Neale's rendering occur here, and it is probable that Stastny has followed the Latin original mentioned by H. K. I am assured that the history and personality of the martyred prince Vacslav are shrouded in folk-lore.

ST. WENCESLAUS.

Cold, frost, and snow reigned, and the night air was keen;
Prince Wenceslaus wakened his man, Podivin.

"Dear servant, arise, seek we now for the Lord
Where the bright gate of heaven the sight will afford.

The whole day long humbly the people serve me;
To serve Christ in her turn fain my spirit would be.

Let us carry some gifts—wood, warm garments, and bread;
There is need of all these in God's service," he said.

"I see not, serene highness, which way lies our road
To our heavenly Lord in His holy abode.

This night it is dreary and wild all around;
Can our Master, the Christ, by our efforts be found?"

"Follow thou in my steps through the snow thick and white;
Who is guided by love will not stray from the right."

The snow falls ever faster, more keen is the wind;
In the saint's steps is warmth of a wonderful kind.

A marvellous brightness illumines the place,
Rays of love through the gloom from St. Wenceslaus' face.

To a hut poor and wretched love shows them the way;
Through the window there glimmers a dull, reddish ray.

A poor widow, her babe at her breast, sits within:
"Is not Bethlehem here, see, my dear Podivin?

Here is Jesus Himself as a babe poorly clad;
Christmas gifts let us yield Him, thus will He be glad."

Still the snow falls: afar he a cottage doth spy,
Where from winter and hunger some little ones cry.

"Hearest thou, Podivin? 'Tis the Lord Christ who calls;
Help we now in good measure His poor in these walls."

Onward still—hark, there groans one forsaken and ill:
"Are we not now, my servant, at Calvary's hill?

Hear our crucified Saviour; 'I thirst,' pleads His voice.
Should not I, the Cechs' prince, now to serve Him rejoice?"

Throughout Prague then from cottage to cottage he speeds,
Thus St. Wenceslaus serves our Lord Christ in His needs.

When at rest on his bed from the toils of the way,
God's Son stands before him in glorious array.

"Faithful servant," thus spake He, "tell out thy desire;
Gifts eternal dost thou for thy service require?"

"Nought but this, Lord, that I at each instant may be
To my people a servant—thus ever serve Thee."

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

HIGHLANDERS "BARBADOSED" AFTER THE 1715 AND '45 REBELLIONS (10 S. viii. 68, 135).—Hotten printed only a few lists of prisoners transported. I have since discovered all the other lists, and they contain many thousands of names.

Apart from the Jacobites and a riot at Glasgow *c.* 1727, very few of them would be political prisoners; in the record they are called felons. The exact offence could be traced in the records of the Clerk of the Peace.

The following heading and a copy of the first ten names describe the contents and value of these records:—

"A true list of all the Prisoners taken from the Counties of Surry, Sussex, Hertford, Essex, and Kent, and shiped on board the Cæsar, W^m^ Loney Com^r^, for Virginia, which were ship^d^ by M^r^ Jon^as^ Forward of London, Merchant, Oct. 26, 1732, Surry:—

"1. Ann Wood; 2. Ann Jones; 3. John Chick; 4. Benj. Gurney; 5. Tho. Lee; 6. W^m^ Wilkinson; 7. Jesse Addison; 8. John Harvy; 9. Ric. Batchelor; 10. Hanah Salter."

The Cæsar on the same journey also carried 117 prisoners from Newgate.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

MR. CRUICKSHANK has given himself a most useful and a most difficult task in trying to trace the destination of the Jacobite prisoners who were deported to the West Indies. I have been able to verify one or two cases. It has always been a family tradition, for example, that James Gordon, the son of Charles Gordon, Laird of Terpersie (who was executed in November, 1746), went to the West Indies after being reprieved at Southwark on account of his youth. A confirmation occurs in the extremely interesting list of Scotsmen whom Lord Adam Gordon met in 1764 on his way to America. Among others he encountered in Jamaica on 18 July, 1764, was James Gordon, whom he describes as "late Terpercy," a mahogany cutter (*Genealogist*, xiv. *16*).

J. M. BULLOCH.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON UNIFORMS (10 S. viii. 8).—I have not been able to trace the saying referred to by KOM OMBO, though no doubt it might be found by some diligent searcher in Col. Gurwood's monumental edition of 'Wellington's Despatches.' At the same time the sentiment seems to be somewhat at variance with what is known to have been his usual attitude on the subject; see Prof. Oman's 'History of the Peninsular War,' vol. ii. pp. 295–6, where the author quotes Grattan's 'Adventures in the Connaught Rangers.'

The most direct testimony on this point may perhaps be found in Sir Herbert Maxwell's 'Life of Wellington,' vol. i. p. 318 (note), where the following quotation from one of the Duke's letters is given:—

"I think it indifferent how a soldier is clothed, provided it is in an uniform manner; and that he is forced to keep himself clean and smart—as a soldier should be."

Apropos of Maxwell's 'Life,' just referred to, I find that the frontispiece of the *second edition* is a portrait purporting to be "Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., ætat. 36, 1806." In this portrait, however, he is depicted as wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece and the Peninsular Gold Cross, with four clasps!

T. F. D.

"HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE" (10 S. viii. 47).—There is a slightly different wording of this proverb occurring in a poem possibly older than that quoted by MR. PLATT. In the 'Historiettes' of Tallemant des Réaux (2nd edition, ed. Monmerqué, Paris, 1861, vol. i. p. 38) is a *ballade*, "Rien n'est si beau que la jeune Doris," &c., ascribed to Tallemant. The three complimentary *dizains* need not be quoted here; the *envoy* will suffice:—

Jeunes blondins, qui soupirez pour elle,
Et qui souffrez ses rigoureux mépris,
Si vous vouliez estre aimés de la belle,
Il faudroit estre amants à cheveux gris
Et ne l'aimer que d'amour fraternelle.
Mais de vous tous on diroit par la France,
Comme de moy, l'on dit par tous pays:
Que honni soit celui qui mal y pense!

A note in the third edition of the 'Historiettes' (Paris, 1862, ed. Monmerqué and Paulin Paris, vol. vi. p. 406) declares that Menage was the author of the verses, and not Tallemant.

Relying on memory only, I am not quite certain of my authority, but some information relating to the origin of this sentiment will, I think, be found in the first volume Hargrave Jennings's 'History of the Rosicrucians.'

R. L. MORETON

POLL-BOOKS (10 S. vii. 349, 415; viii. 76).—The following is a list of Kentish Poll-Books which I have been able to compile :—

COUNTY.

1734, May 15 and 16. London, 1734.
1754, May 1 and 2. London, 1754.
1790, June 28, 29, and 30. Rochester, 1791.
1802, July 13 to 22. Canterbury, 1803.

EASTERN DIVISION.

1832, Dec. 20 and 21. Canterbury, 1833.
1837, Aug. 4 and 5. Canterbury, 1837.
1852, Feb. 19 and 20. Canterbury, 1852.
1852, July 16 and 17. Canterbury, 1852.
1857, Ap. 2. Canterbury, 1857.
1863, Jan. 8. Canterbury, W. Davey, 1863. Also T. Ashenden.
1865, July 18. Canterbury, W. Davey, 1865. Also *Kentish Observer* Office.
1868, Ap. 30. Canterbury, 1868.
1868, Nov. 19. Canterbury, 1868.

WESTERN DIVISION.

1835, Jan. 19 and 20. Maidstone, 1835.
1837, Aug. 3 and 4. Maidstone, 1837.
1847, Aug. 6 and 7. Maidstone, 1847.
1852, July 15 and 16. Maidstone, 1852.
1857, Feb. 19 and Ap. 6. London, 1857. Also Maidstone.
1859, May 6. London, 1859.
1865, July 20. London, 1865.
1868, Nov. 23. Woolwich, 1868.

MID DIVISION.

1868, Nov. 21. Maidstone, 1868.

CANTERBURY.

1790, June. Canterbury.
1794, Sept. 14. Canterbury.
1796, May 25 to 28. Canterbury.
1818, June. Canterbury.
1830, July 29 to 31. Canterbury.
1832, Dec. 11 and 12. Canterbury.
1835, Jan. 8 and 9. Canterbury.
1837, July 24 and 25. Canterbury, S. Prentice. Also H. Ward.
1841, Feb. 2. Canterbury.
1841, June 30. Canterbury.
1847, July 30. Canterbury.
1852, July 8. Canterbury.
1854, Aug. 18. Canterbury.
1857, Mar. 28. Canterbury.
1862, Mar. 6. Canterbury.
1865, July 12. Canterbury.
1868, Nov. 17. Canterbury.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

1794. Canterbury.

ELECTION OF TOWN COUNCILLORS.

1835, Dec. 26. Canterbury.
1836, Jan. 5. Canterbury.

CHATHAM.

1835, Jan. 7. Chatham.
1857, Mar. 28. Chatham.

DOVER.

1830, July 30 and 31, Aug. 2 and 3. Dover.
1832, Dec. 11 and 12. Dover.
1833, Mar. 6 and 7. Dover.
1835, Jan. 6 and 7. Dover.
1837, July 24 and 25. Dover.
1841, July 1 and 2. Dover.
1847, July 29 and 30. Dover.
1852, July 7 and 8. Dover.
1857, Mar. 28. Dover.
1859, Ap. 30. Dover.
1865, July 12. Dover.
1868, Nov. 17. Dover.
1871, Nov. 25. Dover.

ELECTION OF TOWN COUNCILLORS.

1835, Dec. 26. Dover.

MAIDSTONE.

1734, 1754, 1761, 1768, 1774, 1780, 1784, 1788, 1790, 1796, 1802.
1806, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1. Maidstone.
1807, May 7, 8, and 9. Maidstone.
1812, Oct. 8 and 9. Maidstone.
1818.
1820.
1826.
1830, July 30 and 31. Maidstone.
1831.
1833.
1835, Jan. 6. Maidstone.
1859, Ap. 30. Maidstone.
1865, July 12. Maidstone.
1868, Nov. 17. Maidstone.
1870, Feb. 25. Maidstone.

ROCHESTER.

1768, Mar. 16.
1771, Mar. 9.
1774.
1802, July 5. Rochester.
1806, Oct. 29. Rochester.
1807, May 5. Rochester.
1818, June 16. Rochester.
1826, June 12 to 17. Rochester.
1830, Aug. 2. Rochester.
1835, Jan. 8. Rochester, W. Wildash. Also S. Caddel.
1841, June 29.
1847, July 31.
1852, July 9. Rochester.
1859, Ap. 30. Rochester.
1865, July 13. Rochester.
1868, Nov. 18. Rochester.

SANDWICH.

1831, May 2. Sandwich.
1832, Dec. 11 and 12. Deal.
1847, July 31. Sandwich.
1852, May 28. Deal.
1857, Mar. 28. Deal.
1859, Ap. 29. Deal.
1866, May 8. Deal.
1868, Nov. 17. Sandwich.

I shall be glad to receive notes for additions to the above list. W. J. MERCER.

12, Marine Terrace, Margate.

Poll of the Livery-Men of the City of London at the Election for Members of Parliament, Oct. 9, 1710, showing also each person poll'd for, the names of those that did not poll, and the Objections made at the Scrutiny, 1710.

Poll for the Knights of the Shire, begun on Wednesday, May 20, and closed June 5, 1807, taken at York Castle before Richard F. Wilson, High Sheriff. Candidates, William Wilberforce, Viscount Milton, and Hon. Henry Lascelles. 8vo, York, 1807.

West Riding of Yorkshire Election. The Poll for a Knight of the Shire. Wakefield, 1835.

Poll-Book for the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, 1841. 8vo, Hull, 1841.

Poll-Book for Election at Hull, 1868. 8vo, Hull, 1869.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

I possess a copy of 'A List of the Burgesses and Freeholders in the Order they Polled at the late Election at Nottingham from 17th to 27th June, 1818.' Candidates: Right Hon. Lord Rancliffe, Joseph Birch, Esq., and Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq. Result: Birch 2228, Rancliffe, 1863, Smith 1839. MERCURIUS.

DR. JOHNSON: DR. JOHN SWAN: DR. WATTS (10 S. vii. 348, 475).—I have been informed by Mr. C. A. Markham, of Northampton, that Dr. William Watts, referred to in the letter by Dr. Swan to Dr. Johnson, was born at Milbourne, in Leicestershire, *circa* 1725; appointed physician to Northampton Hospital, 1757; afterwards went to reside in Leicester, where he was instrumental in establishing a hospital; and died there in 1774.

It would be interesting to learn more about him, particularly whether he was successful in obtaining any appointment. Possibly some of your Leicester readers may be able to supply something more.

Dr. John Swan, the translator of Sydenham's works, was the friend and correspondent of most of the literary men of the middle of the eighteenth century. Any personal or other facts concerning him, details of MS. or printed materials relating to, or by, him, and anything relative to his own or his wife's family, will put me under a great obligation. He was buried in St. Giles's Churchyard, Newcastle, Staffordshire, on 9 April, 1768, and seems to have been a very religious person, as is clearly shown by his own letter-books (2 vols., 4to), now in the possession of Mr. Markham, and a small 32mo New Testament *penes* myself.

R. SIMMS.

Newcastle, Staffs.

"PISCON-LED": FOXGLOVE CALLED "RAPPER" (10 S. vii. 226, 376; viii. 78).—The term "piscon-led" was in common use in Pembroke when I was a boy, nearly sixty years ago, and was applied to one who wandered about in a kind of listless, aimless way, but more generally to one who lost his way, notwithstanding that it was more or less familiar. I remember that some thirty-five years ago, about half-past ten at night, I got into a field which I had often crossed, within a mile of home, and although I had a lantern, I roamed round and round that field for some time, but utterly failed to find the stile leading out of it. At last it occurred to me to look for the light above the town, and when I saw it, I made straight for it, having to work my way through a thick hedge. I put it down as a case of "piscon-led," or rather an illustration of the commonly understood meaning of the phrase in Pembroke. I may add that at the place and time mentioned the word "piscon" or "piskin" was applied to ants.

With regard to the foxglove, MR. OWEN says he never heard it called "rapper" in South Wales. At the above place and time it was seldom called anything else. It was so called because we boys used to pluck a flower, press the open end firmly between the thumb and the first and second fingers, and strike it sharply on the palm of the hand, causing a kind of rap by the bursting of the flower. J. BROWN.

48, Gwydyr Mansions, Brighton.

PIE: TART (10 S. viii. 109, 134, 157).—I can confirm the statement of G. M. T. as far as my own family is concerned. As children, we were always taught to use the word "pie" when speaking of baked paste, whether containing meat or fruit, where there was a top crust, and "tart" where the top crust was absent; and I have remained a stickler for the distinction ever since. I have many times corrected what I have considered an error in description.

Since the query appeared I have consulted several dictionaries, and find that "tart" is defined as a fruit pie or a small fruit pie. This, however, does not settle the question of its modern usage. The only edition of Johnson's dictionary I possess is the last published under his supervision, 1779; there I find "tart" defined as "a small pie of fruit." This would seem to settle the usage nearly 130 years ago, but Johnson gives as an illustrative quotation for the word a passage from one of Bacon's essays, where it appears to me that the writer is plainly alluding to an open piece of pastry. There is no doubt that the modern restaurant keeper and waiter both invariably use the word "tart," as distinct from a "pie," when the material of which it is composed is fruit. Still, my belief is that the distinction should refer not to the material, but to the architecture of the pastry.

F. A. RUSSELL.

4, Nelgarde Road, Catford, S.E.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS &c.

Pietro Casola's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. ...ed by M. M. Newett. (Manchester, Univer... Press.)

...mary of Pietro Casola, an Italian who ...pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1494, has been ...d by Miss Newett from a unique MS. in ...lian Library at Milan. A small impres... ...e work was printed in 1855, and one of ...es, which have now become exceedingly ...been collated with the original, and set ...ndsome volume furnished with an Intro... ...otes, and appendixes.

...asola, who came of a noble family at ...ns to have been a sensible and judicious ... with little appetite for the silly legends ...es connected with the sacred sites which ...eval pilgrims swallowed with avidity. A ...n of the world, and not too much of a ...ept his eyes open and saw things for ...a one instance of his keen observation ...entioned that he noticed the stumps of ... of the five porches in the Probatic Pool ... to which Robinson drew attention in ...tury. He possessed, moreover, a certain ...mour which helped to carry him through ...all hardships and discomforts of his ...His favourite dictum was that "every ...s on the voyage to the Sepulchre of our ...eed of three sacks—a sack of patience, ...oney, and a sack of faith." On the first ...e essentials of his equipment he had to ... and frequent demands, as he playfully ... on certain critical occasions in his ...hile as to the last he seems to have ...judicious economy.

...rims on their return voyage were com... ...at into the sea some Jordan water which ...rought with them (p. 300), because the ...not making satisfactory progress, as this ... thought to bring bad luck to those on ... The explanation of this bit of folk... ...ubt is that the sacred element provoked ...ty of the devil, who is always busy on ...d who consequently thwarted the course ..., just as, for a similar reason, sailors still ...e presence of a clergyman on board to be ...

...wett in her introduction, which shows ...ul research, gives the results of her in... ...s with regard to the legislation of the ...republic on the pilgrim traffic from early ...me comparison of Casola's diary with ... by our own countrymen Sir Richard ... and Sir Richard Torkington, who made ...ilgrimage at a slightly later date, would ...ed matter of interest. May we hint our ...a learned volume, emanating from the ... of Manchester, to the modern slack use ...for "as"?—"They were seated on their ...he tailors sit at home" (p. 258). Either ...is at fault or the pilgrim saw nothing of ...Golgotha, which seems incredible. As a ...fact, it is referred to on p. 260.

Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society. New Series. Vol. I. No. 1. (Liverpool, 6, Hope Place, The Society.)

THE resuscitation of the Gypsy Lore Society after a slumber that bade fair to rival that of Rip Van Winkle is a matter of congratulation not only to ethnologists, but also to all who wish to rescue from oblivion a fast-decaying feature of English and Scottish country life. It may be conceded that the individual gipsy is not a peculiarly interesting figure, and that the romance which in the minds of many persons attached to him arose chiefly from his surroundings. Writers like George Borrow, Francis Hindes Groome, and Edward Henry Palmer, to whom life was hardly endurable unless it were spent in wandering amidst the freedom of the open common, were naturally attracted by those to whom a similar mode of existence was a necessity. To another class of minds the mysterious origin of the gipsy race, and the pursuit of the various clues which the advance of Oriental scholarship from time to time discovered, afforded an enthralling object of interest. From different points of view, therefore, the gipsy has found his place in English literature; and while the race itself is gradually being merged in the general mass of the population, interest is as keen as ever in its history and the position which it occupies in the philological system. The wonder is not so much that a society for the elucidation of the difficult problems which surround the gipsy question should have been revived as that it should ever have been allowed to go to sleep.

The opening part of the New Series does not yield in interest or value to those which the members of the Society were accustomed to expect fifteen or sixteen years ago. Many of the writers who then lent distinction to the pages of the *Journal* have unhappily passed away. Others fortunately remain, and there is evidence that amongst the newer recruits to the ranks of the Society there is no deficiency in zeal and scholarship. In a Prefatory Note the President of the Society, Mr. David MacRitchie, bridges over the interval between 1892 and 1907, and notes the losses which gipsy lore has sustained. Mr. John Sampson follows with a suggestive review of the position held by Romani learning at the present day. In discussing the origin of the gipsies he confines himself to the philological side of the question. But there is another, and a not less important one, if data could only be found for its elucidation. The religion of the Romani has never been systematically investigated. It is a prevalent idea that the gipsy has no religion, and that as a general rule he is willing to accommodate himself, so far as outward observances are concerned, to the creed of the country in which, for the time being, he is domiciled. If this is the case, he cannot have sprung from the higher levels of the Aryan race, and, in all probability, has not sprung from the Aryan race at all. Any one who has lived in India knows the tenacity with which their religious principles are held by all those who are comprised within the recognized caste-system of that country. The anomaly therefore presents itself that while the ancestors of the Romani lived sufficiently long under the Aryan domination to acquire a language belonging to the Prakrit group, in religious matters they were kept outside the charmed ring that encircled the members of the Aryan family. The

inference is that they belonged to a pre-Aryan tribe of Northern India, of a similar type to the Doms or the Natts, but speaking a dialect akin to the Sindhi or Kashmiri. The pressure of Aryan rule, which was of course far heavier in Northern India than in the southern portions of the peninsula, where the Dravidian-speaking races have held their own up to the present day, gradually forced them to emigrate into regions where they hoped to secure a greater measure of freedom.

Amongst other interesting papers may be noted one on 'Gypsy Costume' by Mr. J. H. Yoxall, M.P.; another on a seventeenth-century gipsy tract by Dr. W. E. A. Axon; and a third, in lighter vein, by Alice E. Gillington. The character of the *Journal* for learning is maintained by a recondite article in German, by Dr. F. N. Finck, on the language of the Armenian gipsies, which may be read with equal advantage by students of English Romani.

A Short Account of the Affairs of Scotland in the Years 1744, 1745, 1746. By David, Lord Elcho. With a Memoir and Notes by the Hon. Evan Charteris. (Edinburgh, David Douglas.)

It is surprising that in this age of universal printing so important a narrative as that of Lord Elcho of the fascinating and hopeless attempts of the '45 should so long have remained unprinted. It had the very best advertisement of its merit in its use by Walter Scott as a principal authority in his delightful 'Tales of a Grandfather.' There is a hardness about the character of Elcho which will not please Jacobite sentimentalists, but in our view makes him a fairer judge of Prince Charles and his chances than the literary partisan of to-day.

It is very satisfactory to find this well-printed volume so capably edited. Mr. Charteris is evidently well acquainted with the best histories of the time, and has used Elcho's journal of the principal years of his life effectively in the 'Memoir' of that convinced Jacobite. There is a striking picture of Elcho's position abroad, and the "Georgite" spies of the Roman Court of James Stuart. At Bologna Elcho met Horace Walpole, and everywhere he took his share in gay society. When he left the Continent for England, he was able to hoodwink those he met as to his views and proclivities. When the Prince made his descent on England, Elcho was in the forefront of the army. His behaviour at the disastrous field of Culloden was excellent, and there seems little doubt that he rebuked the Prince for cowardice. Henceforth he was an embittered exile who hated his former leader, and vainly strove to get repayment of 1,500*l.*—money subscribed for the '45—and pardon from the Hanoverians. He was long in search of a rich wife, and finally married at the age of fifty-five. The whole narrative is of a varied interest, which the author's style brings out admirably.

Lord Burghley's Map of Lancashire in 1590. With Notes on the Manorial Lords, and Brief Histories of their Estates traced down to the Present Day, by Joseph Gillow. (Catholic Record Society.)

Among the treasures of the Record Office there is preserved a large coloured map of Lancashire drawn on vellum, showing the seats of the chief gentry, with their names attached. There is a copy *of this, but not an* exact duplicate, in the British *Museum. There can be little* doubt that they were made for the purpose of indicating the estates of the larger landowners, so that the laws which were intended to compel conformity to the Reformed religion might be enforced in a district where many of the more important gentry, their tenants and servants, still adhered to the older form of worship. The editor of the 'Haydock Papers' and the 'Tyldesley Diary' has given an excellent reproduction of this map on a smaller scale, and, as he was fully capable of doing, has compiled a learned commentary thereon, which will be of great value to students of local and family history. We need hardly say that he treats not only of the families of his own faith, but also of all those whose names figure in the map. Valuable knowledge is frequently communicated which is by no means of a pedigree nature. The account of the Sherburns of Stonyhurst is an example, as it throws a side-light on what used to be known as the "Popish Plot."

There was a body—we presume a secret society—of which Titus Oates and others of his sort were members, called the Green Ribbon Club. One of these—a worthless scamp named Robert Bolron, a discharged steward of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, of Barnborough Hall in Yorkshire—was sent down from London with authority to search the houses of Catholics, or those reputed to be such, in Lancashire and the three other Northern counties. Bolron had, of course, no difficulty in finding documents such as he required in proof of a plot; but the papers, when their true nature was understood, proved to be of an innocent nature, and no evidence of any substantial kind, so far as Lancashire was concerned, could either be discovered or invented. The documents that Bolron carried off were, however, printed at the time, and now throw a curious light on the way in which the actions of perfectly innocent men were liable to be misrepresented in a time of political delirium.

Child marriages, as they were called, but what really were contracts for marriages to take place at a subsequent period, are several times mentioned in these pages. In view of the discussion in our columns concerning the name of Hamlet, it is interesting to find that it occurs twice as a Christian name in the line of the Holcrofts of Holcroft Hall.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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A. E. A.—Chauceriana shortly.

M. L. R. Breslar ("Religion of all sensible men").—This phrase is often attributed to Lord Beaconsfield, but neither he nor Samuel Rogers originated it, for it was current many years before either was born. The author of it was Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Lord Shaftesbury. See the communications at 9 S. x. 271.

Corrigenda.—*Ante*, p. 123, col. 1, l. 23, for "Japp" read *Jupp*.—P. 149, col. 1, last line, for "Le Mars" read *Le Mans*.

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Notes.

"POT-WALLER": "POT-WALLOPER."

In the attempts to explain *pot-walloper* which I have seen it has usually been assumed that this is a genuine word, etymologically formed from *pot* and *wallop*, the latter being assumed to be a derivative or compound of some sort of the vb. *wall*, O.E. *wallan*, *weallan*, to boil. This appears to be a mistaken view. The only genuine term found in the Journals of the House of Commons, and in legal writers and constitutional historians, is *pot-waller*. Thus in the Commons' Journal of 28 May, 1701, p. 583, in reference to Honyton, it was found "that the Right of Election was agreed to be in the pot-wallers not receiving Alms." And in the Journal of 1710, vol. xvi. p. 479, col. 2, it was stated that "at an Election [for Taunton], 40 Years ago, the Pot-wallers were refused, and none but Scot and Lot men voted then." But, in reply to this, copies of Returns to Parliament in the years 1661, 1679, 1680, 1688, and 1705, were produced; and it was proved that several of the Persons who signed these returns were Pot-wallers." So in the Journal of date 30 Aug., 1715 (Taunton); and in Act 26 Geo. III. *c.* 100, §1, "An inhabitant householder, *housekeeper*, *and* pot-waller legally settled." So in Beatson's 'Parly. Regr.,' iii. 276 (of Honiton) and 311 (of Taunton), and in J. Savage, 'Manual for Electors of Taunton,' 18:—

> "To be a Pot-waller or Pot-boiler, or to boil a Pot, was only another mode of expressing that [the voter] was a man so far independent of other persons as to be visibly able to maintain himself and family by his own labour and industry."

See also Roscoe, 'Report Munic. Corpor' Commiss.' (1835), i. 649 (Tregoney), "Settlement in the parish, and residence as a pot-waller constitute a Burgess." So Fitzj. Stephen, 'Comm. Laws of Engl.' (1874), ii. 360; Bagehot, 'Unref. Parlt.' (1860), 7; Besant, 'Westminster' (1895), ch. ix. 256, "the voting qualification was....the tenant who paid scot and lot, and the pot-waller." *Pot-waller* is, of course, a simple combination of *pot*+*waller*, the regular agent-noun of *wall*, to boil. A much earlier example of a cognate form is to be found in *pot-walling*, pot-boiling, in the 'Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin,' i. 291, of date 1456: "A sertificat [of] continuall residence and abydyng and pot wallyng wythyn any of the cytteys or townys."

But the correct and official *pot-waller* has undergone various corruptions and perversions. Thus we find *pot-walloner* or *-walliner*, *pot-wallader*, *pot-walloper*, and *pot-wabbler*. The first of these, *pot-walloner*, occurs in De Foe, &c., 'Tour of Great Britain', first ed., 1725, vol. ii. 21:—

> "This Town [Taunton] chooses two Members of Parliament, and their way of choosing is by those who they call Pot-Walloners."

So in edd. 1742 and 1753; but ed. 1769 alters this to "Pot-Wallopers." Whether "Pot-Walloper" was a misprint for the "Pot-Walloner" of the original edition, or "Pot-Walloner" was itself a misprint or error, which the printer of ed. 1769 took upon him to correct, seems impossible to determine; neither form is etymologically admissible. But "Pot-walloper" was inserted, no doubt from this, by Grose in his 'Dict. of the Vulgar Tongue,' 1785, and its second edition, 1796; and, although the 'English Gazetteer' of 1778, *s.v.* Taunton, retained *pot-walloner* ("The election of members of parliament here is very singular; every pot-walloner, *i.e.*, that dresses his own victuals, is entitled to vote"), the influence of Grose apparently made *pot-walloper* the form generally familiar to people at a distance, and it was that which became current in the newspapers during the discussion of the Reform Bill of 1832. But it was apparently not in local use; the local

records of Taunton, Honiton, &c., and the histories of Somerset adhere to the genuine "pot-waller."

Of other forms, *pot-wallader* occurs in Dunsford's 'Histor. Memorials of Tiverton' (1790), p. 180. "In the first parliament of King James I., 1604, the pot-walladers elected two burgesses to represent the borough of Tiverton." *Pot-wabbler* is used by S. Shaw, 'Tour West of Engl.' (1789), 337, "all pot-wabblers, or those who dress their own victuals, are entitled to vote"; and by Bentham, 'Parl. Reform' (1817), Introd., 109, "Those boroughs in which the right has the extent marked by the word householders, or by the word pot-wabblers." The 'Lexicon Balatronicum' of 1811 has also *Pot-wabblers*, and says, "These boroughs are called pot-wabbling boroughs."

It is thus evident that all the variants *pot-walloner*, *pot-wallader*, *pot-walloper*, and *pot-wabbler*, are mere perversions of the original form *pot-waller*, due largely, no doubt, to the fact that *wall*, to boil, and *waller*, boiler, had become obsolete, and no longer conveyed any definite meaning, so that *pot-waller* was very liable to corruption or perversion, either by "popular etymology" or individual caprice or misunderstanding. The idea in *pot-wabbler* is obvious; *pot-wallader* may seem to be after Cadwallader; and *pot-walloper* was no doubt associated in sound, if not in sense, with the verb *wallop* or *wollop*. But there is no ground whatever for attributing to *wallop*, any more than to *wallon*, *wallad*, or *wabble*, the sense of "to boil," all being alike mere phonetic corruptions or perversions. It is only in nineteenth-century newspaper English that we meet with such absurd expressions as "every householder is supposed to wallop his own pot," or that an adventurous author has written of "the pot-wallopings of the engine boiler"—as absurd as if he had called the ebullition of the Lord George Gordon Riots "a pot-walloping of popular bigotry."

It will be observed that the earliest quotation cited for *pot-waller* is of 1701, though the second of 1710 purports to take back the use of the term to 1661 or 1670; and we have always the Dublin instance of *pot-walling*, which implies *pot-waller*, in 1456. But actual instances of the latter in the fifteenth, sixteenth, or seventeenth century would be very welcome, and would help to complete the history of *pot-waller* and its bastard progeny. J. A. H. Murray.

Oxford.

ALLAN RAMSAY: HORSE-RAC LEITH.

Allan Ramsay, writing in Ma declared that for "these six or sev past" he had not written a line of but in the following year there v lished his poetical address to Dunca the Lord President of the Session, a judges on the closing of his playho as late as 1755 he again dropped ir We may therefore perhaps attribu author of 'The Gentle Shepher humorous lines which appeared *London Magazine* for August, 173 are as follows:—

When the City Plate of 40*l.* was run f
Sands of Leith, it was won with gre
Sir James Cunningham of Milcraig's (
the Bonny Lass of Livingston, against
lish Horses. On which occasion w
the following Piece of Poetry.

His majesty, heaven guide his grace,
Encourages each year a race
Upon Leith-Sands; where, at laigh t
A million may uncrowded ride:
And the good town, to mend the pla
Maintains the sport another day.
The sprightly lads from far and near
In their best airs and looks appear,
Dress'd in their easy hunting weeds,
Well mounted on their mettled steed
While from the chariot, or the green,
A shining circle charms our een,
Whose ev'ry glance emits a dart,
Whops whizzing thro' the stoutest he
Ye men of Rowth, ne'er hain your
For any thing may give them pleasur
And since they like to shew their fac
At plays, assemblies, and horse-races
Support these interviews of love,
Which men of clearest heads approv
Rather than waste your wealth at ca
Or blast your health with drunken la
Ah! ne'er let manly pastime dwine,
For sake of either dice or wine;
But keep a groom can rightly nurse
The shapely racer for the course,
That, barring some unseen mischance
The master's honour may advance,
While loud o'er the extended sands
The crowd rejoice, and clap their han
Should we endure the taunting tales
Of hunters on Northumber's dales,
While o'er their tankards of brown st
They at our careless gentry flout.—
'Come, Dick! says Harry, mount yo
I'll bett against you on my bay:
Let's down to Leith——we 're sure t
Where there 's no better nags to run.
Of two rich plates their *gazette* tells,
For which they keep no horse thems
Since we so cheap may gain each cup
We'll e'en step down and bring them
Well, this had been just now our c
Had not Sir James join'd in the race,
Whose bonny lass of Livingston
Defeats cutlugs and judy brown.

Thanks to the knight who props our game,
O! may his coursers ne'er prove lame,
But ever 'gainst the day design'd
Be able to outfly the wind,
And every year bring him a prize,
'Till heaps on heaps the trophies rise.

A. RAMSAY.

If not important, they are at least pleasantly written. WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

DODSLEY'S FAMOUS COLLECTION OF POETRY.

(See 10 S. vi. 361, 402; vii. 3, 82, 284, 404, 442; viii. 124.)

VOL. V. ED. 1766, CONTENTS AND AUTHORS.

138-43. Ode to death, translated from the French of the King of Prussia. By Dr. Hawkesworth ('D.N.B.').

143-6. Hymns of Dionysius translated from the Greek. By the Rev. Mr. Merrick ('D.N.B.').

147-55. Satire in the manner of Persius in a dialogue between Atticus and Eugenio, by the late Lord Hervey ('D.N.B.').

156. To Mrs. Bindon at Bath, by Sir C. Hanbury Williams ('D.N.B.').

Possibly the wife of David Bindon, M.P. for Ennis, who died at Limerick on 22 July, 1760 (*Gent. Mag.*, 1760, p. 347).

157. Mrs. Bindon's answer.

157-8. Sir Charles's reply.

158. To a lady, who sent compliments to a clergyman upon the ten of hearts.

159-68. The grotto [in Richmond Gardens, erected by Queen Caroline, and placed under the care of Stephen Duck]. Written by the late Mr. Green of the Custom-House under the name of Peter Drake, a fisherman of Brentford. Printed in the year 1732, but never published.

A copy of the 1732 [1733] impression is in the B.M. Library catalogued under Drake, Peter. The first ten lines in the original are omitted by Dodsley.

169-74. The bee, the ant, and the sparrow, a fable address'd to Phebe and Kitty C. [Cotton] at boarding-school. By Dr. Cotton.

174-7. Ode on a storm [written on board H.M.S. Canterbury after she had lost her masts].

177-88. Isaiah xxxiv and xxxv.

188-201. Woodstock park, a poem. By William Harrison ('D.N.B.'), 1706.

202-3. A fit of the spleen, in imitation of Shakespear. By Dr. Ibbot.

Benjamin Ibbot, D.D., died 1725 ('D.N.B.').

204-9. Hymn to Miss Laurence in the Pump-room, Bath, 1753.

By William Hall, says Walpole. A further poem to her by Hall is on p. 308 of this Volume of Dodsley. "This famous pump-girl married, with an unblemished reputation, an innkeeper at Speenhamlands" (*Gent. Mag.*, 1780, p. 173).

210-12. Letter to Corinna from a captain in Country quarters. By Isaac Hawkins Browne ('D.N.B.').

A piece of irony, an explanation of which is given in the 'Biog. Britannica,' ed. Kippis, ii. 652. Its moral tendency was much lauded by Bp. Hoadly and Lord Lyttelton. "Sir John" in the third line from the end was Sir John Gonson, the Middlesex justice.

213-18. A tale. By Mr. Merrick ('D.N.B.').

This is stated in the 1782 ed. to have been "versifyed from the conference between a popish priest and Villiers, Duke of Buckingham." It is also the subject of a poem by Robert Lloyd, called 'The New River Head.'

219-20. The wish.

221. The bears and bees, a fable.

222. A fragment.

223-5. The camelion, a fable after Monsieur De La Motte.

The last four pieces are also by Merrick.

226-38. Immortality, or the consolation of human life, a monody. By Thomas Denton, M.A. ('D.N.B.').

This had been printed separately in 1754.

239-40. To the memory of a gentleman [George Lewis Langton] who died on his travels to Rome, written in 1738. By the Rev. Dr. Shipley [Bishop of St. Asaph].

240-43. Capt. T— [Thomas], of Battereau's regiment in the Isle of Skie, to captain P— [Price] at Fort Augustus.

"This military author was once student of Christ Church, Oxford, and a divine. He was mortally wounded and taken prisoner at the first attack on Belle-Isle, 8 April, 1761, being then quarter-master-general and lieutenant-colonel of Whitmore's regiment of foot."—*Gent. Mag.*, 1780, p. 173.

This poem had previously appeared in 'The Student' (1751), ii. 155–8. In it occur the lines:—

I scribble verses! why, you know
I left the Muses long ago,
Deserted all the tuneful band,
To right the files and study Bland.

The reference is to Humphrey Bland's 'Treatise of Military Discipline.' An account of Bland, supplementing that in the 'D.N.B.,' is in A. N. Campbell-Maclachlan's 'Duke of Cumberland,' pp. 154–8. Price may have been the John Price who became major-general on account of his services at the battle of Laffeldt, July, 1747, and died at Breda in the following Nov. Cf. Campbell-Maclachlan's 'Duke of Cumberland,' p. 349.

244-8. To Mr. J. H. [John Hoadly] at the Temple, occasioned by a translation of an epistle of Horace,

1730. By the Rev. Mr. S— of Magdalen College, Oxford.

By the Rev. John Straight. Hoadly was then studying for the law, but soon quitted it, being admitted at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in June, 1730, and ordained by his father in 1735. "To be dispatched by you and ——" [Ben] alludes to his eldest brother, Benjamin Hoadly.

248-51. To the Rev. Mr. J. S. [John Straight], 1731. By J. H. [John Hoadly].

The poem begins :—

> Promises are different cases
> At various times in various places
> In crowded street of Arlington.

Horace Walpole in his copy puts the note :

"S^r Robert Walpole, Earl Granville, Mr. Pelham, Aug. Duke of Grafton, all lived in Arlington Street. The First only is here meant."

251-3. Answer to the foregoing, 1731. By J. S. [John Straight].

253-4. [Lines on Adam and Eve.]

These lines, with several other epigrams on marriage, are reprinted in H. P. Dodd, 'Epigrammatists,' 2nd ed., pp. 609–11.

254-6. Cupid and Chloe.
256-7. The poet to his false mistress.
257. On Mr. ****, schoolmaster at ***

The last four pieces are also by Straight. The last of them is also reproduced in Dodd's 'Epigrammatists,' pp. 381–2.

258-68. The mousetrap, a translation of Mr. Holdsworth's 'Muscipula,' 1737. By **** [Chancellor Dr. J. Hoadly].

This translation of the 'Muscipula' of Edward Holdsworth ('D.N.B.') first appeared with Holdsworth's 'Dissertations' (1749). Of the many English versions of the piece, this was Holdsworth's favourite; he pronounced it "exceedingly well done."

269-74. Verses under the prints of Mr. Hogarth's 'Rake's Progress,' 1735.
275. On the friendship of two young ladies, 1730.
276. Chloe's unknown likeness, 1738.
277-8. The bird of passage, 1749.
279 Verses [French, English, Latin] said to be fixed on the gate of the Louvre, 1751.
280-81. Chloe resolved, a ballad, set to music by Dr. Green, 1743.
281-3. Epilogue to Shakespear's 'First Part of King Henry IV.,' acted by young gentlemen at Mr. Newcome's school at Hackney, 1748; spoken by Mr. J. Y. [James Yorke, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester and Ely] as Falstaff.
283-5. Prologue to 'Comus,' performed for the benefit of the general hospital at Bath, 1756; spoken by Miss Morrison as a lady of fashion.
285-8. Epigrams from Martial; to James Harris, Esq. ('D.N.B.').

The last nine pieces are also by Hoadly. *Several of these* translations from Martial *are given in Dodd's* 'Epigrammatists,' *2nd ed., pp. 74–8.* A very full account of Hoadly is given in *Gent. Mag.* for 1776, pp. 164–6; and there are many interesting letters from him to Garrick in the latter's 'Private Correspondence,' 1835, 2 vols. A communication from him to Dodsley on his and his friends' contributions to this collection is in Addit. MS. B.M. 30262, f. 70, and will be printed in a later number of 'N. & Q.'

288. A very gallant copy of verses (but somewhat silly) upon the ladies and their fine cloaths at a ball. By Mr. W. Taylor.

He was vainly inquired after in *Gent. Mag.*, 1796, p. 479. Some more verses by him are printed in vol. vi. p. 125 of this collection, and an account of him will be given there.

289-90. Another on the same subject, written with more judgment, but fewer good manners.
290-91. The brewer's coachman.
291-2. Female caution.
292-3. Grace and nature [in 1758 ed. called 'Orthodox Advice'].
293-4. Hull ale.
294. Absolution [in 1758 ed. called 'Epigram'].
295. Penance [in 1758 ed. "another" epigram].
295. The mistake.

The last eight pieces are by Taylor.

296. A fragment of Chaucer. By J. H., Esq. [James Harris, 'D.N.B.'].

Reproduced in second ed. of Dodd's 'Epigrammatists,' p. 609.

296-7. Upon an alcove, now at Parson's Green [in grounds of Saml. Richardson].

By Mrs. Bennet, sister of Edw. Bridgen, merchant in Paternoster Row, F.R.S., F.S.A., Treasurer of the Antiq. Soc. (d. 28 July, 1787), who married Martha, Richardson's second daughter, in 1762. The poem is reprinted in C. J. Fèret's 'Fulham,' ii. 127–8. Mrs. Bennet died suddenly at Worcester, Sept., 1792, aged seventy-three. She wrote verses (Anna Seward, 'Letters,' iii. 237–8), and was friendly with Richardson (*id.*, 'Poems,' ii. 187–8).

298-301. The country parson. [Authorship not given.]
302-5. Plain Truth. By Henry Fielding ('D.N.B.').
305-6. Ode to Venus, from her votaries of the street. By *****
306-7. An epigram. By the same.
307-8. The poet's importance. By Dr. H***
308. To Polly Laurence, quitting the pump, Bath, Jany., 1756. By William Hall, Esq.
309-10. Ode to a lady in London. By Miss C*** [Carter].

Much altered in her 'Poems.'

311-12. Ode to spring. By Miss F.

Martha Ferrar, eldest dau. of Edward Ferrar, attorney of Huntingdon (d. 17 Aug., 1769, aged seventy-four), who married Love Beverley. She d. 10 Oct., 1759, in the year of her age sixty-two, of her marriage thirty-

one ('Nicholas Ferrar,' ed. J. E. B. Mayor, pp. 378 and 382). Martha was b. 15 Oct., bapt. 4 Nov., 1729; married about 1752 Peter Peckard (afterwards Master of Magdalene Coll., Camb., and Dean of Peterborough), and died at Fletton 14 Jan., 1805. Some lines by her husband and her on the parish clerk of Fletton are in *Gent. Mag.* for 1789, pt. ii. 748.

312-13. Ode to Cynthia. By the same.

Thomas Edwards, in Richardson's 'Correspondence,' ed. Barbauld, iii. 90, speaks of her "charming ode to the spring"; her 'Ode to Cynthia' is inserted in *ib.*, iii. 93. The latter is also included in Sir S. E. Brydges's 'Censura Literaria,' iv. 194–5.

313-14. Ode to a thrush. By Miss P**** [Pennington].

Daughter of Rev. John Pennington, rector of All Saints', Huntingdon, 1733–62. She died in 1759, aged twenty-five. She wrote a parody, 'The Copper Farthing,' on Phillips's 'Splendid Shilling,' which is printed in Dilly's 'Repository,' vol. i. (1777), pp. 136–141, and is referred to by Duncombe in 'The Feminead.' Two other poems by her are in Nichols's collection of poetry, vi. 27–30.

314-16. Elegy. [Authorship not given.]

316-23. Poem to the memory of Thomas, late Marquis of Wharton. Lord Privy Seal [bur. Winchendon, Buckinghamshire, 22 April, 1715].

The authorship is not given. It was published separately in 1716.

323-4. Paraphrase upon a French song. By the late William Somervile, Esq. ('D.N.B.').

325-32. Tomb of Shakespear, a vision. By J. Gilbert Cooper, Esq. ('D.N.B.').

W. P. COURTNEY.

(To be continued.)

SOUTHWARK CANONS.—It will be interesting for future inquirers to know something about the first holders of the canonries in the cathedral of the new diocese of Southwark. The 'Southwark Diocesan Chronicle,' for, I believe, November, 1905, stated that the Order in Council, in giving effect to the Act under which the diocese was constituted, provided for a body of twenty-four honorary canons. It prescribed that those holders of canonries in Rochester Cathedral who, after the division of the diocese, held benefices in the Southwark diocese, should, their consent having been first obtained, be transferred to, and become honorary canons in, the Cathedral Church of Southwark. Those to whom this provision and regulation applied were communicated with by the bishop, and as a result the following became honorary canons of Southwark: Canons E. J. Beck, G. H. W. Bromfield, C. E. Brooke, J. H. Browne, C. E. Escreet, J. W. Horsley, J. W. Marshall, W. A. Moberly, and J. H. Potter.

Under a further provision of the said Order in Council, eight honorary canons could be appointed, and the bishop communicated with Canon John Erskine Clarke, vicar of Battersea, as to whether he would resign his canonry in Winchester Cathedral, with a view to accepting the bishop's first nomination to a canonry of Southwark; and the reply stated his readiness to do so. There were thus remaining seven canonries, to which the bishop appointed the following: the Rev. A. W. Jephson, vicar of St. John's, Walworth; the Rev. C. P. Greene, rector, and late Rural Dean, of Clapham; the Rev. T. B. Dover, vicar of Malden with Chessington; the Rev. C. S. Wallace, vicar of the Church of the Ascension, Lavender Hill; the Rev. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence, vicar of St. Michael and All Angels', Blackheath Park; the Rev. A. W. Maplesden; and the Rev. R. H. Borradaile, Rural Dean of Godstone. W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

YORKSHIRE MEMORIAL SACRIFICE.—The following paragraphs from *The Yorkshire Herald* of 25 July have already interested one reader of 'N. & Q.,' and will probably attract the attention of others:—

"In connection with the coming of age of Miss St. Quintin, celebrated at Scampston on Tuesday, a curio in the possession of Mr. J. W. Rawlinson, of Driffield, becomes of special interest. The curio in question is a large piece of a china dinner dish used at the coming of age of Miss St. Quintin's paternal grandfather, at Lowthorpe, near Driffield, some sixty or seventy years ago. The fragment, which in some places is as much as a quarter of an inch in thickness, measures nearly two feet across, and is apparently nearly the half of a round dish, or the round end of an oval one. It is surrounded by a border of Oriental design in rich, dark blue. The whole of the bottom of the dish is covered with exquisitely painted Chinese figures in very rich colours.

"On the back of the fragment, on a label, is the following: 'This piece of old china is part of the dinner service used at the coming of age of the late Colonel St. Quintin, at Lowthorpe, and was brought to Driffield by Neddy Hall, the drummer. All the pieces belonging to the above dinner service were ordered to be smashed as soon as the repast was finished. Given to J. W. Rawlinson by Thomas Hodgson, 1870.'

"Thomas Hodgson was the son of Mrs. Charity Hodgson, who, for a great number of years, kept 'The Queen's Head' Inn at Driffield. Not only was the china broken, but the drum end was broken also, and when the Driffield band of that day, who had been assisting at the celebration, turned up at

'The Queen's Head,' Neddy Hall, the drummer, was inside the drum with the piece of dish. It was exchanged with Mrs. Hodgson for a pint of ale. The fragment is going to be on view in the window of Mr. Stabler, in the Market-place, at Driffield. An entire service like the fragment would to-day represent a modest fortune."

It is to be hoped that the enhanced value of good china in the present day would stand in the way of the repetition of a similar extravagance on the occasion of the coming of age of a mere human being. I wonder if the hero of sixty or seventy years ago ever earned for his family as much as it threw away for him on the day when he achieved his majority. To break the glass or other article which a celebrity has used may be foolish; but to smash a dinner service, only a part of which the honoured one can have touched, even with knife and fork, is indeed most prodigal.

ST. SWITHIN.

"PITTANCE."—Prof. Skeat thinks that the French word *pitance*, Italian *pietanza*, Spanish *pitanza*, had no connexion with *pietas*, *pietà*, *pitié*=mercy, pity, except in the mistaken notion of the common people. But I see no reason to object to such a connexion. In Old French *pitance* really meant *pity*; compare

Diex, ne suefres que sa povrece
Soit perdue, par vo pitance; *i.e.*, God,

do not suffer, in Your mercy, him to perish in his misery ('Du Chevalier au Barisel,' ed. by Schultz-Gora, l. 783).

We see the same sense-development in *charité*, *charity*, from "helping love" to "alms." Of course, other words may have had a part in the growth of form and sense of *pittance*.

G. KRUEGER.
Berlin.

MOON AND CRABS.—'The Voyage of François Pyrard of Laval,' ed. Gray and Bell, Hakluyt Society, 1888, vol. ii. p. 11, says:—

"The Crabs and Crevishes are verie good and marvellous great [in India], that it is a wonder to tell, and that which is more wonderful, when the moone is in the full here with us it is a common saying that then Crabbes and Crevishes are at the best, but there it is cleane contrarie: for with the full moone they are emptie and out of season, and with a new moone good and full."

I do not know what opinion is held by Europeans of to-day concerning the matter; but the Japanese even now entertain the same view as the Indians here mentioned, saying that crabs become much emaciated as the full moon approaches, because they are then excessively frightened by their own shadows, and so avoid going out of holes *to take food*. Contrariwise, the Chinese, at least in old times, believed that "clams, crabs, pearl shells, and turtles, are fat or lean according to the corresponding phases of the moon" (Liu Ngan, 'Hwui-nan-tsze' 2nd cent. B.C., sec. iv.).

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

"WAEG-SWEORD" IN 'BEOWULF.'—Since the reviewer, *ante*, p. 58, rather deprecates the rendering of the above word by "wavy-bladed," *i.e.*, damascened, it is a matter of general interest to note that Mr. Huyshe shows that several damascened blades of indigenous manufacture, and belonging to the earlier Iron Age, have been unearthed in Sleswig and Denmark.

The same conception gives a more correct idea of the *brōden mæl*, the heirloom sword hung for generations on the wall, as compared with the banal "drawn sword" of most glossaries.

H. P. L.

"TEAR 'EM."—During the last twenty years of the life of the once-famous politician John Arthur Roebuck, he was familiar to "the man in the street" and the journalist alike as "Tear 'em," a nickname—very unusual in such cases—of his own choosing. As I desire to draw attention to a quaint anticipation of this nickname, other than that which was undoubtedly its original suggestion, I may recall the circumstances of its earliest employment. Roebuck, speaking at the Sheffield Cutlers' Feast on 2 Sept., 1858 (as reported in *The Times* of 4 Sept.), said:—

"My hon. friend here [Monckton Milnes, afterwards Lord Houghton] and I went to Cherbourg, and then we floated in the waters of a despot. It may be said that those in my position ought not to say anything that excites national animosity, and I respond to that sentiment. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, the farmer who goes to sleep, having placed the watch-dog, 'Tear'em,' over his rickyard, hears that watch-dog bark. He, in the anger of a half-somnolence, says, 'I wish Tear'em would be quiet,' and bawls out of the window, 'Down, Tear'em.' 'Tear-'em' does go down, the farmer goes to sleep, and he is awaked by the flashing in at his windows of the light of his ricks on fire. (Cheers.) I am 'Tear'em.' (Loud cheers and laughter.)"

This was an unmistakable, though strangely distorted reference to the description, in chap. xlviii. of 'Guy Mannering,' of the attack on the Bridewill at Portanferry, in which Henry Bertram was confined. In this attack the gaoler's dog "Tearum" played a leading part, declining to refrain from giving loud warning when bidden by his "brute master, as savage a bandog as himself," "Down, d—n ye, down!"

But it is decidedly singular to find that, just over a century before Roebuck claimed

the name and character for his own, "Tear 'em the Son of Gore 'am"—and it will be noted that the spelling of the name here is that adopted by *The Times* and always accepted since, and not that which was used by Scott—figured as the author of a political writing. This is shown in the following advertisement, which appeared in *The General Advertiser* of 29 Jan., 1749/50:

The Printer of Old-England,
gives Notice,

That the Sixpenny Pamphlet of Tear'em the Son of Gore'am, published with some stupid Variations by Tim. Hallifax in Fleet-Street, is an incorrect Piracy of Old-England, Jan. 20, and a wretched Catch-penny foisted on the Public, for which that notorious Person will be made a public Example, to deter others from the like infamous Depredations on private Property.

He also warns all Pamphlet-Shops, Mercuries, &c., from the Sale of this piratical Edition, as they will incur, if detected vending it after this Notice, the same prosecution with the principal Pirate; and the Magazines are advertised not to meddle with it.

In order to stifle a Report, industriously propagated, of the genuine Paper's being out of Print, the Public are hereby assured that due care will be taken to answer their demands, at J. Purser's, in Red-Lion-Court, Fleet-Street, Price 2*d.* each.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"DAMAGE": "FIGURE": "FIGURE IT OUT."—I do not know when ready-reckoners came into general use, but I have early remembrances of business transactions in buying and selling, when, after looking the object over, the buyer asked, "What 's the damage?" or "What 's the figure?" In other cases the buyer, looking over a miscellaneous lot, asked the question, and received the reply, "I 'll figure it out"—a process which often took a considerable time before there was mutual satisfaction with agreement as to price. Both "damage" and "figure" are still often heard, but "figure it out" appears to be gone.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.—The frontispiece of the following pamphlet contains a portrait of George Cruikshank which I believe has hitherto not been identified:—

"The Radical Chiefs: a mock Heroick. Embellished with a suitable caricature by Mr. Cruikshank.....London, published by William Turner, Stationer to his Majesty, 69, Cheapside, and sold by all Booksellers. Printed by G. Hazard, 50, Beech Street. 1821."

The "caricature" is a large folding frontispiece by I. R. Cruikshank, entitled 'The Revolutinary Association.' Hone is seated at a table in front of a guillotine; on his right is George Cruikshank, smoking, and expectorating into a crown reversed marked "spittoon." He is looking at a paper, "Black Designs," at the same time remarking, "Damn all things." His right arm encircles a huge pencil bearing the maker's name "Brookman & Langdon," and resting on a paper marked "Anarchy." A little to the left in the foreground is a piece of board marked "Gunpowder in Boxwood." There are in the design portraits of Carlyle, Wooler, Cam Hobhouse, and many others.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

"INMATECY."—The earliest quotation for this word in 'H.E.D.' is one of 1830, and then in a literary connexion; but a decidedly earlier one, giving it as a word of obviously everyday use, is to be found in the following advertisement in *The Morning Post* of 13 June, 1807, which seems worth giving in full as an invitation for what in these times are euphoniously termed "paying guests":

"Inmatecy in the Country.—A respectable private Family, residing in the vicinity of a cheerful Country Town, twelve miles Westward of London, where the accommodation would be found most eligible in all respects, and the Residence itself, in point of pleasantness and extent, undeniable, are desirous, with a view of adding to the present Society, of receiving one or two Ladies of respectability, as Inmates, and to be considered as forming part of the family. No objection to an elderly Gentleman without incumbrance. It is wished the engagement to be for a permanency, the object not being to obtain high terms; the present opportunity therefore might be peculiarly desirable for a young Lady under Guardianship, in want of a comfortable and respectable home. Letters addressed to A. B., No. 6, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, will be forwarded to the Advertiser, and any further particulars communicated or an interview had."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

H. C. WATSON ON PHRENOLOGY.—The notice of Hewett Cottrell Watson in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' duly mentions his interest in the theories of Spurzheim. Amongst my tracts is an anonymous essay by this distinguished botanist which is worth noting:—

"Strictures on Anti-Phrenology in two letters to Macvey Napier, Esq., and P. M. Roget, M.D., being an exposure of the article called 'Phrenology' recently published in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' London: Printed for private distribution. Oct. 1838." 8vo, pp. 31.

My copy formerly belonged to the late Mr. Peter Rylands, M.P., who has recorded on it that it was given him by the author, Hewett C. Watson.

Mr. Watson printed some other matter relating to phrenology, including a syllabus of twelve lectures.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

PONTIFEX FAMILY.—I should be glad of any information as to the parents of Sir William Pontifex, a Catholic priest. He was chaplain at the church of St. Mary Magdalen in the parish of East Ham, Essex. In his will, dated 9 June, 1517, he desires to be buried within the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalen of East Ham. He mentions Thomas Guge and William Guge his godchildren, and his niece Agnes Guge, wife of Thomas Guge. The will was proved 10 July, 1518, in the Consistory Court of London.

PEIRCE G. MAHONY,
Cork Herald.

Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

WASHINGTON AND JONATHAN BOUCHER.—I am very anxious to obtain information regarding George Washington in connexion with Jonathan Boucher, who was at one time tutor to the former's stepson Custis in America. Many letters exist from Washington to Boucher, and Boucher to Washington, but they are scattered about uncatalogued in the hands of private persons. Could any of your readers help me with information as to the whereabouts of any materials, papers, or pictures connected with these men? I may say that I know of Mr. Worthington Ford's volume of Boucher letters and of his volume 'The Writings of General Washington,' in which many letters to Boucher occur. I am also aware of the interesting correspondence in regard to Jonathan Boucher published some time back in 'N. & Q.' with extracts from Boucher's autobiography. I mention this to save trouble to any one who is kind enough to help me.

OLIVER LOCKER LAMPSON.

New Haven Court, Cromer.

KRAPINA.—In the collected works of the Croatian poet Stanko Vraz, published at Agram, 1877, I found the following epigram:

Civut hodocasti
u Palestinu,
Moslemi u Meku
i u Medinu;
A Iliri, brate,
bas u Krapinu.

The holy place of the Jew is Palestine; of *the Moslem*, Mecca or Medina; of the *Illyrian*, *Krapina*. What is the meaning of the third clause? I shall feel obliged if MR. MARCHANT, or any other Slavophil, can tell me for what historical or other reason Krapina is singled out for the reverence of the Illyrian race.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

'RULE, BRITANNIA': VARIANT READING.—In all, or nearly all, modern reprints of this song the refrain is printed

Rule, Britannia! Britannia rules the waves.

Even so careful an editor as Palgrave admits that version into his 'Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics.' But in an edition of Thomson which I have (1802), "with his last corrections and improvements," the words are

Rule, Britannia, rule the waves.

Thus the modern words are a boast, while the original is an invocation.

How did this corruption become established? I imagine that the change took place from the setting to music of the song. But I may perhaps be allowed to record a protest against such tampering. T. M. W.

[There is much on this song in former series of 'N. & Q.']

'OLD TARLTON'S SONG.'—In 'Tarlton's Jests,' by J. O. Halliwell, for the Shakespeare Society, 1844, the writer says (p. xxix):

"A common nursery song, which probably alludes to some historical event, originated with Tarlton, who perhaps first gave it out at the theatre. It is called Old Tarlton's song in a tract entitled 'Pigge's Corantoe, or Newes from the North,' 4to, Lond., 1642, p. 3:—

'The King of France, with forty thousand men,
Went up a hill, and so came down agen.'"

Is a "common nursery song" such as Halliwell appears to speak of known to exist? or are the two lines given the whole of the song that is known?

'Pigge's Corantoe' seems to mean 'The Fool's Dance.' G. A. M.

SCOTCH SONG: NIGHT COURTSHIP.—Can any one say where I can get the words of an old song containing the following incident? A lad, going courting to a house where the old folks have shut him out, is lowered down the "lum" in a creel by his comrade. The old woman, getting up to see to the cause of the noise, falls into the creel, and is pulled up to the top of the chimney, but, on being recognized, is speedily let fall again.

He's taen her up, he 's letten her doon,
He 's gien her sic a fa',
That the very banes o' the auld wife's hulk
Played nik-nak to the wa'.

Also, can this song and the better-known "Oh, are ye sleeping, Maggie?" be take

as evidence that the custom of night courtship, still prevalent in Orkney and Shetland, was once common throughout the country ?

ALEX. RUSSELL, M.A.

Stromness, Orkney.

[Notes on night courtship in Wales and Cumberland will be found at 8 S. i. 6, 96, 175.]

"QUATTROCENTO."—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly tell me how it happens that the Italian word "Quattrocento" (and "Quattrocentisti"), meaning *four* hundred, has been applied to a period (and artists) of the *fourteenth* (and part of the fifteenth) century ? On the face of it, the use of the word seems inappropriate ; but there may be some explanation, although I have been unable to find it in several works of reference I have consulted.

EDWARD LATHAM.

GASCOIGNE THE POET.—I should be glad to know if any new facts concerning the life of George Gascoigne the poet have come to light since the biography of him in the 'D.N.B.' was written. If so, where and when did they appear ?

HENRY R. PLOMER.

PLAISTOW AND WILLIAM ALLEN.—In the 'D.N.B.' William Allen, the Quaker, scientist, and philanthropist, is said to have opened a laboratory at Plaistow in 1795. There are three places of this name in England, viz., in Essex, Kent, and Sussex. Will some correspondent kindly inform me which of the three places is referred to ?

HELLIER R. H. GOSSELIN-GRIMSHAWE.

Errwood Hall, Buxton.

GAMBLER DETECTED.—Will any one give me a reference to a player caught cheating at Crockford's fifty or more years ago—hand pinned to table by carving fork ?

F. L. S.

[The incident occurred more than a century ago—not at Crockford's but at Scarborough. See the long communication from the late F. G. STEPHENS at 9 S. ix. 149.]

HARRISON AINSWORTH AND THAMES DARRELL.—I should be greatly obliged if you would tell me whether it is a fact (as far as may be known) that Thames Darrell—one of the characters in Harrison Ainsworth's 'Jack Sheppard,' and a person who actually existed—was saved from the Thames on the night of 26 Dec., 1703, when the greatest hurricane that ever devastated England was raging. If it were merely a story, it would be curious that it occurred to Ainsworth to invent it. CHARLES STRINGER.

[Was not the Great Storm *Nov.* 26, 1703 ?]

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES. — The writer would be pleased to exchange notes regarding the families enumerated below, and would be especially grateful for any data or clues concerning those in italics :—

Arnaud, Huguenot, before 1700.
Beaumont, Kent, 1700-1800.
Brabb(s), Yorkshire, before 1850.
Denton, Yorkshire, London and Folkestone.
Dumont, Huguenot, 1656-1900.
Entwisle, London, before 1770.
Guest, Birmingham and New Jersey, 1700-1850.
Halley (or *Hawley*), Derbyshire, North Hants, Peterborough, London, and Kent ; and as associated with *McDonald*, *Pike*, or *Stuart*, 1550-1800.
Hudson, Yorkshire, 1700-1850.
Kinder, London, 1600-1700.
Lyon, New England, 1635-1900.
McDonald, Great Britain and Ireland, as associated with *Halley*, *Pike*, or *Stuart*, 1550-1800.
McPike, Belfast, Ireland, before 1850.
McPike, Great Britain and Ireland, 1700-1800.
Mewce of North Hants, 1550-1700.
Mewce, Calais, France, before 1650.
Millikin, London, 1700-1800.
Morant, London, before 1650.
Mountain, Hampshire and New Jersey, 1600-1800.
Parry, Kent, 1740-1825.
Pike (or *Pyke*), Great Britain and Ireland ; and as associated with *Halley*, *McDonald*, or *Stuart*, 1550-1800.
Price, England, as associated with *Halley*, 1721-65.
Rezeau, Huguenot, before 1725.
Stewart (or *Stuart*), Great Britain and Ireland, as associated with *Halley*, *McDonald*, or *Pike*, 1550-1800.
Tooke, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, and London, before 1750.
Traverrier, Huguenot, before 1750.
Waddingham, Yorkshire, before 1850.
Ward, North Hants and London, before 1750.
Wright, England, as associated with *Halley* or *Ward*, after 1690.

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago, U.S.

"RAPIDS" : "WATER-BREAK."—What is the English synonym for "rapids," which is to be traced to French as modified by North American usage, I believe ?

"Water-break" is suggested to me, but that does not appear to be a dictionary word. Was there no substantive in Anglo-Saxon denoting rough water racing down a slope ? What is the exact signification of the word, or words, used in Celtic languages to denote the idea ? P. W. S.

FRENCH ÉMIGRÉS.—Was there any special church in London where French émigrés were married ? I am anxious to find the marriage of Ann Gourbillon, previous to 1793.

Was there any list kept, officially or otherwise, of French émigrés about the year 1792 ?

ÉMIGRÉ.

23, Foster Street, Lincoln.

RUSSIAN PAINTING.—I have an oil painting of a scene in a Russian town, with "J. R. M., 1849," attached.

Can any of your correspondents tell me the name of the artist?

J. GARRETT HORDER.

TYRRELL FAMILY.—Where can I get information as to the ancestry and connexions of Capt. Garrett Tyrrell, killed at the breach of Cavan in 1690, and Rear-Admiral Richard Tyrrell, whose monument is in Westminster Abbey? They may have some connexion with Ballyburley House, King's County.

(Mrs.) B. DE Z. HALL.

11, Dingle Mount, Liverpool.

FIRST ENGLISH JESUIT.—The late Father Taunton says in his 'History of the Jesuits in England' (1901), p. 26:—

"William Good, a Somersetshire man, had been one of the altar boys at Glastonbury before the dissolution of that house. He was, we think, the first Englishman to become a Jesuit."

Is this a fact? and if so, to what branch of the Good family did he belong?

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

JOHN COTTON OF BOSTON.—In 1656, four years after the death of the famous John Cotton of Boston, a pamphlet was published entitled 'A Censure of....Mr. John Cotton, lately of New England, upon the Way of Mr. Henden of Bennenden in Kent.' In it Henden's idea of toleration was attacked, Cotton being willing to tolerate unessential differences of opinion only. It was, perhaps, a reply to Simon Henden's work published in 1652, 'The Key of Scripture Prophecies; or, a Glass of some New Discoveries: being an Answer to a Book published by Mr. John Elmeston.' A work which would throw further light on the subject, 'An Essay for the Discovery and Discouraging of the New Sprung Schism raised and maintained by Mr. Simon Henden of Bennenden in Kent,' 4to, 1652, I have not been able to consult. George Hammon, pastor of the Baptist Church at Biddenden; Hezekiah Holland, a clergyman of Sutton Valence; and Matthias Rutton, minister of Boughton Monchelsey, were also involved in controversy with S. Henden. I can find no reference to the affair in the lives of Cotton, and should be glad to know how it was that he thought it worth while to trouble about a small sect in a remote part of Kent.

GEO. W. WRIGLEY.

68, Southborough Road, South Hackney.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.—Is th
good history of the Irish Parliame
its institution down to the Uni
Great Britain? KOM

SECRET LANGUAGES.—I am anx
learn where I can obtain particular
"A. P." or any other secret langu
shall be obliged for references.

JAS. CURTIS, I

LATTA SURNAME.—I am desirous
taining the origin of the surname
Possibly some of your valued cor
ents can supply the information.

MERCU

MEYERBEER SCHOLARSHIP.—Wh
one find a list of the winners of the
beer Scholarship for Music, awarde
third year? L. A. KLEMAN

"SUCK-BOTTLE": "FEEDING-B
—Richard Baxter in his autobio
under the date 1643, speaks metapl
of "a suck-bottle" in relation to the
babes. When did the infant's
bottle come into use in this country?

STANLEY B. ATKI

10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

[The first instance of "feeding-bottle
'N.E.D.' is 1858.]

REV. JOHN GORDON AND THE
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLA
Sir William Fraser's 'Book of Suth
(i. xxvii) reference is made to the Re
Gordon as having edited the 'New St
Account of Scotland.' Who wa
Perhaps the greatest living authority
personnel of the Scots Kirk tells me
throw no light on the statement.

J. M. BUL

118, Pall Mall.

COL. HUTCHINSON AND SANDOWN
KENT.—*The Illustrated London News*,
1853, has a view of Sandown Castle,
the preceding page an account of th
and its connexion with Col. Hutchins
had been removed from the Tower of
(whither he had been committed on s
of treasonable practices) to Sandow
he died 11 Sept., 1664. The articl
that

"at Sandown they show a sedan, in whic
brought into the fortress; the chair in
customarily sat is also preserved here; a
trait of the staunch Parliamentarian hangs
the apartments of the castle."

The castle has virtually been sw
up by the sea; but what has becom
above interesting relics?

R. J. FYN

Sandgate.

Replies.

HE EARLIEST CRICKET REPORT.

(10 S. vii. 441; viii. 75.)

FURTHER search has enabled me to gather eral early newspaper notices of cricket, ich are of considerable interest as throw- light upon the evolution and history the game. The very earliest is that ted by W. I. R. V. at 10 S. ii. 394 from *Post Boy* of 28–30 March, 1700. No ilar announcement appears in the other e tri-weekly London papers of that time *he Post Man*, *The Flying Post*, and *The don Post*—and there is no record of the ult; but Clapham Common as the place, Easter Monday, 1 April, 1700, as the e of this earliest of advertised cricket tches, can be taken as landmarks in the tory of the national game.

have already given at 10 S. vii. 441 the t of the next discovered newspaper erence to a cricket match in 1705, as l as an account of the legal dispute ch attended the London *v.* Kent matches 1719; and I would now supplement latter by the following further extract n Mist's *Weekly Journal, or Saturday's t*, of 22 August of the same year, plainly dencing the determination of the Kentish n to live up to their county motto, ivicta":—

On Wednesday last [19 August] a Match at ket was played in White Conduit-Fields, for a iderable Sum of Money, between the Men of t and the Men of London, and the Kentish won the Wager."

hat this legal dispute aroused much lic attention is to be gathered from extract from Mist's *Weekly Journal* of pt., 1726, already given at 10 S. iv. 95, ugh I suggest that to be a distorted ion of the facts of the original London Kent dispute. But from all these cations, it is to be concluded that ket in the early decades of the eigh- th century was steadily attracting in- sed notice; and I take the subjoined act from Read's *Weekly Journal, or sh-Gazetteer*, of 4 June, 1720—with omission of a few phrases neither ssary to the sense nor welcome to modern —as including the first newspaper ence I have yet found to cricket as a lar game:—

he Holidays coming on, the Alewives of ton, Kentish Town, and several other adja- cent Villages, are in great Expectation of a considerable Trade from the Citizens. If the Weather proves favourable, whole Shoals of the former, with all their Living Utensils—viz., Their Wives and Children, will be flocking thither, to the utter Destruction of Stuff'd Beef, Gammon of Bacon, Cheesecakes, Bottle-Ale, and Cyder, which will be devour'd like Custard on a Lord-Mayor's Day, or Flummery by a Club of Welsh Attorneys. The Fields will swarm with Butchers' Wives and Oyster-Women, with a medley of other Matrons and Damsels diverting themselves with their Offspring, whilst their Spouses and Sweethearts are sweating at Ninepins, some at Cricket, others at Stool-Ball, besides an amorous Couple in every Corner; so that the poor Town will be left as empty as a long Vacation, or a Pawn-broker's Conscience; only Stock-Jobbers will stick close to Business, and find the Way to the Devil, at Jonathan's. Much Noise and Guttling in the Morning; much Tippling all Day; and much Reeling and Kissing at Night."

When we go ten years onwards, it will be discovered that cricket was more and more securing journalistic attention. In *The Country Journal: or, The Craftsman*, Lord Bolingbroke's inspired organ, for Saturday, 18 July, 1730, there were, for instance, two cricket paragraphs, as under:—

"On Thursday Se'nnight last a great Cricket Match was play'd on Merrow Downs near Guilford, between the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Andrews of Sunbury, eleven Men on each Side, which was won by the latter.

"And on Thursday the 23rd Inst. will be play'd another Match of the like Number of Men upon Epsom Downs between the parishes of Epsom and Sunbury in Middlesex."

In the same newspaper of the following 29 August, it was recorded:—

"Last Wednesday a great Cricket Match was play'd at Walworth Common between Edwyn Stede, Esq: and three other Gentlemen, on the one part, and four Brentford Men on the other, for a considerable Wager, and the Brentford Men got the better";

and in *The Grub-street Journal* for Thursday, 3 September, it was noted that

"on Monday a great cricket-match was play'd between the gentlemen of London and Surrey, eleven on each side, for twenty Guineas, in the Artillery-Ground, when the same was won by the former, by six notches."

The following year furnishes even more striking examples, for *The Daily Advertiser* of 27 May, 1731, announced that

"on Monday the 31st Instant, will be played on Kennington Common, a great Cricket Match, between London and Sevenoaks in Kent; and at the same Place, the next Day following, will be another Match between London and Chelsfield in Kent."

The same newspaper of the following 8 June, not now content with merely announcing a match, reported it in the following terms:—

"A very great Match at Cricket was plaid in the

Old Artillery Ground, for 50 Guineas a Side, between the Gentlemen of London, and Dartford in the County of Kent; it lasted several Hours, and ended in favour of the Former, the Betts thereupon depending, it is said, amounted to between four and five Hundred Pounds."

In Read's *Weekly Journal* of 12 June it was reported—perhaps of the same match—

"On Saturday last a great Cricket Match was play'd in the Artillery Ground, between the Gentlemen of London and Kent, Eleven of a Side, for fifty Guineas, which was won by the former by fifteen Notches."

The Daily Advertiser of exactly a week later had this other cricket paragraph :—

"Yesterday Morning a great Cricket-Match for 200 Guineas a side was play'd in Lamb's-Conduit-Fields, between the Gentlemen of London and Enfield; and after a great deal of good Play on both sides, it was won by the former by fourteen Notches only";

while a similarly bald record was that in the latter journal of 29 June :—

"On Saturday last a great Cricket-Match was played on Sudbury-Common for thirty Guineas a side, between eleven Gentlemen of Kent, belonging to Esquire Steed's Cricket-Club, and the like Number of Sudbury-Men, which was won by the latter by several Notches."

How strongly the gaming element was associated with cricket at that time may be judged from the wording of an announcement in *The Daily Courant* of 23 June :—

"To-morrow a great Match at Cricket will be play'd on the Artillery Ground, betwixt the Gamesters of London and the Gamesters of Dartford in Kent, for a considerable Sum."

But now comes a record of considerably greater historical interest, for it is the earliest I have yet traced of a drawn game. This appeared in *The Daily Journal* of 25 Aug., 1731, in the following terms :—

"The Great Cricket Match, between the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Chambers, 11 Men on each Side, for 200 Guineas, was begun to be play'd on Monday at two in the Afternoon, on Richmond-Green. By Agreement they were not to play after 7 o'Clock. The Duke's Hands came in first, and got 79 before they were out; and Mr. Chambers's got 119: Then the Duke's came in again for the last time, and got 72 more, and Mr. Chambers's coming in, wanted about 8 or 10 Notches, when the Hour agreed on being come, they were oblig'd to leave off, tho' beside the Hands then playing, they had 4 or 5 more to have come in: Thus it proved a drawn Battle. There were many Thousand Spectators, of whom a great Number were Persons of Distinction of both Sexes."

At this point I pause, but I desire in a subsequent contribution to deal with the more detailed series of newspaper cricket reports of seventy years later, which have an interest all their own for lovers of the *game*.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

GEORGE I.: THE NIGHTINGALE AND DEATH (10 S. vii. 409; viii. 57).—The traditional view of the nightingale's song is supremely given in the familiar lyric by Richard Barnefield. Here the poet finds the forlorn bird, with "her breast up-till a thorn," earnestly pouring forth her melodious sorrow. Milton in his juvenile sonnet apostrophizes the ineffable singer as giving forth notes that portend success in love; and, when he comes to describe sober pleasures in 'Il Penseroso,' he appropriately finds the same strains "most musical, most melancholy." Against this Coleridge enters a vigorous protest in 'The Nightingale: a Conversation Poem,' characteristically advancing in the following passage a general truth and a specific criticism :—

A melancholy bird? Oh! idle thought!
In Nature there is nothing melancholy.
But some night-wandering man whose heart was pierced
With the remembrance of a grievous wrong,
Or slow distemper, or neglected love
(And so, poor wretch, fill'd all things with himself,
And made all gentle sounds tell back the tale
Of his own sorrow), he, and such as he,
First named these notes a melancholy strain.

Annotating this, the poet further illustrates his philosophic acuteness, and takes the opportunity of expressing his loyalty to his eminent poetical predecessor. "This passage in Milton," the note runs, "possesses an excellence far superior to that of mere description; it is spoken in the character of the melancholy man, and has therefore a *dramatic* propriety. The author makes this remark to rescue himself from the charge of having alluded with levity to a line in Milton, a charge than which none could be more painful to him, except perhaps that of having ridiculed his Bible."

In a letter to Christopher North, Wordsworth refers to the "false notions" regarding the nightingale's song, and expresses his belief that Coleridge's poem, with its theory that "in Nature there is nothing melancholy," will in all likelihood "contribute greatly to rectify these" ('Prose Works,' ii. 211). In his own poem, 'Enterprise,' he touches on the same point, and alludes to the nightingale as "the sweet Bird, misnamed the melancholy." It is hardly necessary to add that Keats, in his great ode 'To a Nightingale,' rises to exquisite rapture over the happiness manifested in the singing of the "light-winged Dryad of the trees."

THOMAS BAYNE.

The 'Electra' of Sophocles refers to the nightingale as distracted with grief, and lamenting Itys :—

Ἴτυν αἰεν Ἴτυν ὀλοφύρεται,
ὄρνις ἀηδονία, Διὸς ἄγγελος.

eus, the hoopoe, in 'The Birds' of stophanes, says to the nightingale :—

θρηνεῖς
τὸν ἐμὸν καὶ σὸν πολύδακρυν Ἴτυν.

the Greeks thought that Procne, not lomela, was changed into a nightingale. llodorus says :—

Πρόκνη μὲν γίνεται ἀηδών, Φιλομήλα δὲ ιδών.

R. MACMICHAEL does not say that the which he quotes are translated from il :—

Philomela sub umbrâ
uissos queritur fœtus ; quos durus arator
servans nido implumes detraxit ; at illa
et noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
tegrat, et mœstis late loca questibus implet.
'Georgics,' Book IV. ll. 511-15.

il, who makes Philomela the night-le, supposes her song to be expressive of ; but he does not ascribe her sadness he loss of Itys. Horace refers to Procne, the form of a swallow, mourning for :

idum ponit, Ityn flebiliter gemens,
felix avis.
Book IV. ode xii.

mother, not the aunt, mourns for the of Itys, and when the Greeks represent nightingale as grieving, they refer to ne ; but they sometimes put the matter of doubt by mentioning her name, as Aristophanes in 'The Birds,' ll. 663–6. us, whose story is told in the 'Odyssey,' been confounded with Itys.

E. YARDLEY.

ith reference to the agreeable reminis-e of the song of the nightingale, perhaps ay be allowed me to quote the following utiful passage from Sophocles :—

ο.—Εὐίππου, ξένε, τᾶσδε χώρας
ἵκου τὰ κράτιστα γᾶς ἔπαυλα,
τὸν ἀργῆτα Κολωνὸν ἔνθ'
ἁ λίγεια μινύρεται
θαμίζουσα μάλιστ' ἀηδὼν
χλωραῖς ὑπὸ βάσσαις,
τὸν οἰνῶπ' ἀνέχουσα κισσὸν
καὶ τὰν ἄβατον θεοῦ
φυλλάδα μυριόκαρπον, ἀνήλιον,
ἀνήνεμόν τε πάντων
χειμώνων.
'Œdipus Coloneus,' 668–78.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.
wbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

NORTH MIDLAND also refers to Coleridge.]

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT : ITS ORIGINATORS (10 S. viii. 166).—COL. MALET is right. Evelyn should be included with Wren as one of the originators of the Thames Embankment. But Evelyn did not "go one better" than Wren, for while Evelyn's plan as to the embankment appears to have been small and crude, the Embankment as it is to-day would, if Wren's suggestions had been carried out, have been anticipated by over two hundred years. While the fire was still burning, both Wren and Evelyn set to work to make plans for a new city.

"Wren's was the first to be shown to the King ; and though there is much resemblance between it and Evelyn's, yet Wren's is evidently the more useful, as well as the finer plan of the two, and was the one which the King accepted.....

"The London bank of the Thames was to be lined with a broad quay, along which the Halls of the City Companies were to be built, with suitable warehouses in between for the merchants, to vary the effect of the edifices."—'Sir Christopher Wren, his Family and Times,' by Lucy Phillimore.

Wren attempted to prosecute his design for the quay along the northern bank of the Thames, but the ground was rapidly encroached upon by buildings, and the King gave but uncertain support. As regards Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England, I find that I am in error in naming him as one of the originators of the Thames Embankment. I have been misled by relying on Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates,' usually so trustworthy ; the mistake has arisen through a similarity of name. It was Deputy John Paterson who was the author of a later scheme for the embankment. I have seen a copy in the Guildhall Library. It is a

"Plan for raising 300,000*l.* for the Purpose of completing the Bridge at Blackfriars and redeeming the Toll thereon, embanking the North Side of the River Thames between Paul's Wharf and Milford Lane, redeeming the antient Toll upon London Bridge, repairing the Royal Exchange, and rebuilding the gaol of Newgate. Printed by Henry Kent. 1767."

From this I have made the following extracts :—

"But there is another improvement which the course of the river and present form of the shore between Paul's Wharf and Milford Lane make very desirable, if not absolutely necessary.

"The wharfs within those limits, by their different and very unequal encroachments, not only form an irregular and disagreeable outline, but afford the owners of some an undue preference and advantage over others ; at the same time that the reflected state of the tides, both of ebb and flood, throws the face of the stream upon the Surrey shore opposite to Blackfriars, and of consequence slackens the current on the London side. This, together with the large sewers that empty them-

selves in the neighbourhood, occasions a constant accumulation of sand, mud, and rubbish, which not only destroys great part of the navigation at low water, but renders the wharfs inaccessible by the loaded craft even at high water, unless at spring tides. The mud and filth thus accumulating, notwithstanding the frequent expense the wharfingers are at to clear it away, is, when not covered with water, extremely offensive, and in summer time often dangerous to the health of the neighbouring inhabitants.

"This alteration, therefore, is recommended as not only advantageous for the trade of London and Westminster and navigation of the river, but greatly conducive to the health of those two populous cities. To this end it is proposed that the landowners on the north side of the said river between the west corner of Mr. Powel's Wharf near Puddle Dock and the east corner of Mr. Roberts's Wharf near Milford Lane be at liberty to embank, in the line and manner to be prescribed, and that the ground thereby acquired be vested to the use and trusts of the original property, subject to the quit-rent of one farthing per foot superficial, redeemable at 20 years' purchase; and that where any of the said owners shall desire the City to embank for them, the said acquired ground shall be subject to a quit-rent of one penny per foot superficial, redeemable as aforesaid, the said quit-rents or purchase monies to be part of a fund for lighting, watching, cleansing, and repairing the new bridge, in lieu of the toll proposed to be taken away."

John Paterson took great interest in both London and Blackfriars bridges, and in June, 1767, the Common Council voted 200 guineas for a piece of plate to be presented to him in recognition of his services generally to the City, and in particular for his plan to raise 282,000*l.* to pay off the debt remaining on London Bridge.

The Guildhall Library is full of valuable records of the various companies. Among those relating to the Stationers are 'Orders, Rules, and Ordinances,' 1678, and another pamphlet, 'The Charters and Grants, with an Account of their Freemen's Rights and Privileges,' 1754. I cannot say too much of the kindness I have received from the librarians at the Guildhall Library, who have cheerfully made search to afford me the information I required. They tell me that, so far as they remember as regards the histories of livery companies, the earliest complete account is Heath's 'History of the Grocers' Company,' 1829, if we except a short account of the same company by William Ravenhill, Clerk of the company, issued in 1689. There is a very elaborate history of the Goldsmiths' Company by the cousin of our well-known contributor Col. Prideaux. This is beautifully printed for private circulation, and contains many illustrations. The title-page runs:—

"Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company, being Gleanings from their Records between the Years 1335 and 1815. Compiled by Sir Walter Sherbern Prideaux, Clerk of the Company. 2 vols."

The author in his preface modestly says that the work makes no pretension to be an exhaustive history, but that he "has found Herbert's History untrustworthy, and that many of his statements have required verification and correction." It must be remembered that when Herbert wrote his great work, there was not the easy access to records we now enjoy. Herbert's book did for the livery companies what Stow did for London.

Among suggestions of more recent date was one made in 1825, when a 'Lithographic Sketch of the North Bank of the Thames from Westminster Bridge to London Bridge' was published. This was by Lieut.-Col. Trench, and showed the proposed quay and some other improvements, a survey of the river being given. John C. Francis.

Moravian Chapel, Fetter Lane (10 S. viii. 26, 111).—My friend Mr. Watkinson is wrong in associating Thomas Goodwin with Miles Lane. The history is a little difficult to trace, but, so far as I can make out, the society now represented by the City Temple was gathered by Thomas Goodwin before or during the Civil War, and met in some unknown place in the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. Goodwin left them in 1650, on his appointment to the presidency of Magdalen College, Oxford; and was succeeded by Harrison, Mallory, Collins, &c.

After the Restoration Goodwin gathered *another* church, consisting largely of friends and admirers who had followed him from Oxford to London. *This* was the society that occupied the ancient meeting-house (and later the newer chapel) in Fetter Lane. At the time of the Indulgence (1672) he was licensed to preach in his own house in Cripplegate (2 April); and there seems no definite information *when* the society entered on the occupancy of the Fetter Lane premises. The first certain connexion is of the time of Stephen Lobb, 1681. Most likely, however, the place was referred to in the licence, 17 April, to J. Turner to preach in his own house "*near* Fetter Lane."

The earlier church, now represented by the City Temple, met for many years in Paved Alley, Lime Street. When the meeting-house there was pulled down, in 1755, the congregation divided, part going to Artillery Street, and part to Miles Lane. The latter place they occupied for ten years in the afternoon only, and then built a

n Camomile Street: their subsequent ions being to the Poultry and to Hol- Viaduct.

City Temple congregation used Miles y arrangement with another society, occupied the place in the morning, which it belonged.

WATKINSON is such a diligent student nonformist history, and has done so ood original research, the result of vill, I hope, by and by challenge dict of the public, that I feel sure mistake about Miles Lane is a mere

T. G. CRIPPEN.

WSBURY CLOCK: "POINT OF WAR" viii. 8, 96).—For some years past I een trying to trace the origin of 's remark, but without success. old Market Hall was built in 1596 1595, as stated by MR. BAVINGTON My idea is that a clock had lately ed, not on the front or side of the , but on the side of a small centre et, and that this clock, being a new which the Shrewsbury people were aused many jesting remarks at the d Shakspear, hearing of these, made them in the play of 'Henry IV.' robable, as the first part of the play l to have been written in 1596–7. atter of local interest that the King's were here in 1606, and Shakspear ave been with them; but this, of s a date after the words regarding had been written.

rtain that, with the wind in the right , the striking of a loud-voiced clock ave been heard some three miles from Shrewsbury, but hardly in the ttle. But if there was a Shrewsbury 1403, where was it?

3, when Mayor of the town, I had l clock works removed from under of the old Market Hall and photo- These works are now in the room witnesses attending the Mayor's hich is held in the building. I have photograph to experts, but failed an opinion as to the age. Perhaps reading this may offer to satisfy sity.

in *The Manchester Evening Chro-* Saturday, 8 June last, in an article wsbury, signed "Centurion," the curious and inaccurate statements: stone's throw from the stately Grammar th its ancient dial still doing duty as a ck—the legitimate descendant of that y clock by which Falstaff fought 'a long Why the writer should have fixed on the clock of the Free Library—formerly Grammar School—I do not know. The building now standing was not commenced until 1617, and was completed in 1630. He also states that Henry IV. arrived in time to take up high ground at Shrewsbury Castle to prevent the union of Hotspur's forces "with the wild Welshmen under Owen Glendower." I thought that all students of history—at any rate, those who read the accounts of the five hundredth anniversary of the battle—were aware that Glendower was far away in South Wales at this time. The day for romancing history has departed: we must have solid facts. HERBERT SOUTHAM.

Shrewsbury.

PIE: TART (10 S. viii. 109, 134, 157, 178).—Errors spoil communications, therefore I should like to correct two at the penultimate reference. I intended to say that all tarts had top and bottom crusts, and that pies had only top crusts. Further, the couplet at foot should be:—

Apple pie 'll make you cry;
Gooseberry pasty 'll make you nasty;

not "hasty," as printed.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

"Tart" is by no means universal in the North, though it was at one time considered in certain circles more "genteel." Except in the case of mince pies and pork pies, I have never heard "pie" applied to anything with an upper and a lower crust: for this the word would rather be "pasty"—riming with "nasty"—and the couplet MR. RATCLIFFE quotes I have always heard in this form:—

Apple pie will make you cry;
Apple pasty will make you nasty.

In support of "pie" we may quote Southey's "Gooseberry pie is best." C. C. B.

Perhaps the following recipe from a scarce book, 'Carmina Quadragesimalia, Series Prima' (1723), may amuse your readers, and induce them to say, "O dura messorum ilia." It describes a Cornish dish which used to be called "squab pie":—

An Omne Corpus componatur? Affr.
Quæris quo victu Cornubia gaudeat? artem,
Qua formes placidas, accipe, Phylli, dapes.
Erige triticeo Cerealia mœnia farre;
Et pandat largum massa rotunda sinum;
Tum poma in minimas redolentia divide partes;
Et carnem pinguis suppeditabit ovis;
Cœpe saporato contingat cætera succo;
Sparge tamen parca flebile cœpe manu.
His bene compositis rebus, te, Phylli, tuasque
Laudabit mixtus helluo quisque dapes.—P. 155.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

At p. 178 MR. RUSSELL says: "There is no doubt that the modern restaurant keeper and waiter invariably use the word tart as distinct from pie," &c. The old firm of W. Hill & Son, Bishopsgate Street and other addresses, retain the old use. If a customer asks for fruit pie, he gets it; but if perchance he asks for tart, the waiter will bring what the modern pastrycook would call a tartlet, *i.e.*, a tart. This is the only survival of the old use that I know of in any hotel or restaurant. S. P. E. S.

GREENSTED CHURCH, ONGAR: OAK *v.* CHESTNUT (10 S. viii. 26, 154).—In reference to MR. HARRY HEMS's reply I should perhaps say that in the year 1849 (and for some years before and after) I happened to live in the next parish, and in my note at the first reference I quoted the opinions of the workmen then engaged on the restoration as to the injury done to their tools.

I should be much interested to know if in recent times any duly qualified person has made a careful survey of the timber in that particular church as regards the vexed question of oak versus chestnut.

Mr. HEMS states:—

"It was found that the earliest example of chestnut so used in this country is to be seen in the fifteenth-century rood-screen at Rodmersham Church, Kent."

How was it found? Has every church in this country been examined? There is no reason whatever why, if chestnut was abundant rather than oak in the neighbourhood of Greensted, Ongar Park Wood, and Epping Forest the builders of Greensted Church should not have used the material ready to their hand. Roads at that period here were virtually non-existent, as Mr. Chalkley Gould has recently shown, and the Roding is not a navigable river. Precedent is overwhelmingly in favour of this view.

Can MR. HEMS spare the time to go to Greensted Church himself, taking with him an experienced timber merchant and some fellow of the Linnean Society who has given tree-growth special attention, and tell us what he thinks. The distinguished late Hon. Secretary of the Linnean Society might perhaps consent to go. Mr. Noble, builder, of Ongar, would probably give useful information. HENRY TAYLOR.

Rusthall, Kent.

"LOCAL OPTION" (10 S. vi. 467; viii. 50).—I am glad—thanks to the courteous aid of Mr. J. Nicol Dunn, the editor of *The Manchester Courier*—now to be able to supply the answer to MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS's "questions of the first import regard to the original use of t "local option," these being, Wha exact date of the letter of Mr. of the autumn of 1868, in which t occurred? and when and where printed?

Having failed to trace it in *T* I applied to Mr. Nicol Dunn, seein head-quarters of the United Alliance were at Manchester; a furnished me with the followin from the report in *The Manchest* of 14 Oct., 1868, of a conference of t Council of the United Kingdom held in the Free Trade Hall, M on Tuesday, 13 Oct., Sir W. C. Trev President, being in the chair:—

"Rev. John Jones, Liverpool, sup resolution [in favour of the principle missive Bill], and in doing so he said th a vote for the very important district of Lancashire, he had taken the liberty Mr. Gladstone, as to the question o traffic, and he had received an answer. stone referred him to his votes and spe the last session, in order to illustrate ments made in the letter, which was Hawarden Castle, Oct. 9, 1868. Mr. Gla 'I thank you for your letter and enclo difficult to explain to you in writing the liquor question in its many branche cially in a matter of this kind, I hold duty to watch the current of opinions in and in the country with the view of us the best.' (Applause.) Mr. Gladstone 'I cannot go beyond a reference to m speeches in the House of Commons, in declarations made in the session lately from it you will see that my dispositio the principle of local option wherever i be satisfactory.' (Applause.) Mr. Gl not told them whether he was a me Alliance movement, but they saw fro that he approved of its principles a posed to let in local option with res regulation of the liquor traffic."

And Sir John Bowring, who fo Jones, said:—

"They must attach great importance of Mr. Gladstone, and in the declarati had made, because he would soon have this question."

Now, seeing that no earlier phrase, either in this country or States, is shown by MR. MATTH so eminent an English teetotal a Dr. F. R. Lees described it in *T Temperance Advocate* of New November, 1869, specifically as known phrase of Mr. Gladston that two months earlier the An total advocate, as reported in *Tribune* of 2 Sept., 1869, had

English scheme of local options, as
lled," I do not consider myself un-
l in having treated it as an English
first employed in effective public
Mr. Gladstone.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

'CHRISTIAN YEAR' (10 S. vii.
92).—Attempts to interpret the
phrase "eager bound" in the
the Seventh Sunday after Trinity
sumed more time and thought
serves. There was a considerable
ence on the subject in *The*
n 1874. The author himself, as
ear from a quotation there given,
ve had a pretty vague idea of his
ng. He is reported to have said
e end of his life that he supposed
omething of this sort :—

n you stand on a height such as that
ou feel an almost irresistible impulse

t Warden of Keble College, who
explanation of the line

l seem gathered in one eager bound

tated edition of 'The Christian
elf suggests a different meaning,

o an onlooker the lake looks in the
more than a short line of water, as if
d itself up in the one quick leap over

planations that have been pro-
he following :—
igh the landscape is embraced
l glance," "bound" being taken
t to "a dart of the eye."
he lake, though spreading over
, yet from a height seems to be
within a sharply defined boundary
enteenth century the epithet
ould be applied to a razor's edge.

ALEX. LEEPER.

ege, University of Melbourne.

ES" (10 S. viii. 109).—This is
a misprint. The Latin original
n., 'Ep.' 108, 15), and the error
in the list of 'Faults escaped in
' given at the end of the first
(4) of Lodge's 'Seneca' from
ALMER quotes.
d that in my own copy of this
55, 856, 857, 858, are missing,
52, 861, 862, are in duplicate,
should be very glad to hear if
ossesses a copy with these defects

EDWARD BENSLY.

College, Aberystwyth.

HARRIET LEE (10 S. viii. 131).—On the south wall of Clifton (Glos.) Parish Church there is a memorial tablet to the sisters Lee, bearing the following inscription :—

Sacred to the Memory of
Two Sisters,
Sophia Priscilla Lee and Harriet Lee,
Authors of 'The Canterbury Tales' and other literary works.
Sophia Priscilla Lee, born May, 1750; died March 13, 1824.
Harriet Lee, born April 11, 1766; died August 1, 1851.
The rest is in the hearts of those who knew and loved them.
The dust of each lies beneath.
The spirit has returned to Him who gave it.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

13, Westbourne Place, Clifton.

"PALATES" (10 S. viii. 29).—The word "palate" means a particular piece of the beast, not apparently a "dish of special relish." It can be cooked in various ways or pickled.

In 'The Art of Cookery,' by Mrs. Glasse, a new edition, 1803, is the following :—

"Pieces in a Bullock.—The head, tongue, palate; the entrails are the sweetbreads, kidneys, skirts, and tripe; there is the double, the roll, and the reed tripe."—P. 6, chap. ii.

Mrs. Glasse has how "To stew," "To ragoo," "To fricassee," "To roast," and "To fricando Ox Palates" (pp. 41, 42). These receipts would certainly not produce *hors d'œuvres* or savouries. She also has "To pickle Ox Palates" (p. 137).

In 'The Compleat Housewife: or Accomplished Gentlewoman's Companion,' by E— S—, 3rd ed., 1729, are receipts "To pickle Ox-Palates" (p. 8) and "A Fricasy of Ox Palates" (p. 17). I should think that the receipts for pickling are very similar to that for making "Ochsenmaulsalat" described by MR. STRACHAN.

In the above-quoted books the receipts are in the indexes, *s.v.* 'Ox.'

Probably the passage in Boswell about "Gordon's palates" simply means that Johnson greatly enjoyed eating ox palates as they were cooked at Gordon's house.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SEAL INSCRIPTIONS (10 S. viii. 87).—I omitted to mention that the figure on the seal bearing the motto "Ave M[ar]ia reules" is that of a woman wearing a crown.

I omitted also one other curious inscribed seal at Hilton (*temp.* Edw. II.). It is the impression of a bird in a tree-top, and over it the one word "Yay." What is the meaning? CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS &c.

The History of England. By T. B. Macaulay. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by T. F. Henderson. (Routledge & Sons.)

THE reduction of Macaulay's 'History' to one volume necessitates here the use of small type and double columns; but doubtless many readers will be glad to have in as small a space as possible, and at a moderate cost, a history which has good claims to be popular. Macaulay's own statement is: "I shall cheerfully bear the reproach of having descended below the dignity of history, if I can succeed in placing before the English of the nineteenth century a true picture of the life of their ancestors."

This represents one great merit of his 'History'—the fact that it is not a mere "drum and trumpet" record of battles and kings, such as was put before us in our own early days. Macaulay was, as Mr. Henderson says in his lively Introduction, a "conventionalist," and was too fond of "emphatic rhetoric"; but he is supremely readable, and that is a rare merit in an historian. We are in danger of supposing that history is a science which can neglect the claims of art. But it is writers like Macaulay and Froude, with gifts of style, who make history more than a dismal subject to the average man, and create an interest which may be intensified later by the study of learned monographs. Of course, Macaulay was a "party historian"; but we have never heard of an historian who had not some bias. If such a narrative, without colour and prejudice, could be produced, we doubt if it could ever be read with pleasure or even profit. After all, motives must be largely guessed at by every writer of history, however many facts he has to go by; and the detection of motives is a delicate process in which strict veracity can hardly be said to count for much.

There is, we are pleased to note, an index of some length to the volume.

Dublin: a Historical and Topographical Account of the City. By S. A. Ossory Fitzpatrick. Ancient Cities Series. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. FITZPATRICK has attempted a difficult task. In a small volume of 350 pages he has undertaken a survey of the political and social history of the city of Dublin from the period of the Scandinavian invasion to the present time. This in itself would be no inconsiderable piece of work; but when he tries to combine with it a kind of handbook which will serve as a guide to the principal objects of interest in the city, not omitting even the electric trams, it may well be imagined that the ensuing congestion of material leaves little room for the display of literary graces, or even for the appreciation of anything like historical perspective.

The few opening pages in which the author sketches the history of the Danish settlement on the banks of the Liffey are some of the most interesting in the book; for the significance of the Norse occupation of Dublin (to which, by the way, the city owes its modern name) as a factor in the subsequent development of the city has hardly been sufficiently recognized. The history of the Anglo-Norman, Tudor, and Stuart periods is loosely handled; while the allusions to the causes and circumstances of the rebellions of 17[illegible] inadequate.

In dealing with social life in [illegible] eighteenth century the author is m[illegible] it would be, indeed, difficult for any [illegible] of that brilliant period of the city's [illegible] in some degree interesting his read[illegible] sequent chapter on Dublin theatres [illegible] falls into a curious error. He st[illegible] 27th December, 1904, the Abbey T[illegible] at the cost of Lady Gregory, was [illegible] production of plays by Irish writers [illegible] sufficiently well known that it was [illegible] an English lady, who undertook the [illegible] ing and redecorating the Abbey [illegible] Fitzpatrick's mistake is probably d[illegible] that Lady Gregory has taken an act[illegible] management of the Irish Literary [illegible] pany, and that many of her plays [illegible] formed at the Abbey Theatre.

On the whole the book will be [illegible] tourist who wishes to learn a fe[illegible] the city during a short visit. Fro[illegible] view of the student of the history [illegible] of Dublin, however, it cannot [illegible] satisfactory.

The Nineteenth Century is largely [illegible] articles on current politics, but the[illegible] ing article we have seen this mon[illegible] tributed by Mr. Stephen Paget on "[illegible] Street,' which compares the thought[illegible] aged man with those of the you[illegible] cleverly expressed and, at the sam[illegible] article. Mr. Arthur Bourchier re[illegible] delivered at the Royal Institution [illegible] 'The Future of the Drama.' He de[illegible] public is so hard worked that it [illegible] entertained in the evening, and can[illegible] an increasingly strenuous life has [illegible] state of things we find it difficult [illegible] points out that many columns of [illegible] are now devoted to theatrical ma[illegible] general run of such gossip is merel[illegible] or motor-car or clothes of the act[illegible] there is nothing about their art. T[illegible] doing great harm to the stage. Mr. [illegible] out for "training, training, trainin[illegible] doubt, he is right. He wants th[illegible] stock companies revived, for withou[illegible] of acting will not be raised. He says t[illegible] tell what play will be a financial s[illegible] really think that some managers [illegible] judges of the pieces they put on, [illegible] secure better advice than that th[illegible] 'The Trial of Elizabeth, Duches[illegible] Mr. Hugh Childers revives the hi[illegible] pudent eighteenth-century beauty. [illegible] Heaton in 'A Morning with t[illegible] General' gives the popular notion [illegible] at work answering queries and com[illegible] oddities and inconsistencies of [illegible] might be expected, disclosed, a[illegible] describes himself as possessing "[illegible] for inventing postal grievances, wh[illegible] public to believe they are suffering [illegible] Hygiene' is treated by the Marchi[illegible] derry, and 'The Educational Ladd[illegible] by Miss Florence B. Low. The [illegible] "the education given in the pr[illegible] schools is not suited for the elemen[illegible] finishes her school education at [illegible] teen." Many girls become clerks i[illegible]

…areer which Miss Low considers …ot to "only a very few" are fitted …ctual work and a teaching career, …domestic service with its status …ght course. Mr. G. W. E. Russell …ical situation, the election pledges …of the Government.

…ly Review for this month is dis… a poem in which Mr. Swinburne …death of Karl Blind with the glow …brings to the study of freedom and …able writer known as Calchas deals, in …of the Atlas,' with the troubles in …Katie Macdonald Goring has a little …y of 'The Friends of Living Creatures …skin' which is admirably vivid, and …e of the letters the Master loved to …fortunate correspondents. There is a …Bedford Park of former days, when it …ces for children to wander in. 'East …Council,' by Mary Crawford Fraser, …dialogue some interesting opinions of …akers of to-day. Mr. Alfred Fellows …rtant paper on 'The Trades Disputes …edom of Contract,' which is a solid …the main points at issue, with an …the legal cases. 'Women's Rights in …' is a clever piece of writing by Mr. …n, whose work is always striking from …r originality. Current questions are …'Army Reserves on a Militia Basis,' …Problems,' and 'The Irish Priests.' …ane has a fair chance of attacking …Monuments' in London, which is un…sorts of materials in our Northern …e are too stingy even to keep gilt …ht. Sir James Graham is a lesser light …nd Mr. F. A. Channing overrates his …gh he has made an interesting article …riticism of Mr. Parker's recent bio…is year. Mr. H. W. Nevinson writes …le vigour on 'The Angola Slave Trade,' …disgraces which shock the civilized …t, unfortunately, moving it to active …protest. He writes that "one-fifth of …and chocolate we take is now pro…by a form of black labour as truly …ything in our own possessions before …ation, or on the plantations of the …tes before the American Civil War." …Sewell shows real insight in his article …f 1907.' Altogether this is an excep…resting number of a monthly always …spection.

…ll has an authoritative article on 'The …um Reading Room' by Sir E. Maunde …hich is at once light and learned. One …es of the establishment was a thief …rcoats once a week, and even secured …detective set to watch him. He was …d; but the reading-ticket of a suspect …wed when it expired, and overcoats …ish. Mr. H. G. Hutchinson deals with …Walpole as a Country Gentleman,' a …e filled excellently. Mr. J. H. Yoxall …turesque history and travel in an …rtain Bygones in France.' We do not …are for his style, but he will succeed, …arousing the interest of the ordinary …now, in Mr. W. H. Fitchett's studies …Mutiny Cities of India,' is a first-rate subject, and the writer is equal to the occasion. The comment on the addition to Sir Henry Lawrence's epitaph is justified. We hope that these sketches of the Mutiny will do something to make the splendid heroism of our countrymen better known to the "reading public," which is singularly ignorant of all that pertains to India. 'A Romance at Lisconnel,' by Jane Barlow, is, as might be expected, a piece of excellent writing and discernment. 'A Fortnight of Failure' is a pleasing account of a holiday spent in the pursuit of deer. The author, "Cygnus," has put much of his delight in Highland scenery on to paper. Mr. W. P. James has a well-written article on books of travel, somewhat affectedly entitled 'Changing Skies and the Delectable Mountains,' but in six pages not much can be said: he should have had at least twice the space. Mr. A. C. Benson deals this month with 'Friendship,' and succeeds in being thoughtful, as usual, though he does not strike us as either original or brilliant.

The Burlington Magazine opens with a coloured reproduction of Reynolds's 'Nelly O'Brien,' a masterpiece which ought to have a wide appeal in spite of the fact that the face of the sitter is not beautiful. The writer of 'The Case for Modern Painting' is both able and trenchant in dealing with the ideals of modern Germany. Mr. Tavener Perry writes on 'The Spires of Rome,' which do not fill us with enthusiasm. Dr. W. Martin's 'The Life of a Dutch Artist' has reached its sixth part, 'How the Painter sold his Work,' and with its admirable illustrations is a brilliant evocation of the past which was well worth translation. The rendering has appeared from time to time in *The Burlington* since 1905, and will, we hope, be finally available in book form. 'The Picture Gallery: Interior,' by David Teniers the younger, shows canvases as carefully fitted together and overcrowded as in our own Royal Academy. A drawing by Rembrandt of 'A Village Street,' which recalls the wonderful sketches reproduced in the last number, well deserves the full page accorded to it. It is a marvel of suggestion and execution. A 'Madonna and Child' by Antonio da Solario, and two drawings by Carl von Vogelstein, an early 'Queen Victoria' and 'John Gibson,' the sculptor, are among the other illustrations. We note also 'The Abbey of S. Berton' by Bonington and a fragment of a cartoon by Raphael in the University Galleries, Oxford, the head of a horse which rivals Greek perfection. Under 'Art in America' a first article deals with 'Recent Additions to the Collection of Mr. Henry C. Frick,' who possesses a Turner, a Corot, and a Rousseau which would be distinguished in any gathering of pictures. We receive *The Burlington* with increasing pleasure, and think that, learned as it is, it has something in each number which appeals to the untutored reader of taste.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—SEPTEMBER.

Mr. G. E. Cox, of Leyton, sends us his list, Part 2. The prices being low, carriage is not included. Among Leadenhall Press publications we find 'Fulham Old and New,' by C. J. Féret, 3 vols., large 4to, 500 illustrations, a spotless new copy, 15*s.* (this was published at 3*l.* 3*s.*); and 'London City,' by W. Luker, 12*s.* 6*d.* (published at 2*l.* 2*s.*, and afterwards advanced to 2*l.* 10*s.*; a copy of the scarce farthing edition is included). Other

items include Blades's 'Enemies of Books,' 5*s.*; 'Byron,' Finden's illustrations, Murray, 1837, 2*s.*; and Milton's 'Comus,' 40 illustrations by Foster, 2*s.* There are cheap copies of early printed books; and a long list under Fiction includes Dickens and Thackeray.

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 154 contains rarities from collections recently dispersed, including books from the library of the poet Gray, Willard the actor, and the late Joseph Hatton. We note also an interesting Brontë relic, Emily Brontë's writing-desk, exactly as it was when left at her death, with used pens, &c., and a packet of "Clark's enigmatic and puzzle wafers," autograph letter, from Bruxelles, Dec. 1843, to "Ma chère Charlotte," and signed "Votre amie Sophie"; also a letter from Newbery the publisher to "Ellis Bell, Esq.," advising as to the production of her second novel, and other relics. The price is 26*l.* The books from Gray's library include Rolli's facsimile reprint of the rare Giunta edition of the 'Decameron,' containing notes in the poet's handwriting, giving the names of the authors who have been indebted to Boccaccio (1527), 1727, 24*l.* In the general portion is the first collected edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, folio, original calf, 1647, 40*l.* A complete set of the original numbers of Coleridge's 'Friend' is 12*l.*; and Drayton's 'Poly-Olbion,' 1622, 21*l.* The rare first edition of 'The Two Noble Kinsmen,' "presented at the Blackfriers by the Kings Maiesties Servants, with great applause," 1634, is 50*l.* Wordsworth's 'Elegy on the Death of Charles Lamb,' "To the dear memory of a frail good man," 1835, is 16*l.* This copy is the one used for printing from when the 1837 edition of Wordsworth's poems was in preparation. Inserted is the original sheet of instructions. There is also a copy of Moxon's 1842 edition of Wordsworth. This contains a number of the proof sheets, with numerous corrections by the poet. We have lingered so long over these interesting items that we have no space for description of the other portion of the catalogue, which is full of general items of interest.

Mr. R. S. Frampton sends us Catalogues 3 and 4. These contain works on Natural History and Scientific Books. The prices are moderate, and the lists well classified, rendering them easy of reference. People fond of gardening, fishing, and bee-keeping, or of the study of astronomy, entomology, geology, conchology, and botany, can obtain aids to their studies. The works on botany are specially cheap.

Mr. William Glaisher sends us a supplementary Catalogue (No. 354) of Remainders. There are works on Natural History and Science; and among the general list of September purchases we note Boulger's 'Life of Sir Stamford Raffles,' 2*s.* (published at 21*s.*); 'Sartor Resartus,' illustrated by Sullivan, 2*s.* (published at 6*s.*); Collet's 'Taxes on Knowledge,' 2*s.* (published at 7*s.*); Curtius's 'Greek Etymology,' 2 vols., 4*s.* (published at 28*s.*); Dickens's 'Life,' by Percy Fitzgerald, 2 vols., 6*s.* (published at 21*s.*); Ditchfield's 'City Companies,' 10*s.* (published at 21*s.*); Hendricks's 'The London Charterhouse,' 3*s.* 6*d.* (published at 15*s.*); Justin McCarthy's 'Reminiscences,' 6*s.* (published at 24*s.*); Torrens's 'British Cabinets,' 2 vols., 2*s.* 6*d.* (published at 36*s.*). There are a number of the Lubbock series; also the six volumes of "*The Woman's Library*," 10*s.* (published at 30*s.*).

Messrs. Charles Higham & Son's [illegible] a first selection from recent impo[illegible] mostly divinity. We note a set [illegible] Lectures, original library edition. Plumptre's 'Life of Ken,' 3*s.* 6*d* Scott's 'Greek-English Lexicon,' 18[illegible] 5*s.*; Newman's 'Apologia,' 1864, 10[illegible] gale's 'Lancashire Nonconformity,' Ranke's 'Reformation in Germany,' Sarah Austin, 3 vols., 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; [illegible] of Rome,' 1*l.* 10*s.*; first edition [illegible] 'Letters,' 1664, 1*l.* 1*s.*; and Stoug[illegible] of Religion,' 6 vols., 12*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. John Jeffery's Catalogue III. [illegible] items of interest. We note 'The [illegible] gerie,' comprising the natural histor[illegible] contained in that establishment, [illegible] cuts, 1829, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Williamson's '[illegible] tures,' 6*l.* 6*s.* (this was limited to [illegible] cost 10*l.* 10*s.*); Smith's 'Descriptiv[illegible] Friends' Books; or, Books written [illegible] the Society of Friends, commonly c[illegible] from their First Rise to the Present [illegible] 1*l.*; and 'Quaker Records from 181[illegible] taining over 20,000 obituary notice[illegible] an interesting item under Newm[illegible] printer's proof of 'Hymns for the [illegible] mingham Oratory,' edited by the Car[illegible] own MS. corrections, 3*l.* 3*s.* 'The [illegible] Printing: a Catalogue of the Libra[illegible] M. Hoe,' privately printed, 1877, is [illegible] are a number of chapbooks and bo[illegible] under India some MSS. One rela[illegible] genealogy includes names of the [illegible] with historical particulars by an [illegible] on Indian paper (*circa* 1840), 50 foli[illegible] Another MS. is headed 'Beejur, [illegible] Chief of Talpura, killed by the Officer[illegible] Sing.' The historical matter goes [illegible] distant past, and a note states that [illegible] translated from Kurah Bahi, the p[illegible] folio pages being 2*l.* 2*s.* An Indi[illegible] genealogical tree of the Shekawatees [illegible]

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Corrigendum.—*Ante*, p. 170, col. [illegible] foot for "1741" read *1841*.

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Notes.

TOMBSTONES AND INSCRIPTIONS: THEIR PRESERVATION.

In the review of the *Journal* of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland (*ante*, p. 118) you state that tombstones and inscriptions do not receive so much attention in Ireland as in England.

I understand that a society is being formed in England for recording inscriptions on tombstones and tablets. It would appear from extracts printed in the first volume of the *Journal* of the Irish Association, and taken from the *Journal* of the National Society for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in England (a society no longer in existence), that the need for such a society is greater than would be supposed, as the following extracts will show:—

"Two tons of brasses from Hereford Cathedral sold to a brazier."

"Ancient tombstones at Much Dewchurch found forming the floor of the rectory stable."

The same thing at Farnham.

"At Purton Church the scullery floor of the vicarage laid with memorial slabs removed from the church."

At Nantwich, Cheshire, the particulars of "the shameful destruction" of monumental inscriptions fill ten pages quarto.

At Bowden, Cheshire, tombstones were found in the old vicarage (now a private residence).

At Chew Magna, Somerset, "a late vicar had tombstones taken from the churchyard to pave his coach-house."

At Peterborough a font was broken up to "mend the roads," and another was found in a stableyard.

At Bishop Canning Church ancient monumental slabs have been "buried under modern tiles."

At Horsham, Sussex, fifteenth-century brasses and other church things were found in the possession of a late vicar.

In Herefordshire "a beautiful incised slab was recovered from a stonemason's yard, who was just about to break it up."

The two following cases in England came under my own notice:—

1. A church font which had been presented by the congregation was removed without a faculty, and a new font erected. The old font was given away to a builder.

2. An ancient font was removed from a church, and replaced by a modern one. The old font was put in the churchyard.

In the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries (Second Series, vol. xx. p. 4) Mr. J. Challenor Smith, F.S.A., gives an interesting account of the monumental brass of John Moore, dated 1597, in York Minster, that had been turned into a weathercock, and was found by him in a corner of the vestry.

P. G. Mahony, Cork Herald.

Office of Arms, Dublin.

ST. IVES, HUNTINGDONSHIRE, BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.

Several interesting notes on provincial booksellers and printers have appeared in 'N. & Q.'

I submit herewith a list of those for St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, and hope subsequently to give further lists for other parishes in the county; so that a complete account of them may be on record as at present known.

The dates given are those transcribed from the title-pages, &c., of books in my possession or which I have seen, and include all the *past* booksellers and printers of St. Ives whom I know about. Any additions will be thankfully received by me.

Fisher (John), printer, Tedd's Lane, 1716-18. Printed the first Huntingdonshire newspaper, *The St. Ives Post*.

Raikes (Robert), printer, Water Lane, near the Bridge, 1718-19. Printed *The St. Ives Post Boy; or, The Loyal Packet*. D. at Gloucester 7 Sept., 1757. Father of Robert Raikes, founder of Sunday schools.

Dicey (William), printer, near the Bridge, 1719-20. Printed *The St. Ives Mercury*. Raikes and Dicey founded *The Northampton Mercury*, 2 May, 1720, and *The Gloucester Journal*, 9 April, 1722.

Dicey (Cluer), printer, 1832. Younger brother of William Dicey.

Biggs (H.), 1768-72, Circulating Library.

Thomas (Miss), 1780, "sold by."

Bloom (T.), 1788-9.

Davis (W.), 1792.

Croft (Peter C.), Sheep Market, 1792. Vestry Clerk 10 May, 1834.

Croft & Son, 1824.

Croft (Peter Benjamin), Crown Street, 1830.

Paul (W. F.), 1801, bookseller. D. 8 Nov., 1801 (*Gent. Mag.* 1801).

Pearson (W.), 1810-14, "sold by."

Townsend (Charles), Bridge Street, 1814-37.

Skelton (Mrs.), 1815, "sold by."

Hall (W.), 1815. "D. at St. Ives Mr. W. Hall, printer and stationer, 23. He had recently commenced business, and his premature decease is attributed to too great anxiety and exertion."—*The New Monthly Magazine and Universal Register*, Jan. to June, 1815.

Gardner (R.), 1815.

Gardner (Susan), 1823-63, Victoria Printing Works, Crown Street, afterwards at the Pavement. This business was carried on by the widow, then by the daughter, until it was sold to Mr. James G. Hankin in 1863.

Underwood (J.), 1834-9. Was apprenticed to Hatfield, printer, of St. Neots, and leaving there he set up business at St. Ives. From St. Ives he went to Dover.

Paul, 1837, "sold by."

Chapman (Maria), Crown Street, 1849.

Chapman (M.), late Croft, 1851. Croft's daughter and successor.

Skeeles (George), Market Hill, 1850-54. Printed a newspaper edited by Mr. Blissett.

Parry (Frederick), Crown Street, 1853. Son-in-law of Croft, and successor to Maria Chapman.

Cox (Samuel Deadman), Crown Street and Bridge Street, 1857. Printed *The St. Ives and Huntingdonshire Gazette and General Advertiser*, Vol. I., No. 1, 5 Sept., 1857. Mr. Cox purchased the Ouse Navigation for 11,000*l.* from Mr. Fairy, the agent to Mr. Kirkham. Mr. Cox afterwards transferred his rights to a syndicate for 17,500*l.*

Cox (John), Crown Street, 1858.

Watts (E.), Crown Street, 1859. Successor to Cox. Mr. Watts is brother to Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton.

Cooper (William Ainsworth), Bridge Street, 1863-5. Succeeded Mr. Cox as proprietor of the *Gazette* at the Bridge Street works. No. 274 is dated 10 Oct., 1863.

Jaffray (James), Bridge Street, 1865-70. Succeeded Mr. Cooper. No. 391, Vol. VII. of the *Gazette* is dated 5 Aug., 1865. *The Peterborough Times*, which belonged to Mr. George Hammond Whalley, M.P., was also printed by Jaffray.

Lang (Rev. William), Crown Street, 1864-7. Succeeded Mr. Watts.

Hankin (James Graham), the Pavement, 1863-89. Successor to Gardner. D. 21 Dec., 1889, and was succeeded by his son Mr. Herbert Ingle Hankin (James G. Hankin & Son, 1885), who was Mayor of St. Ives 1898-1901, and J.P. 1906.

Foster (Edward William), Bullock Market, Cromwell Printing Works, 1869-85. D. 27 May, 1907, age 67. Founder of *The Hunts County Guardian*.

Stringer (H. Gilbert), the Broadway, 1885-6. Successor to Foster.

Jarman & Gregory, the Broadway, 1886-93 (Sydney Gardner Jarman and Alfred Thomas Gregory), proprietors of *The Hunts County Guardian*, successors to Stringer. Last copy printed at St. Ives No. 1245, 11 Nov., 1893. Sold to a Company at Huntingdon, and called *The Huntingdon Post*, first number 18 Nov., 1893. Printed at 46, High Street, Huntingdon; and now at Peterborough.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

[For other lists of provincial booksellers and printers see 10 S. v. 141, 183, 242, 297, 351, 415, 481, 492; vi. 31, 443; vii. 26, 75.]

CHAUCERIANA.

'THE NONNE PREESTES TALE,' ll. 367–7[illegible]

Whan that the month in which the world biga[illegible]
That highte March, whan God first maked ma[illegible],
Was complet, and y-passed whe also,
Sin March begin, thritty dayes and two,
Bifel that Chauntecleer, &c.

It is impossible to interpret the passage satisfactorily if *bigan*, 370, is taken to be the same word as in 367, *i.e.*, preterite of *biginne(n)*, though the impossibility has not always been so frankly recognized as one could wish it had been. Prof. Skeat lightly remarks:—

"The day meant is certainly May 3rd.... The date May 3 is playfully denoted by saying that March was complete, and also (since March began) thirty-two days had passed. The words 'since March began' are parenthetical; and we are, in fact, told that the whole of March, the whole of April, and two days of May were done with."

One is tempted to remark that the playfulness of the poet would seem in the present instance to have communicated itself to the most learned of his editors, for it must be obvious to any serious reader that no amount of parenthesizing will, if *bigan*=began, enable us to obtain any other date than April 2 for Chanticleer's misadventure. The truth is that "sin March bigan"=*post Martium præteritum*=since the end of March. *Bi-* is the well-known stressless prefix, and *-gan* is the perfect participle of *go(n)* and=N.E. *gone*. 'N.E.D.' gives *gan(e)* as a form of the participle found from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. I do not know if any one can *prove* that Chaucer

could not possibly have used *gan=gone*; but if such proof be forthcoming, then *bigan* must be changed to *bigon*.

It is curious, by the way, that the trouble about *bigan* should date from Chaucer's own time or soon after, as the well-known variant reading of the Harleian MS.—"tway monthes and dayes tuo"—clearly testifies.

'The Clerkes Tale,' 106–8 :—

For certes, lord, so wel vs lyketh yow
And al your werk and euer han doon, that we
Ne coude nat vs self deuysen how, &c.

Prof. Skeat interprets "and euer han doon" thus: "and (both you and your doings) have ever brought it about." This is entirely wrong; but *quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus*. One fatal objection to the meaning given here to *doon* is that it quite alters the character of the conjunction *that*, which, correlative to *so*, introduces an adverbial clause of consequence, and is not the simple conjunction of subordination (as Mason styles it) introducing a noun clause. The mistake is all the more surprising from the presence in the same tale of "and hath doon yore" (68), "and haue doon ay" (149), "as I haue doon bifore" (486), where *doon* is used in exactly the same way.

The correct explanation is that though *lyketh* is impersonal (the construction is rightly explained by Prof. Skeat in the note preceding that quoted above), yet, the personal use of the verb being not unknown in Chaucer's day, "and euer han doon" follows, just as if the poet had used the verb personally; *i.e.*, just as if he had said "*we like* you and all your doings," or rather "you and all your doings like (=please) us." "And euer han doon" simply=and ever have done so. Chaucer uses *lyke(n)* as a personal verb in 'L.G.W.,' 1075–6.

'The Parlement of Foules,' 309–13 :—

For this was on Seynt Valentynes day,
Whan every bird cometh there to chese his make,
Of every kynde that men thinke may;
And that so huge a noyse gan they make,
That erthe and eyr, &c.

"These lines," writes Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck ('Chaucer's Minor Poems,' Bell & Sons, p. 91), "present a constructional and logical difficulty. Perhaps l. 312 should be treated as parenthetical." I have not a copy of Prof. Skeat's 'Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer' to refer to, but Mr. Bilderbeck had, and probably gives what is supposed to be the last word in the matter. If so, it is very strange that the editors should have stumbled over the *that* in l. 312. The explanation is that *that=whan* (310): cp. the use of *que* in French. See also Maetzner's 'English Grammar' (Murray, 1874, vol. iii. pp. 399–400), where Shakespearian and other examples may be found. The usage is quite familiar to students of our older literature.

I believe that the particle is to be explained in the same way in 'King Lear,' II. i. 47, where it repeats the *when* of l. 44. At least, I do not see what other explanation is possible. The editors either ignore the word, or jejunely refer to I. i. 251, which has nothing to do with the matter.

A. E. Adolphus.

Maharajah's College, Mysore.

Edward Harley: The Earls of Oxford: Mortimer's Cross.—In the 'Remains of Thomas Hearne' (second edition, John Russell Smith, vol. ii. 270) occurs the following entry :—

"Nov. 15 [1726]. On November 9th called upon me Edward Harley, esq., late gentleman commoner and master of arts of Christ Church (son of auditor Harley), he being going with his lady (sister of Mr. Morgan of Tredegar) into Wales. This Mr. Harley is a fine gentleman, being much given to books, and a friend to scholars. He hath one son (being his first child) about a quarter of a year old, by his lady, who is a very great fortune to him. [He hath another son since, December 6, 1727.]"

Presumably the reference is to the son of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, Earl Mortimer, and Baron Harley of Wigmore, who had been Lord High Treasurer, and retired to his family seat at Brampton Bryan, co. Hereford, dying there in 1724. There is a monument to him in the church. Hearne had heard that "he had never had his true health since he was stabbed" by Guiscard at the Council board in 1711, though this may be doubted. A beautiful poetical epistle was addressed by Pope to him on his retirement to the country in 1721.

The second Earl, who died in 1741, inherited his father's literary tastes, and added largely to his library. Vertue thus alludes to his death :—

"The true, noble, and beneficent Edward, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, Baron of Wigmore, born 2nd of June, 1688, and died the 16th of June, 1741. A friend noble, generous, good, and amiable, to me above all men: the loss not to be expressed.

These time-honoured titles became extinct on the death of Alfred, sixth Earl, in 1853, and have never been revived. Wigmore Castle is an interesting ruin not far from the old family home at Brampton Bryan, and the view from it, bounded by the Welsh hills, is very fine.

Mortimer's Cross, where the great battle was fought in the Wars of the Roses on 2 Feb., 1460–61, is some two miles from Wigmore Castle in another direction. The Lancastrians were completely defeated. On the morning of the battle three suns uniting in the sky appeared, and to this phenomenon Shakspere alludes in 'K. Henry VI.,' Part III. Act II. sc. i. The cognizance of the sun in his splendour was ever afterwards used by Edward IV. There might perhaps have been in former years a stone cross at this place; but if so, it has long since perished. A little inn, past which the Lugg flows, is now called "Mortimer's Cross." An inscription on a pedestal not far distant mentions that the result of this battle fixed Edward on the throne of England. This is scarcely correct, as the battle of Towton on Palm Sunday in 1461 did it far more effectually.

John Pickford, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

[Hearne was right in referring to Edward Harley, "son of auditor Harley," as "esq." in 1726. "Auditor Harley" was not the first Earl of Oxford, but his brother. Consequently Hearne's Edward Harley was the cousin of Edward Harley who became second Earl of Oxford on the death of his father in 1724. The second Earl died in 1741, and was succeeded by his cousin Edward as third Earl. The 'D.N.B.' gives the date of birth of the second Earl as 2 June, 1689, not, as stated by Vertue, 1688.]

"Fit," Preterite and Participle.—It is hardly fair of the 'N.E.D.' to ignore the following passage in Congreve's 'Way of the World,' inasmuch as the word *fit*, as used by Mincing, Millamant's maid, is no ordinary "vulgar" form of speech, and Congreve may justly be considered a true classic of his day:—

Millamant. Nay, he has done nothing; he has only talked—nay, he has said nothing neither; but he has contradicted everything that has been said. For my part, I thought Witwoud and he would have quarrelled.

Mincing. I vow, mem, I thought once they would have *fit*.

Millamant. Well, 'tis a lamentable thing, I swear, that one has not the liberty of choosing one's acquaintances as one does one's clothes.—Act III. sc. x.

The 'N.E.D.' merely gives *fet* and *fit* as preterite forms, and *fit* and *fitten* as participial forms, among several others of the verb "to fight," and classes them as "dialectal or vulgar." The 'E.D.D.,' however, has collected much information regarding this verb, and from it we learn that *fet* and *fet'n* are S. Ches. forms, *fit* and *fitten* Northumbrian, Leicester, N. Yorks, and Roxburgh, for the past tense and past participle respectively. It quotes from Anderson's 'Ballads,'

The Thursby lads they *fit* the best,

and from Oliver's 'Rambles,' 1835,

When we had fairly *fitten* oursels clear o' them.

Jamieson and the 'E.D.D.' note *fit*, Roxb., to foot or kick as applied to horses, and the former remarks that the English verb *to foot* is used in precisely the same sense. I cannot help thinking that the forms *fit* and *fitten* belonged originally to the Scotch verb *fit*, to kick; and that these being current, as would appear, in the counties included in the ancient province of Strathclyde—see map on p. 26 of J. R. Green's 'Making of England'—got intermixed with the other numerous past forms of *to fight*, *e.g.*, the preterites *faft*, *faucht*, *vout*, and the p. participles *fauchten*, *fechen*, *foffen*, *fuffen*, and *voit*, thus escaping notice hitherto, though differing materially, if not radically, from them.

N. W. Hill.

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'Cartularium Saxonicum.' (See 10 S. vii. 185, 287, 466.)—I beg leave to suggest some further emendations.

Charter 224. Lim is more probably Lymington (Hants). The extensive saltpans were in use until very recent years.

565. Bestlesforda would seem to be situated at or near Basildon. It is not certain that the same word in charters 74, 100, 101, stands for Besselsleigh.

588. Fovant is in Wiltshire.

601. Hordwell is certainly not Hordle (Hants). The occurrence of Icknield Way among the boundaries seems decisive. It is more likely to be Hardwell, in Woolstone (Berks), where a farmhouse and an ancient camp bear record to some old settlement.

607. Flyford, on the Piddle, in Worcestershire, is the place meant by Fleferth.

681. Sanford = ? Sandford, in Abingdon.

725. This Nywantune is Newton St. Petrock, Devon.

749. Batecumbe is surely Batcombe, north of Bruton. The name of the brook Alum is perpetuated in Alham Farm, &c. Among the boundaries mentioned is Combisberghewei. The great road from Congresbury (to this day called Combsbury) toward Sarum passed near Batcombe.

554, 555 (pp. 182, 187). Kyntune is doubtless a mistake of the transcriber. It should be Kyutune.

Edward Smith.

Morays of Bothwell.—The recently issued 'Scots Peerage' is such a valuable contribution to genealogical literature, and bears evidence of such painstaking care, that one hardly likes to draw attention to what is an obvious oversight. The coat of arms assigned to the Bothwell family does not agree with what is stated in the text (vol. ii. pp. 125–30). The only authentic arms borne by these Morays were surely those appearing on the seals of Sir Andrew Moray and his descendant Sir Thomas, last of his line. The former used "three mullets within a bordure charged with eleven roundels," whilst the latter had "three mullets within a bordure charged with eight roundels." These seals are better authority than the vague statement of Craufurd, or the shield of arms at Bothwell, which is obviously of later date. This question of arms merits serious attention because investigation goes to prove that the ancestors of the families of Sutherland, Tullibardine, Duffus, Drumsargard, Sandford and Udston, Bothwell, &c., all used seals of arms bearing exceedingly significant marks of cadency, such as labels, chevrons, bordure, and fesse. At this early stage the Morays of Culbin happen to be the only family who bore the paternal coat of three stars without any difference.

Another point worthy of attention is the identity of the Lady Devorgill, Lady of Lilleford, supposed wife of Walter de Moray. In 1287 William Munfichet, Lord of Cargill, co. Perth, claimed to be her next heir, so that further light must be thrown on the Moray-Olifard connexion ere it be accepted.

D. M. R.

Red Rag and Antelope.—In Przhevalsky's 'Mongolia, the Tangut Country, and the Solitudes of Northern Tibet,' translated by E. D. Morgan, 1876, vol. i. p. 141, we read this about the argali :—

"The Mongols told me that if they placed some conspicuous object, such as a piece of clothing, to attract their attention, they would remain motionless while the hunter stalked them without difficulty. I myself successfully tried the experiment by suspending a red shirt on the top of a ramrod which I stuck into the ground, and in this way arrested the attention of a frightened herd for more than a quarter of an hour."

This gives strong confirmation to the veracity of the Japanese mountaineers, who have observed the red rag to have the power of fascinating and stopping the native antelope. See 10 S. i. 77.

Kumagusu Minakata.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

Signs of Affirmation and Dissent.—In *The Daily Telegraph's* report on 5 June of the House of Commons' debate upon the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill, it is observed that,

"In the course of further discussion, Sir H. Vincent addressed a question to Mr. Hobhouse, who had several times filled the rôle of spokesman for the Government. Receiving an answer by signs, the hon. and gallant member remarked, 'What am I to understand? There are two hon. gentlemen opposite (Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Acland, who acts as a private secretary to Mr. Haldane). One nods his head up and down—(laughter)—which is always understood to be a sign of affirmation. The other nods his head from left to right, which is understood to mean negation. (Laughter.) It is very difficult, under the circumstances, to know what the exact idea of the Government is. ('Hear, hear,' and laughter.)'"

Sir Howard Vincent appears to have been correct in his statement of the difference of meaning accustomed to be attached in this country to a nod and a shake of the head; but I believe it has not always and everywhere been so.

A. F. R.

S, its Long and Short Forms.—The following note is worth reproduction from 'The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt,' ed. 1850. I had been under the impression that the long *s* had gone out of fashion among printers some years before *Bell's Weekly Messenger* came into being.

"An intelligent compositor (Mr. J. P. S. Bicknell), who has been a noter of curious passages in his time, informs me that Bell was the first printer who confined the small letter *s* to its present shape and rejected altogether the older form *ſ*. He tells me that this innovation, besides the handsomer form of the new letter, was 'a boon to both masterprinters and the compositor, inasmuch as it lessened the amount of capital necessary to be laid out under the old system, and saved to the workman no small portion of his valuable time and labour.' My informant adds, as a curious instance of conservative tendency on small points, that Messrs. Rivington having got as far as three sheets, on a work of a late Bishop of Durham, in which the new plan was adopted, the Bishop sent back the sheets, in order to have the old letter restored, which compelled the booksellers to get a new supply from the typefoundry, the font containing the venerable ſ having been thrown away."—Vol. i. p. 278.

K. P. D. E.

Servius Sulpicius and Bret Harte.—In a letter to Cicero from Servius Sulpicius, B.C. 45, the following dictum occurs: "Nullus dolor est quem non longinquitas temporis minuat ac mollat."

The same sentiment exactly is expressed by Bret Harte in 'The Lost Galleon':—

Never a tear bedims the eye.
That time and patience will not dry.

Clifton Robbins.

CHILDREN'S ACTION GAME.—Present at a Sunday-school treat at Exmouth, Devon, the other day, I watched a number of merry little girls who had formed a circle in the good old kiss-in-the-ring style. Very prettily they chanted a number of lines, singing each line three times, and then running round the ring three times, illustrating to some extent by pantomime the words previously uttered. And the following is what they sang :—

1. When I was a schoolgirl I went like this.
Here they jumped laughingly around, one after the other.
2. When I was a teacher I went like this.
Clapping hands.
3. When I was a governess I went like this.
Pointing a finger at each other in well-assumed lofty disdain.
4. When I had a sweetheart I went like this.
Here they walked around, arm-in-arm.
5. When my husband beat me I went like this.
Simulating a good cry.
6. When my husband died I went like this.
Three hearty cheers were then given.
7. When I was a washerwoman I went like this.
At this juncture each took the end of her little frock in her hands, and pretended to scrub it.
8. When I had a donkey I went like this.
Here, turning to the right, they caught hold of the tails of each other's skirts, and ran around.
9. When I had a wooden leg I went like this.
This was the concluding line. Then the happy troop hopped around the ring, succeeding, in turn, in tripping each other up, and presently, amidst shrieks of shrill laughter, they all lay in a heap upon the green sward. The fun was over!

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"PULLE" OR "MASTE."—On p. 173 of 'The Fables of Æsop as first printed by William Caxton,' published by D. Nutt, London, 1889, vol. ii., one reads: "And the thyrd sayd I shalle haue alle the rote, the pulle or maste and alle the branches of the pere tree."

It seems evident that *pulle* in this place would be *pole* in modern English; yet in the glossary of the volume, p. 321, there is this item: "*pulle*, fruit of beech, 173." The writer, forgetting that the trunk or stem of a pear-tree is in question, took *pulle* as a synonym of beech-mast, instead of thinking of the *mast* of a ship, as defined in Prof. *Skeat's 'Dictionary.'* E. S. DODGSON.

BREAM'S BUILDINGS.—A questio
asked at 8 S. i. 334 as to who was the
who gave his name to the street in
the premises of 'N. & Q.' now are.
was a family in this locality named
Braem, Brames, &c., descended of a
originally out of Flanders. Jacob
was a merchant of Dover. Sir
Bream of Bridge married Margaret,
Sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham (
'Kentish Genealogies,' p. 258). Sir
built Bridge Place, where he lived,
his son Walter till his death in 1692
cost of building was so great that h
about 1704 sold the house to John
Esq., of Bifrons (Hasted, vol. ix. p
Sir Arnold was born in Dover; b
3 Oct., 1602; died 13 Nov., 1681
Cant.).

Walter Brames, Esq., was lessee
Parsonage, Folkestone, 1673–89.

Elsewhere I find Jane, second da. of
Harflete, described as first wife of Sir
(she d. 1635), and Elizabeth, second
Sir Dudley Digges, as his second wi
d. 1645). Perhaps Sir Arnold m
thirdly, as above, Margaret Palmer.

Whether these marriages afford a cl
possible connexion with Bream's Bu
I leave to those who may care to
the inquiry. R. J. FYNM

Sandgate.

NICOL, EARL OF ERROL.—In 'The
Peerage' (vol. iii. p. 565) it is state
Nicol, Earl of Errol, granted a cha
the lands of Ury to his uncle Gilbert
12 Aug., 1467, and died in 1470. Th
of the Earl's death is important, bec
conclusively proves how the erudite
had blundered and misled others.
'Miscellany of the Spalding Club' (
p. 348) there is the following :—

"Item Nicolaus Comes de Errol filius qu
Gulielmi Comitis de Errol obiit apud Killi
sepultus est apud Cuprum anno domini M°CCC
mensis Augusti XXIV."

This proves that the contract with
could not have been in 1476. D. M.

"RETROSPECTIVE" IN FRENCH.
Quérard's magazine entitled *Le Q*
(1856, p. 155) C. C. Pierquin de Gen
says that Quérard introduced this w
the French language. The words use

"En 1832 vous empruntiez à l'Angleter
pression : retrospectif. C'est d'après ce mêm
que vous fêtes également celle de polyonyme

RALPH THO

A Caustic Sermon.—For wit and virulence combined in a pulpit discourse, I think I have not found anything to excel the Rev. Henry Welstead's sermon on 'The Modern Moderation,' preached before Archdeacon Nicholas Clagett at Sudbury, 12 April, 1711. Mr. Welstead was rector of Brettenham, in Suffolk. He describes his life there as unhappy. When he rode away, he was "rudely and scornfully hollowed at," and the bells rang for joy. To celebrate his exit a purse was made up, and a drinking revel ensued at the sidesman's house, at which the two churchwardens were present. An attempt was made also to burn his hay-stack. The archdeacon evidently did not relish the sermon.

Following the sermon, which ends with a very orthodox ascription, is a ten-page Letter to Obadiah Moderation, Gent. The whole tract of 24 pp. was printed for the author, and sold by John Morphew of London in 1714. Richard H. Thornton.

Election Sunday, Westminster School.—At 10 S. vi. 149 a query was raised as to this day, and at p. 213 of the same volume two replies were given, one of which was mine. I made some remarks as to the selection of the preacher last year being a departure from the time-honoured custom; this year, I am glad to say, the old order was resumed. The preacher on 28 July was to have been the Rev. H. Montagu Butler, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, but unfortunately illness prevented his appointment being kept. His place was taken by the Rev. James Gow, Litt.D., Head Master of Westminster School. The other two divines who share the honour and pleasure of preaching upon this historic day are the Deans of Westminster and Christ Church, and I hope that the practice will not again be departed from.

W. E. Harland-Oxley.

Westminster.

"Place" in the House.—On the proof slip of a recent paragraph in 'N. & Q.' my usage of "chimney-place" and "house-place" in the same sentence was queried, and this seems to call for a note on "place" as assigned to portions of some houses and cottages built more than a hundred years ago. Generally the main lower room was called "the house-place," which served as general living-room, meals-room, and family room when the day's work was over. In this room was the chimney-place—the wide space within and behind the chimney-piece; the fire-place, holding *the fire; and the* "ass"-place (ashes-place), a receptacle below the hearthstone—a square or round hole being cut through the hearthstone, covered with an iron grate, on which the cinders and ashes were raked backward and forward, the "ass" falling into the ashes-place below. A door from the house-place led into the kitchen-place, to which adjoined the pantry-place. These were the within-side places. Outside were the coal-place, dust-place, hen-place or fowl-place, and pig-place. Although there were so many places in and about the house, the proverb "A place for everything, and everything in its place," was not the general rule, though many cottage homes were spick and span to the smallest detail.

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

Col. Robert Lilburne.—Many years ago I made the following memorandum in the Guildhall Library concerning two letters on an important matter written by Robert Lilburne:—

"Two letters from Col. Robert Lilborne, the one to the Hon. William Lenthall.....the other to..... the Lord General, containing particulars of the total rout and overthrow of the Earl of Derby..... in Lancashire on the 25th of August, 1651."

These letters are near the beginning of the fifth volume of Civil War tracts, and, so far as I can ascertain, have not been reprinted. If that be the case, they may be useful to students of the Cromwellian period.

K. P. D. E.

Race-horses in the Seventeenth Century.—

"Extract from a schedule of such goods, chattles, and creditts of the Right Hon^{ble} William, Earle of Pembrooke and Montgomery, dec^{d}, which are p'ishable, and of which a limitted administration pendente lite is granted to John Tregonwell, one of the executors named in the will of the said deced.

"'Imprimis there are left by the said deced the number of eight Race Horses, which are and must be maintained at a vast charge, or elce they will come to little or nothing, and foure of them are now estimated that they will yield at least one hundred pounds p' horse.'"—P.C.C. Admon. Act Book, July, 1674.

Gerald Fothergill.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

"Restaurateur."—According to a paragraph in a newspaper dated early in last century, the origin of this word lies in the fact that in 1765 a French cook established in Paris the first house of the kind, and had the sign over the door inscribed: "Venite ad me, omnes qui stomacho laboratis, et ego restaurabo vos." R. S. B.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"Hospitatus" in Domesday.—In the 'Shropshire Domesday,' p. 1, col. 2, under the heading 'Terra Episcopi de Cestre,' occurs this entry:—

"Isdem Episcopus tenet unum manerium Melam In Hundredo Civitatis [Sciropesberie, *i.e.*, Shrewsbury]. Non est neque fuit hospitatus. Reddebat xx. solidos tempore Regis Edwardi; modo xvii. solidos et iiii. denarios."

What is the exact meaning of *hospitatus*? Eyton ('Antiquities of Shropshire,' vi. 359) takes the word to be written in error for

"*hospitatum*, a word akin to *colonatum*. In another passage of Domesday a 'domus hospitata' is opposed to 'mansio vasta.' The bishop's manor, in fact, though within the borough, was not occupied by any burgesses or other free tenants. Neither does it seem to have been geldable."

Blakeway, in his 'History of Shrewsbury Hundred or Liberties,' written about fifty years before Eyton's time, also read it as *hospitatum*, that is, "those who occupy it under the bishop do not reside upon it"; and he suggests that, as

"the bishop had certain cottages and burgesses in Shrewsbury, it is probable that they were employed in the tillage of this property, from which they could so readily return home every night to their cottages in the town."—*Shropshire Archæological Transactions*, Second Series, iii. 329.

But does *hospitatus* necessarily mean "inhabited"? May it not refer to the *procurations*, or board and lodging for the bishop and his suite, which it seems that the mesne-owners of ecclesiastical property were bound to provide for great ecclesiastics on their journeys? Du Cange says, "*Hospitium*, idem quod gistum, procuratio," and refers to the Synodus Ticenensis, anno 855. I would refer also to the 'Household Roll of Bishop Swinfield' (Camden Society), i. cxxxvi, where the editor gives later authorities in proof of the owners of appropriated tithes being bound to provide board and lodging for bishops on their journeys.

And in the case before us, does it not simply mean that the Bishop of Chester on his journeys could not require procurations to be provided by his Meole tenants? Melam (Monk Meole and Crow Meole) was a large and important manor *of one hide*, and it is difficult to believe that *it was not "inhabited"* by any resident *farmers*. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.

Oxon Vicarage.

Miraculous Birth.—According to the belief of the Baloches, Shāhzād, son of Chākur, was brought into being by a shadow passing in front of his mother, Māī, although no one was there. After the child was born Māī sent a message to her absent husband, saying that he was not to grieve, since the boy had been begotten by the shadow of a saint. When Chākur came home and greeted the baby, it answered him, although it was only six months old, and after going through the orthodox forms of salutation, said, "I was begotten by the shadow of 'Alī." 'Alī is greatly revered by the Baloches. A poem of this mystically-begotten Shāhzād begins: "I recite the praises of the Lord, of the mighty Muhammad Mustafā, of royal 'Alī, the lion of God." See M. Longworth Dames, 'Popular Poetry of the Baloches,' vol. i. pp. 135, 138.

Do instances of miraculous births of this type still occur in Muhammadan countries; or is it thought that they happened long ago, but not now?

That the belief in such wonder-offspring was once as common in Europe as it still is among the heathenry of Australia may be gathered from ancient history and modern folk-lore. Can any one tell me the name of the latest European who was held to be one of these marvellous births? M. P.

"Weke-acre."—In an assize held 1337–8 to inquire into the tenure of a tenement appertaining to the manor of Denton, near Grantham, the jury found that it had been held by certain services, amongst which, as the Latin expands and translates, were

"by service of reaping one acre of land in autumn for diet which is called 'Weke-acre,' and of finding one man to mow corn in autumn for one day called 'Bone-day.'"—Assize Roll 1400, m. 63d.

Tenants worked gratis for their lord on "boneday," but what was "weke-acre?" Wright's 'E.D.D.' gives "acre" as a verb connected with reaping, so perhaps tenants reaped for a week, and this was their diet during that time. Alfred C. E. Welby.

Peacock on Church Bells.—Some time ago a question was asked concerning the use of the peacock in religious symbolism.

In F. Uldall's recently published book on Danish church bells, 'Danmarks Middelalderlige Kirkeklokker,' 1906, two instances of peacocks stamped on bells are given (pp. 137, 140). I cannot read Danish, but I gather that the "Paafugl" betokened immortality and "Forfængeligheden." Do instances of its use on bell-stamps occur in other European countries? S. S.

BRAMPTON BRIDGE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—An incident which occurred on this bridge during the imprisonment of Charles I. at Holdenby forms the basis of one of the most spirited episodes in Whyte-Melville's 'Holmby House' (chap. xxx., 'A Ride across Country'). It is thus briefly described in Wetton's 'Guide-Book to Northampton and its Vicinity' (1849):—

"When King Charles I. was a prisoner at Holmby House, he used to visit Lord Vaux's at Boughton Park for the purpose of playing at bowls. In one of his journeys to that place a Major Bosville, disguised as a countryman, apparently fishing, was loitering near the mill, when the miller, who happened to be looking out of the window, saw the King receive something from the supposed countryman; the miller betrayed the circumstance, and it has been the popular belief in this locality that no one ever succeeded at the mill afterwards. The mill was rather a picturesque object, but is now destroyed."

I understand that this attempted delivery of a letter to Charles by Bosville on Brampton Bridge has formed the subject of a picture by an eminent artist. Any particulars concerning such a picture would be appreciated by JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

ROBERT BURROWES, DEAN OF CORK.—Burrowes's name does not appear in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' but I venture to suggest that the pages of 'N. & Q.' should contain a few particulars of the author of 'The Groves of Blarney' and 'The Night before Larry was Stretched.' Lockhart ('Life of Scott,' chap. lxiii., one-vol. ed., 1842, p. 564) refers to "the poetical Dean of Cork" when describing Sir Walter's visit to Blarney; but in 'The Reliques of Father Prout' (1860, p. 56), where versions of 'The Groves' in English, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and Celtic are given, Mahony ascribes the song to "Dick Milliken of Cork." Burrowes's claim to 'The Night before Larry was Stretched' is likewise disputed. It is definitely given to him in Prout's 'Reliques' (p. 267), though, on the other hand, Mr. Farmer, in his notes to this song in 'Musa Pedestris' (1896, p. 220), declares that it is certainly not by Burrowes, but probably by "Will Maher of Waterford, shoemaker." The erudite readers of 'N. & Q.' will doubtless elucidate these questions, as well as inform me where others of Burrowes's effusions are to be found.

R. L. MORETON.

Heathfield, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

[Mr. A. P. Graves, the editor of 'Songs of Irish Wit and Humour,' 1884, said: "I have indisputable evidence before me that the Dean had no hand in the writing of it ['The Night before Larry was Stretched']." See 7 S. *viii. 74, 237.*]

NASH OF PORTUGAL.—In 1730 John Nash, of Oporto, with H. Burmester, founded the firm now known as Butler, Nephew & Co. In 1751 Fynn Nash married there Mary Trollope (of the family at Casewick in Lincolnshire), and their son Thomas was baptized in 1753 at Coimbra, by the Rev. Dr. J. Nash. A Henry Nash, of Ipswich, Esq., in his short will dated in 1728, names a son Fynn. The arms used by the Oporto branch were: Az., on a chevron between three doves' heads erased arg., a pellet between four cross-crosslets sa., which were also those of Robert Nash, LL.D., Chancellor of Norwich, who in his will, dated 1751, bequeathed a farm to his brother James Nash, of Lisbon, merchant.

A Joseph Nash, consul at Figueira, where he died 18 Aug., 1786, was son of a Rev. Wm. Nash, rector of Great Bradley in Suffolk. Owing to the absence of all monuments to British subjects in Portugal, and lack of clergy and parish registers, it is difficult to prove a pedigree in that country, and I shall therefore be grateful for any notes relating to the above names.

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill, Berks.

WAREHAM, DORSET.—I should be glad of any information respecting this ancient town, particularly as to the probable date of the walls or earthworks which surround it, and whether a sister or a daughter of Alfred the Great founded a priory here. For what reason is a small chapel on the south side of the sanctuary of the parish church (Lady St. Mary) called the Thomas à Becket Chapel? FRANCES PALMER.

The Avenue, Datchet, near Windsor.

[Wareham was visited in July by the British Archæological Association. The walls are discussed at some length in *The Athenæum* of 3 August.]

BETH REYNOLDS.—I have lately come across the unusual surname of Beth Reynolds in the registers of this parish. Can any of your readers say whether they have met with it, or if it still exists? It does not appear to be a double name (there is no hyphen), but "Beth" seems to be some sort of prefix. What does it mean? It occurs first about 1600. H. P. BOWEN.

84, Pell Street, Reading.

GOSLING FAMILY.—I am anxious to trace the history of Joseph Gosling, who married Sarah ——, probably about 1760, near Wolverhampton. Can any of your readers help me with information likely to throw light upon earlier members of this family?

THURSTAN MATTHEWS.

HORSESHOE SUPERSTITION: HOLLY LODGE, HIGHGATE.—This building is exposed to changes and chances which may end in its disappearance. Before it becomes a mere memory I would ask whether the amulet which once protected it from the entrance of malignant spirits has been conserved *in statu quo* up to the present century. "One of the weaknesses of the late Duchess of St. Albans," wrote Sir Henry Ellis in his edition of Brand's 'Popular Antiquities' (vol. iii. p. 18),

"which was displayed by her grace in early life and one which did not fail to operate upon her actions, was that of an excessive degree of superstition. To such an extent, indeed, was the feeling carried by Mr. Coutts, as well as by herself, that they caused two rusty old broken horseshoes to be fastened on the highest marble step by which the house of Holly Lodge was entered from the lawn."

A clerical friend of my own has quite a bouquet of old horseshoes hanging adjacent to the front-door bell of his parsonage. I do not know what effect he expects them to have. They offend my æsthetic sentiment, though they please my sense of humour. ST. SWITHIN.

ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN IN 1349.—Can any contributor kindly say who was archbishop in 1349? CHARLES SWYNNERTON.
Port St. Mary.

LORD TREASURER GODOLPHIN.—Sir Godfrey Kneller's portrait of him is engraved in 1747 in Houbraken and Vertue's 'Heads,' where it is stated that the picture is "in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle." It is also engraved in 1834 in Lodge's 'Portraits,' where it is stated that the picture is "in the collection of the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim."

Where is Kneller's picture now?
G. A. M.

PLANT-NAMES.—A Lincolnshire girl says "At Dunham-on-Trent, in East Nottinghamshire, they call what we call broom *genet*, and an old woman there told me that a king of England used to wear it in his cap." Is this old French name for *Cytisus scoparius* preserved in other English counties?

Picturesque country names seem to be still coined for plants of comparatively recent introduction into England, if they are not transferred to them from other flowers. The yellow, winter-flowering jessamine is at times spoken of as "naked lady" at Lincoln, because it blossoms when bare of leaf. *In Lincolnshire, also, Limnanthes douglasii is at times* "charity" or "fair *maids of France*" while in Lancashire one of its names is "sisters of mercy." A Lincolnshire woman calls *Eschscholtzia californica* "Indian poppy," though it is usually "skolcher." P. W. G. M.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE'S HAIR.—Richard Graves the author of 'The Spiritual Quixote,' wrote as follows:—

"Some commentators are of opinion that the hair of her head, with which Mary Magdalene wiped our Saviour's feet, was really a *tete*, or a set of false curls, which she might employ in that manner to express her detestation of the wanton and dissolute life which she had formerly led."—Vol. i. p. 140, Ed. 1820.

This seems to have been written seriously. As Graves was a man possessed of a considerable amount of learning, it is not probable he would make such a statement without some authority. To what commentators does he refer? K. P. D. E.

LAPLACE'S DYING SAYING.—A. E. Taylor, 'The Problem of Conduct,' 1901, p. 266, says:—

"It is impossible not to feel that there was an element of truth as well as of pathos in the remark which the dying Laplace is truly or falsely said to have uttered about the labours embodied in his 'Mécanique céleste': 'Tout cela, voyez-vous, n'est que des blagues; rien n'est vrai que l'amour.'"

On whose authority does this utterance of the great mathematician reach us?
M. P.

LAWS OF GRAVITY AND THE ANCIENT GREEKS.—Is there any evidence, actual or inferential, of the extent of the physical knowledge of the ancient Greeks? I am curious to know if I am justified in assuming that they had a perception of gravity, although doubtless not aware of its laws.
DYNAMOS.

HANCOCK.—I should be much obliged if any one could give me information with regard to the parentage and early life of Saul Tysoe Hancock, who was a surgeon in Bengal and an intimate friend of Warren Hastings. He married Philadelphia Austen in 1753, and died in 1775. R. A. A. L.

"DIEU DONE TOUT."—Is the motto "Dieu done [*sic*] tout" that of any English family? A stone fireplace at Coventry bearing date 1563 is engraved with these words. (Miss) M. DORMER HARRIS.
16, Gaveston Road, Leamington.

DICKENS QUOTATION.—Can you give me a reference to Dickens for the quotation, "An old soldier says to a youth, 'Be sure to butter your bread on both sides'"? G. J. G.

Replies.

ELDER-BUSH FOLK-LORE.

(10 S. viii. 131.)

It is perhaps impossible to furnish direct evidence that any examples of pre-Christian folk-lore relating to the elder have come down to us, but the character of much that we do possess suggests a heathen origin. A few years ago an admirable paper on the 'Folk-lore of Human Life' appeared in *The Edinburgh Review*, from which I quote a paragraph regarding this interesting, and during the long days of summer most beautiful, tree :—

"Nor has that other tree dear to folk-lore, the elder, changed its hue since it took to itself the occult qualities superstition still ascribes to it. Its sinuous boughs, its baldachin of cloud-white blossoms, its red-black fruit-berries, in which lie the juices of that sweet wine, well known to country-folk, where fire and sleep meet, all wear the same aspect they wore of old when men saw in the tree, born of blood, a goddess-mother. 'Lady Elder,' the kneeling woodsman cries before he strikes, 'give me of thy wood, and I will give thee of mine, when it grows in the forest.' From its wounds blood flows, and in the dusk of Northern climes the tree itself moves from place to place in the thicket. Irish legend transmutes its influence from good to evil; there it is unholy. Elsewhere it is a tree of witchcraft, and no cradle may be fashioned of its wood."—January, 1904, p. 54.

I am not aware that the folk-faith as to the elder has ever been reduced to order. As it probably extends to every land where the elder grows, it would take no little thought and labour to arrange these dreams (if, indeed, they be dreams only) in a coherent shape, since we know that in some places it is a tree of good repute, and in others the shadow of the substance of things evil. Out of the evil nature that is attributed to the elder must have arisen the idea that it was on this tree that Judas hanged himself. Pulci, Shakespere, the authors of 'Piers Plowman' and the 'Voiage and Travail of Sir John Mandeville,' and a host of books too numerous to mention, bear testimony to this belief; but it has never been traced, so far as I know, to its origin.

It would seem that in this island the character of the elder is very mixed. It is hard to say whether the good or the evil principle predominates. Hawker, the Cornish poet, records that it is unlucky to burn it ('Life' by C. E. Byles, p. 67); while Sir Thomas Browne tells us in his 'Pseudodoxia Epidemica' that if a pregnant woman treads on the elder or the female fern, abortion is produced (Book I. chap. viii.). We hear also that the leaves, if plucked on the last day of April, cure wounds; and in Suffolk it is thought that lightning never strikes the elder-tree (Lean, 'Collectanea,' vol. i. pp. 252, 391).

I have before me a note made from one of the Aubrey MSS. (I am unable to give a further reference) which exhibits the elder in a beneficent light. There was, it seems, a Mr. Allen, a reputed sorcerer, who on one occasion was staying at Home Lacy, in Herefordshire. He was so careless as to leave his watch in the window of his bedroom. Watches were rare objects in those days, and when the housemaids came to make the bed, they heard something repeating "tick, tick, tick." Having traced the sound to its source, they concluded that the watch was Mr. Allen's private devil, or familiar spirit, so, with the help of the tongs—for they dare not touch it with their hands—they endeavoured to throw it into the moat, in the hope of drowning the devil. There was, however, an elder-bush growing out of the side of the moat, and this mercifully intervened by catching the chain on one of its branches. So Mr. Allen got his watch again uninjured, and the servants were confirmed in their belief as to the noxiousness of the elder.

Jean Baptiste Thiers in his 'Traité des Superstitions qui regardent les Sacremens' thus speaks of the medicinal uses of the elder :

To cure witchcraft caused by the hair of animals, pins, needles, thorns, &c., take some of the pus of the wound, and put it into a hole made on the east side of an elder or oak, and plug it up with some of the same wood.—Ed. 1777, vol. i. p. 359.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

It is believed in some part of England that the wood of our Lord's cross was elder; and RUBI, an early correspondent of 'N. & Q.' (1 S. vii. 177), records :—

"I was visiting a poor parishioner the other day, when the following question was put to me: 'Pray, Sir, can you tell me whether there is any doubt of what kind of wood our Lord's cross was made? I have always heard that it was made of elder, and we look carefully into the faggots before we burn them, for fear that there should be any of this wood in them.'"

The passage was reprinted in 'Choice Notes: Folk-lore,' pp. 60, 61, and I think the fancy it embodies justifies the name of Christ's tree being given to the elder in Shropshire. A mediæval legend concerning the wood of the Cross is crystallized in the Latin lines :—

Pes crucis est cedrus; corpus tenet alta cupressus;
Palma manus retinet; titulo lætatur oliva.

Indeed, the virtue of every tree may be supposed to have been comprehended in that which sprang from the seeds that Seth brought out of Paradise.

Tradition also has it that Judas hung himself upon an elder; and this, Miss Pratt suggested, was the origin of the name Jew's-ear applied to the fungus, *Exidia auricula*, which grows on the bark ('Flowering Plants of Great Britain,' vol. iii. pp. 130, 131).

Much use has been made of the elder and its products in medicine, empiric and otherwise. "Boerhaave," to cite Miss Pratt (p. 128), "is said sometimes to have taken off his hat when he passed the tree, so useful did he deem it in the alleviation of human maladies." Culpepper resorted to it in many distresses, ranging from freckles to possible hydrophobia ('The English Physitian Enlarged,' 1681, p. 92). It would be easy for riders to test the prescription of carrying two little sticks of elder in the pocket to prevent galling from the saddle. This and much more to the credit of *Sambucus niger* is to be met with in Brand's 'Popular Antiquities' (Bohn's edition), vol. iii. pp. 283–5; but boys should not be flogged with an elder stick, for fear their growth should be retarded.

Mr. Leland has something to say of the tree in 'Gypsy Sorcery,' pp. 29–31. Your correspondent might do worse than consult this. I will only add from its pages that in Scandinavia,

"growing in lonely, gloomy places, its form and the smell of its flowers seemed repulsive, so that it was associated with death, and some derived its name from Frau Holle, the sorceress and goddess of death.....[Elsewhere] elder had certain preventive and healing virtues. Hung before a stable door, it warded off witchcraft, and he who planted it conciliated evil spirits. And if a twig of it were planted on a grave and it grew, that was a sign that the soul of the deceased was happy, which is the probable reason why the very old Jewish cemetery at Prague was planted full of elders."

A long chapter might be written about the bush; but I am not the one to write it.

ST. SWITHIN.

The elder is identified, like the cedar and the juniper, with the Furies, and also with the Northern Hulda or Hyldemoer; and the underground people, the elves, come out of their fastnesses to meet in conclave under its branches. Its influence upon the fortunes of men varied from good to evil, as circumstances prompted the peasant imagination. Hulda the benignant sent bride*grooms to maidens* and children to the *married; but furniture* must not be made of *her wood. Hyldemoer*, when a cradle was made of elder-wood, came and pulled the child by the legs, and gave it no rest till it was put to sleep elsewhere. There is an elder-tree in a farm-yard, says Keightley in his 'Fairy Mythology,' which frequently takes a walk in the twilight about the yard, and peeps in through the window at the children when they are alone. The children were probably enjoying the protection of the goddess whom the tree represented, for the witch elder still watches over the victims of the sorceress. As to the exact position of a certain tree in Oxfordshire, however, the tradition among the folk who live in the neighbourhood of the Rollright Stones says that it is shifting.

"According to some accounts, the witch elder used to stand in the field not far from the dolmen called 'The Whispering Knights,' near Wychwood Forest.....Some say that it is to be found in the hedge by the road not far from the King-stone, or further in the field beyond the mound, where an elder-bush that stood by a large stone was some years since pointed out to a friend as 'the Witch.' As a matter of fact, the elder still grows.....wherever a waste patch is found in the country road."—Ditchfield's 'Old Oxfordshire,' 1903, pp. 29-30.

"In Danish Hyld or Hyl—a word not far removed from Elle—is elder,* and the peasantry believe that in or under the elder-tree dwells a being called Hyldemoer (Elder-mother), or Hyldequinde (Elder-woman), with her ministrant spirits (evidently the Frau Holle of the Germans."—'Fairy Myth,' Bohn, 1850, p. 93.

Not only were the evil associations of the tree transferred in the Christian era to Judas, who was, says Shakespeare, echoing a popular belief, "hanged on an elder" ('Love's Labour's Lost,' V. i.), but it was also believed to be the tree of which the Cross was constructed. In Shropshire the belief exists that it is dangerous to burn elder-wood, owing to the current superstition that the instrument of the Redeemer's final sufferings was made of that wood (Miss Burne's 'Shropshire Folk-lore'). The sacred tree bleeds when injured ('Old Oxfordshire,' p. 30).

Danish peasantry tell of a man who cut down an elder-tree, but he died suddenly soon after. The German forester in some parts is said to kneel and repeat, before felling an elder, the following formula three times:—

Lady Elda!
Give me some of thy wood,
Then I will give thee some of mine.

'Flowers and Flower-Lore,' by the Rev. H. Friend.

If you wish to cut down an elder, you must first ask its permission, and then, barring a

* But see Hilderic Friend's 'Flower-Lore,' 1884, vol. ii. p. 628 (note 7 to chap. i.). The alder-tree is in Sussex called the "eller" or "ellar."

, you must spit three times and pro-
ib.). Neither must you burn elder-
nless you are of a suicidal turn, for
e is itself associated with fire—perhaps
e the will-o'-the-wisp haunts the
spots where it grows. You may
under an elder because the lightning
trikes it, partly for the reason that
shed the wood of the Cross, but also
because of its association with the
" corpse-candle." This belief exists in
. Its igneous properties overcome
ther circumstances. The inner bark,
to any burning, takes out the fire
ately (Evelyn's 'Silva,' Bk. I.
x. § 18).
identified with midsummer, and so
e sun and with fire, the sun's symbol.
e take his stand under an elder-bush
clock on Midsummer Eve, he will see
g of the elves go by, attended by his
us retinue. These solar associations
d it with properties adverse to the
ations of witchcraft. Berchta or
, the "white lady" of Southern
y, corresponds to Hulda, the
us lady" of Northern Germany,
th the advent of Christianity became
e to frighten children. But before
ke the rowan, it released from the
f the sorcerer. From a sun-talisman
ne a charm among Christians, wher-
e new religion superseded the old.
made of elder-twigs and sallow
ed children when hung about their

nall twigs of an elder-tree growing in a
rd will form an amulet if cut into lengths
an inch, then threaded into a necklace,
round the neck of a sufferer from whooping-
— Miss Burne's 'Shropshire Folk-lore,'

the folk-lore of the elder is too ex-
to proceed further. The following
es may prove useful, besides those
quoted: Grimm's 'Teutonic Mytho-
'Hortus Sanitatis,' Bk. I. chap.
; Brand's 'Antiquities,' vol. iii.
; 'Popular Names of British Plants'; and Holland's 'Dict. of Eng. Plant-
' Part I. p. 168; (? Hackwood's
Lore'); W. G. Black's 'Folk-
e'; Hehn's 'Wanderings of Plants
imals'; 'A Garden of Simples,'
tha B. Flint, 1901 ('Wild Berries,'
seq.); Louis Figuier's 'Vegetable
1867, pp. 197, 504, 550; the county
on folk-lore; a *Globe* "turnover,"
, 1903 ('A Tree of Parts'). &c.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Mr. A. W. Moore in his 'Folk-lore of the Isle of Man' writes:—

"The elder-tree, or *Tramman*, was vulgarly supposed to have been the tree upon which Judas Iscariot hanged himself, and it was possibly on this account that great reliance was formerly placed on its sanative and mystical virtues. It was used as a charm for protecting houses and gardens from the influence of sorcery and witchcraft; and even at the present time an elder-tree may be observed growing by almost every old cottage in the island. Its leaves.....were picked on May Eve, and affixed to doors and windows to protect the house from witchcraft."

FRED. G. ACKERLEY.

Grindleton, Clitheroe.

Your correspondent will find an exhaustive article on this subject in Folkard's 'Plant-lore.' The elder is called "Christ's tree" because the Cross is in many places supposed to have been made of its wood. To cut it down is unlucky, partly, I suppose, on this account, partly because it is under the protection of the fairies. C. C. B.

The elves are supposed to transform themselves into elder-trees. Hyldemoër, or Mother Elder, is an Ellewoman identified with this tree. She is mentioned by Hans Christian Andersen in his stories.

E. YARDLEY.

One day during my late residence in Northamptonshire I came, in the course of a morning stroll, across an old man making up faggots for firewood. Noticing a heap of elderwood near by apparently discarded, I asked him why he did not include some of that in his faggots. "I mustn't put that in," said he; "it 's bad luck to burn elder." I failed to elicit any reason for the superstition, but from inquiries I have since made I find that the belief appears to be widespread.

See also 8 S. viii. 427, 489; ix. 91, 517; and Boulger's 'Familiar Trees,' i. 137.

JOHN T. PAGE.

When the elder bush blossoms we say it is eight weeks to harvest.

JOHN P. STILWELL.

MATTHEW DIAMONDBULD DEMONT (10 S. viii. 69).—MR. FYNMORE surely has misinterpreted the entry to which he refers. Second Christian names are not common in 1658, and it seems clear that the register refers to Matthew Diamond, *vulg.* Demont. I can, if your correspondent wishes, give him some entries relating to the family of Dimond in Somerset. P. M—T.

"Gowdike" (10 S. viii. 131).—There can be no doubt that this Cumberland word is identical with the Cumberland "gaveldyke" which finds a place in the 'English Dialect Dictionary.' The form of the word "gowdike" presents no insuperable difficulty. In 'N. E. D.' (*s.v.* "gavel," sb.[1]) we find *gowle* as a form of *gavel*. For instance, the 'Promptorium' has "gowle" in the sense of interest on money lent, usury. Accordingly "gaveldyke" might very well be pronounced "gowldike." But in Cumberland "gowldike" would regularly become "gowdike"; the *l* would be lost before the dental, just as "gold" is pronounced *good* or *goud* or *gowd* in Scotland and the North of England. See the pronunciations of "gold" in 'E.D.D.' (*s.v.*), and in the Index to Dr. Wright's 'English Dialect Grammar.' This latter work should be constantly in the hands of every student who is seeking scientific data for the solution of difficult problems connected with the history of country words. A. L. Mayhew.

Oxford.

"Gowdike" not having been found, I suggest that it is a slovenly form of "gowt-dike," ditch into which ran the gowts, *i.e.*, drains, gutters. H. P. L.

Medicinal Waters (10 S. viii. 130).—I find the following amongst my books on Leamington:—

"The Leamington Waters chemically, therapeutically, and clinically considered, with observations on the climate of Leamington. By Francis William Smith, M.D., and Bachelor of Surgery. London: H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower Street, W.C. 1884." Pp. 61.

John T. Page.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

Quain's 'Dictionary of Medicine' has much information on this subject, and of recent date. F. Howard Collins.

If your correspondent applies to Messrs. Ingram & Royle, 26, Upper Thames Street, E.C., they will, I think, forward him free of charge a 60-page pamphlet dealing with nearly all the mineral springs of Europe, giving the composition of the waters and the diseases for which they are prescribed.

W. E. Wilson.

Hawick.

Clergy in Wigs (10 S. viii. 149).—Wigs were discontinued in 1828 by Bishop Blomfield, who was in that year translated from Chester to London. In 1843 he gave a dispensation to the clergy to preach in surplices. A great deal of light is thrown upon his life in the dedication of 'Cobbett's *Legacy to Parsons*.' He died in 1857.

Walter Scargill.

Sir George Monoux (10 S. viii. 133).—The following account of was given by Heralds' College, 2 1820, in response to inquiries by th hamstow Vestry, and may be of int G. E. C. and your other contributors

"John Monoux of Stamford, in the c Worcester, had Isaac Humphry Monoux, of the Family of Monoux settled at Wotto of Bedford; John and Thomas, who died issue; Henry, who left three daughters; who had several children; Sir George, presently; and James, from whom there descendants. Sir George Monoux, above was Mayor of London, and had a son Monoux, who left Monoux, who died with Sir George had also two daughters: one m William Woodhall, and Elizabeth, who married—first to Sir Thomas Denny, of Norfolk, Knt., and secondly, to Robert D Cheshunt, in the county of Herts."

This account is signed by C. G. *York*, and Wm. Woods, *Blueman* follows; in the main, the Heralds' Vis 1612.

A very thoughtful paper, 'Remar Deed of Sir George Monoux,' was con to the London and Middlesex Archa Society's *Transactions*, vol. ii. p. 1 attempt is there made to recon various pedigrees of Monoux, and fa of the seal and autograph of Mon given.

I now give a few other facts rela this worthy. George Monoux was alderman of Bassishaw Ward, 14 1506/7, and retained this positi 31 March, 1541. His will, dated 1541, was proved 28 March, 1544, died 9 Feb. 1543/4. He was Lord 1514–15. It is doubtful if the term " Mayor is fully justified so early, b difficult to fix the exact date of its into regular use. Monoux was also the auditors of the City accounts, I He was master of the Drapers' Com 1508, 1526, 1532, and 1539. A account of him will be found in the ' of the Commissioners for inquiring c ing Charities—Walthamstow, Essex,' 142; and I wrote some particulars worthy benefactor (see MSS. G Library). George F. Bosw

'Lincolnshire Family's Che History': Walsh Family (10 S. v 497; viii. 33).—There was a reprin Henry Spelman's 'History and F Sacrilege,' as edited by two priest notes, &c., by S. J. Eales, issued i A copy of this edition is in the Library. Ast

GOOD OF BALLIOL (10 S. viii. 128).—
r. H. W. Carless Davis's 'Balliol
' (1899) *passim*; and 'D.N.B.,'
2, whence it would appear he was a
of Worcestershire, for he published
sheet addressed to the "Lords,
ien, and Clergy of the Diocese and
of Worcester," "the humble pro-
a native of that county in behalf of
is young scholars." This states
orcestershire has no "considerable
gement" for such scholars, and
the endowment of two or more
hips in Balliol College, which (it is
"commonly known by the name of
rcester College." Dr. Good was an
ate beggar on behalf of his college.

A. R. BAYLEY.

INS AND SHROUDS (10 S. viii. 90, 137).
al notes on burial with the face
ed have lately appeared in *L'Inter-*
. Among the instances quoted are
owing, most of which are French.
e is, however, given to show that
om is known in several countries of

t was carried to the Pantheon on a
l car designed by David. The body of the
as so decomposed that it was necessary to
; and to make the getting-up of the piece
he corpse was covered with blood-stained
arm was hanging bare, and the fingers
a steel pen."—Vol. lv. col. 380.

ustom of burying with the face uncovered
ll, or at least existed not long ago in the
f our *midi*.....I was present when quite
several *enterrements à visage découvert*.....
e the coffins of children going uncovered
he streets of the village, towards the little
of the parish. It was there that the lid
ed on to the coffin.....It seems to me that
m was only followed in the case of girls,
s rather than *grandes jeunes filles*, and
lso very young boys. I have never seen it
ial of men or women."—Vol. lv. col. 206.

er correspondent of *L'Intermédiaire*
authority to show that in certain
the fourteenth and fifteenth cen-
corpse to be buried was carried on
which were put into the grave with it.
quently a wooden coffin was used,
es without a lid. The writer adds:—

beneath my eyes the number for the
nuary, 1907, of the illustrated Spanish
uevo Mundo, which contains a plate en-
spectо de la plaza de Santa Maria de
aso del entierro del arzobispo de Sevila,
te, que fallecio repentinamente en aquella
lia 23 del pasado." Priests surrounded by
carry on a bier the body of the prelate,
ed, and has his hat lying at his feet."—
l. 207.

1880 the priests in Brittany were buried
shion [with the face bare]. The last

interment of this kind was in 1878, that of Cardinal Saint-Marc, Archbishop of Rennes. The enbalming had not been very successful, and it was distressing to see.

"In 1863, in Switzerland, I saw, in the mortuary chapel of the cemetery at Lucerne or Zurich, an open coffin; the corpse, arrayed in a long black *blouse*, awaited burial."—Vol. lv. cols. 323-4.

M. P.

EXETER HALL (10 S. viii. 127).—About the time that Exeter Hall was first opened there appeared in *The Mirror* (18 June, 1831) an account of the building, apparently taken from *The Ballot Newspaper*. An engraving of the main entrance from the Strand accompanied the letterpress.

Perhaps the most important items in the musical history of Exeter Hall are the conducting of their own works there by Spohr and Mendelssohn, and the first production of 'St. Paul' in England in 1837.

Valuable articles on Exeter Hall appeared in *The Echo* of 28 March, 1881, and in *The Daily Graphic* (illustrated) of 2 April last.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

TWO OLD PROVERBS (10 S. vii. 407, 457; viii. 55, 136).—It is true that the same *idea* as is conveyed by the phrase "toujours perdrix" (which some say should be "toujours des perdrix") is to be found in La Fontaine's *conte* 'Le Pâté d'Anguille'; but this is scarcely the case with Boccaccio's story referred to. The *origin* of the expression "toujours (des) perdrix" is not, I submit, to be found in either of these stories, and still, therefore, remains a mystery.

EDWARD LATHAM.

"TWOPENNY TUBE" (10 S. viii. 3).—The earliest use of the word *tube* in connexion with railway transit appears, according to *The Glasgow News*, which I have seen since writing at the above reference, to have been in the following passage in *The Northern Looking Glass*, printed and published at Glasgow in October, 1825:—

"A vacuum tube company is about to be formed to convey passengers from Edinburgh to London, which it is supposed will be effected in about five hours. This scheme is, of course, much laughed at; but thus argue the projectors—produce a species of vacuum, or tube, with the general force of the common air excluded, and a body—say a coach, sledge, or wooden horse—may be propelled, not merely fifty-two, but about three hundred miles in one hour! Now it is ascertained that human beings may exist in such a vacuity, as they would not have to cut against the air, when going at the rate of more than fifty-two miles an hour. Indeed, it is said the air would be with them when being thus whisked along, and in that case there can be no doubt."

A. F. R.

ST. DEVEREUX: ST. DUBRICIUS: ST. BRICE (10 S. vii. 327, 418; viii. 17).—There are five churches dedicated to St. Dubricius—Whitchurch, Ballingham, St. Devereux, Hentland, and Hoarwithy (the last a modern chapel to Hentland), all in Archenfield, a district of South Herefordshire.

The reason for this local cult of the saint is clear. His grandfather was King of Ergyng, a country roughly corresponding to the modern Archenfield; and the great work of his early life, the education of 1,000 priests in the orthodox faith, was carried on at Hentland, a village within its borders. The name of a farm, Llanfrother, *i.e.*, fratrum, still commemorates the site of his college, though 1,300 years have passed since the dispersal of the scholars.

The present name of the village of St. Devereux would seem to be a mere mispronunciation or corruption of St. Dubricius, the form regularly employed in documents till the last century. The strangeness of the word in Latin or Welsh quite accounts for the change to one more familiar. The entries in the bishops' registers from 1307 invariably give St. Dubricius, *e.g.*, Trilleck's Reg.:—

"viii die Julii, 1349, Philippus de Davyston admissus fuit ad ecclesiam sancti Dubricii, ad quam per Rogerum de Acton dominum de Duddeley extitit presentatus."

Didley is a principal manor of the parish.

In the same register is mentioned the "ecclesia sancti Bricii," without, however, any details by which it might be identified. Can it be a further mutilation of this unfortunate name? or is St. Brice as is suggested of St. Devereux, a distinct saint?

JOSEPH H. PARRY.

Harewood, Ross.

"BIRCH'S" (10 S. vii. 366).—Under this head it may be of interest to record that *Lloyd's News* of 18 August contains an excellent print of this famous old confectioner's shop window, with the following note: "During the renovation of 'Birch's' some long-forgotten carvings have been revealed."

In its rejuvenated state the quaint frontage certainly presents an attractive appearance. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

"KEELHAUL": "COBKEY": "MORRYOUNE" (10 S. vii. 448; viii. 54).—In Marryat's 'Snarleyyow; or, the Dog Fiend,' vol. i. chap. x., is a description of keelhauling fuller than that given in the 'N.E.D.' The heading of the chapter begins "In which is explained the mystery of *keel-hauling*." The story in 1699, and Marryat says as to keelh "This ingenious process has fall disuse."

The punishment appears to hav used on French ships, as I find the fo in 'Nautical Terms in English and and French and English,' by Léon Instructor H.M.S. Britannia, 3rd ed p. 193, *s.v.* 'Cale': "le supplice d humide. Keelhauling (punishment) is translated "hold, chock, wedge." is another phrase in French—"do cale"; but does not that mean o duck"?

Marryat describes keelhauling i fore-and-aft vessels and that in la square-rigged vessels. Bailey's and dictionaries, *s.v.* 'Keel Haling' an Raking,' describe the latter only (Bailey, vol. ii.) say that the rope or fastened under the man's arm the waist, and under his breech.

Grose in his 'Classical Dictionar Vulgar Tongue' speaks of keelha "a punishment in use among th seamen." The ship in 'Snarley commanded by a Dutchman, and so crew are Dutch.

Perhaps keelhauling was introdu the navy in the time of William III.

ROBERT PIER

THE "GOLDEN ANGEL" IN ST CHURCHYARD (10 S. vii. 470; viii. 3 sign, borrowed probably from the s of the arms of the Stationers' C was no doubt designated "Gol distinguish it from two other " in the immediate neighbourhood Ivy Lane, and the other in Paterno All three were booksellers' signs. St. Paul's Churchyard was in the se century the sign of Moses Pitt Title-Pages, B.Mus., 618, K., 17 was the name at "The Angel" fro 1593, in which year Andrew Wise have married the widow Perrin, former's name occurs up to 160 'List of London Publishers,' 1 further 'The London Signs Associations,' in *The Antiquar* 1905, p. 102. J. HOLDEN MACM

I have a note of a book "I Valentine Simmes for Andrew are to be sold at his shop in Pau yard at the signe of the Angel, 15

CHAS. HALL.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

UTTERIDGE OR GOODRIDGE FAMILY (10 iii. 28).—Bartin was a name borne by ral members of the Gutteridge family, h was of the yeoman class. The will ne "Bertin Goodrich als Gutteridg" of t Haddon was proved in 1627 (*Arch. tht.*): he was perhaps father of Bartin teridge buried there in 1657. Earlier , there was a Bartin Gutteridge at borough. The following (abridged) are n the Desborough register :—

Christenings.

0, April 13. John Gutheridge, s. Bartyn.
4, Dec. 26. Edward Guthereidge, s. Bartyn.
15/16, March 3. Bartyn Gutheridge, s. William.
47/8, Feb. 13. Bartin Guttridge, s. Bartin.
1650, Feb. 17. Bartin Guttridge, s. Bartin and
.
1, July 20. Mary Gutteridg, d. Bartin and
.
3, June 12. Bridget Gutteridge, d. Bartin and
.
1, May 9. Bartin Gutteridge, s. Wm. and
.
0, May 7. Thomas Gutteridge, s. Bartin.

Burials.

8, Oct. 18. Bartin Gutteridge's son.
4, April 13. Bartin Gutteridge the elder.

13 Aug., 1713, Bartin Gutteridge of borough married, by licence, Esther rtman, one of the ten daughters of John rtman, rector of Thorpe Malsor, and ddaughter of another John Courtman, rector of Thorpe Malsor, by his wife arine Maunsell. A son, Bartin, was 9 Feb. and christened 9 March, 1714/15, Thorpe. On 10 Jan., 1759, the Rev. n Gutteridge was buried at Thorpe r—probably the son of Esther Court- The name is written Bartin or yn in all cases, and occurs in another borough family.

banns of John Willes, s. John Willes East Haddon, yeoman, and Sarah ridge, dau. of Bartin Gutteridge of Haddon, yeoman, were published at Haddon on 10 Feb., 1656, and the were married on 29 March at East on. HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.
lord Rectory, Weedon.

Register of Easton Maudit, nts, contains, in Percy's hand- g, the following entry :—

mas Percy, Vicar of this Parish, was April 24th, 1759, at the Parish Church of gh, near Rothwell, in this County, to ghter of Barton Gutteridge of Desborough, d of Anne (Hill) his wife, daughter of Mr. ill, of Desborough aforesaid."

name is so clear that it cannot be mistaken for Goodriche, and yet on Bishop Percy's monument in Dromore Cathedral his wife is called "daughter of Barton Goodriche, Esq., of Desborough, Northamptonshire."

For further information let me refer to a little memoir of Bishop Percy from my pen, prefixed to vol. i. of 'Bp. Percy's Folio Manuscript,' edited by Messrs. Hales and Furnivall, Trübner & Co., Paternoster Row, 1867. In this will be found many particulars concerning him and his family.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.
Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

NAPOLEON'S CARRIAGE (10 S. vii. 170, 236, 313, 357, 393, 434; viii. 135).—I think that the following will be found a satisfactory reply to J. N.'s query.

In the 'Life and Campaigns of Field-Marshal Prince Blucher,' translated from the German of General Count Gneisenau, Quartermaster-General to Prince Blucher's army, by J. E. Marston, 1815, we read in a foot-note to p. 418 :—

"It was Major von Keller, at the head of the advance, that charged into Genappe at the time that Napoleon was driving through the place in his carriage, attended by his suite in several other vehicles: the major's movement was so sudden that Napoleon had only time to mount a horse to escape falling into his hands. His hat and sword were found in the carriage. His treasures, his jewels, his imperial mantle, and the whole of his baggage, fell into the hands of the Prussians, besides maps, charts, and military plans, without number; and, above all, his personal portfeuille, containing the whole of his private and secret correspondence."

HAROLD MALET, Col.

"THE PEDLARS' REST" (10 S. vii. 266, 415; viii. 93).—On the north wall of the Old Bailey used to be an inscription, nearly illegible, which whenever I saw it I read as "Do Not Leave Your Coach." One day, dissatisfied, I examined it closely, and found that the last word was "Goods"—"Do Not Leave Your Goods." No doubt there was once a pedlars' or porters' shelf against the prison wall—probably removed when the road was paved for foot passengers.

On the south side of Piccadilly, nearly opposite the end of Down Street, there stands at this moment a shelf on two iron posts, the shelf about five or six feet above the ground. I have never seen it used. It is a curious relic of days gone by.

Another such is the creeper-covered conduit-house just within Hyde Park railings, nearly opposite the Alexandra Hotel. Let us hope they will both be left undisturbed. I should like to see inside the conduit-house. DOUGLAS OWEN.

"DOWB" (10 S. vii. 509; viii. 54, 135).—The reply at the last reference shows how much a "Society for the Preservation of Jokes" is required. No one would dream of telegraphing "Take care of Dowb," or of asking for the safety of an officer on active service! The story at the time was that Lord Panmure, wishing to get his relation some good post, ordered a telegram to be sent to head-quarters in the Crimea to take care of Dowbiggin. The cable, a very crazy one, was said to have broken down after getting as far as "Dowb," and the staff were left for some time in much anxiety, their efforts to find some explanation making the matter public when the message was eventually completed. R. W. P.

The reference in the query is incorrect. It is 'Dowb,' the first of all his race," is the seventh line of 'General Summary' in Rudyard Kipling's 'Departmental Ditties,' not in the introductory poem to 'Barrack-Room Ballads.' ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS (10 S. ii. 441, 516; iii. 18, 114; vii. 238, 291; viii. 53).—Had I foreseen that MR. MORLEY DAVIES was likely to regard Cilt-ena and Chilt-ern as different forms of the same word, I would have been more explicit at 10 S. vii. 291. The O.E. name "Ciltern" occurs in annal 1009 in the Laud MS. of the 'Chronicle.' It is made up of the head-word "Cilt" and the infrequent end-word "ern," which is found in the names Malv-ern, Wald-ern, Walk-ern (explained by Prof. Skeat in 'The Place-Names of Hertfordshire,' 1904, p. 34), Whit-ern, and a few others. The form "ern" represents the O.E. word *hyrne*, "a corner." Compare "In som *hurne* of the lond," Robert of Gloucester (*c.* 1280), p. 178. "Hyrne" is cognate with "corner," the obsolete "cornyer," Fr. *cornière*, Low Lat. *corneria* (from *cornu*), and with the Welsh *corn*, pl. *cyrn*, which is employed with the same intention as "ern," viz., to indicate land jutting out. But in Welsh names of districts *corn* nearly always means land jutting out into the sea, and is never an end-word in composition. In English *herne* appears to denote land jutting out into a neighbouring locality, and particularly hilly land. Cp. Herne Hill (Surrey), Malvern, and Chiltern itself. Hwit-ern, Whit-ern, Whit-horn, is an exception to the rule.

The head-word "Cilt" is allied on one hand to the continental Teutonic Celtō, Celtā, which is found in Celtan-hom, and on the other to the Welsh Gild-as (cf. Welsh *gid*=kid, and *dau*=two, which, like "Gild-as," offer the mediæ in place of the tenues, according to rule). It su Mercia to the year 798 at lea Birch, 'Cartul. Saxon.,' No. c vol. i. p. 398, where may be foun Minister Coenulfi regis." (Cf. "Pe "Penta.") The sib-name of the Ciltas, may have been *Ciltan*, whi make its genitive *Ciltena*. T Celtan-(hom) appears to be due the weakening of *i*, and the nam Chelt may show that the Ciltas after their eponymous ancestor, an stream- and ancestor-worship toget

The form "Ciltre" in the recor by MR. DAVIES can only repres *i.e.*, Ciltren, and parallels to the n shown therein appear in the D form *Walchra*, miswritten for *Wal* Walchran, and in the East-Susse Waldron (modern) and Wauden teenth century). "Ciltern" was, a part of the region of the Cilt which, according to the 'Nomina E comprised 4,000 hides. Its ne "Noxgaga" and "Lindisfarena" and 7,000 hides, respectively.

ALFRED ANS

THE RACIAL PROBLEM OF EURO viii. 145).—May I express my t MR. ACKERLEY for pointing out peoples speaking Celtic languages racially homogeneous? This has known to scholars, but it is an un able time filtering down to the gener For instance, all the papers wh described the Eisteddfod at Swan called the Welsh Celts, yet there ar ally no Celts in Wales. The followin from Rhys's 'Welsh People' (190 should be committed to memory student of British history:—

"Should it then be asked what the W present day are, Aryan or not Aryan, t must be, we think, that, on the whole, th Aryan, that, in fact, the Aryan element it were, a mere sprinkling among them. no means suprising, as will be seen on the case of France, to which we ha alluded. For the French of the present the main, neither Gauls nor Aryans of a tion, so much as the lineal representat inhabitants whom the Aryans found the

JAS. PLAT

[Reply from MR. WHISH next w

FRENCH CAMP AT SANDGATE (208).—I am able to answer my o The camp alluded to was at S Sandgatte, on the French coast, n

HAROLD MAL

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS &c.

Poems of William Dunbar. With Introduc-n, Notes, and Glossary by H. Bellyse Baildon. ambridge, University Press.)

number of students who are able to procure hemselves either of the great critical editions Dunbar—that published by the Scottish Text ety and that of the Imperial Academy of nces of Vienna—is very limited, and a cheap e of the poems accordingly comes as a real boon. we think most lovers of literature will agree n us that while we may be content to borrow ks of the meaner order, the greater writers can ead with complete satisfaction only in our own ate copies. The present volume therefore, ch gives an unexpurgated text—we have to nk the Syndics of the Cambridge University ss for their wise decision in that matter—ther with an Introduction, notes, and a full sary, is sure to be welcomed by all who now e for Dunbar, and will, we trust, induce many rs to make acquaintance with a poet of remark-e gifts. Certainly no one who takes delight in mere power of expression will be able to read e verses without keen enjoyment. Dunbar phatically knows how to write, and a study of better work is a valuable lesson in the art of elling words. His poems are extremly varied in le—courtly, humorous, satirical, moral, and reli-s: perhaps in no branch does he mount to the atest heights, but in all he shows himself a uine literary artist, and often something more. s forcible and copious vocabulary, his admirable hmique, his sense of the right rhythm for his ems, are virtues of which any author might be ud. How his verse exults and rushes in that m of splendid praise 'In Honour of the City of ndon'! How archly and humorously it beats ne in the description 'Of a Dance in the Quenis almer'! With what an eager courtliness it comes the Princess Margaret on her arrival at olyrood! and with what a grave and pathetic dence it cries, "Vanitas vanitatum, et omnia anitas"! Of course this does not mean that Dunbar kes rank with the greatest poets; that would be o much to claim for him. The foundation of his etry, indeed, is intellectual rather than ima-native; he has none of the divine intuitions of supreme singers; and though we read him with stant admiration, we never get from him the uine thrill. In this respect he falls short of lone, with whom he has not very happily been mpared, and of Villon, with whom he really has ny points in common, and by whose work he ppears to have been considerably influenced. Mr. aldon declares that Dunbar "was undoubtedly f the school of Chaucer," and of course, in a sense, is is true; but it might have been added that he ints to a new era as well. Chaucer is genuinely diæval; Dunbar, while he represents the close f mediævalism, already shows, like Villon, marked ces of the modern spirit of the Renaissance, and is largely owing to this that his poetry is so teresting.

Of Mr. Baildon's editorial work it is unnecessary speak at length. Much of it has naturally and properly consisted in selection and condensation from the large editions, and it is sufficient to say that the wants of the general reader have been as amply attended to as one could desire. The chief faults we have to find are a certain slovenliness of expression, sometimes more apparent than real, and an occasional lapse into annotation that strikes one as a trifle ridiculous. Why, for instance, should Mr. Baildon employ the terms Middle Scots, Middle Scottish, and Middle Scotch, and not stick to the first? and why should he include in his glossary words which do not occur in his text, the references following them holding good only for the Vienna edition? And surely nothing could be more futile than a comment upon Dunbar's deliciously whimsical 'Ballad of Kynd Kyttok' to the effect that "in reading this poem one must bear in mind that it is sarcastic, and even paradoxical." But these are small matters, and we must conclude by expressing our sincere gratitude for a convenient and serviceable edition.

Since we finished this review, we regret to hear of Mr. Baildon's sad death last Saturday.

Short Studies on Great Subjects. By James Anthony Froude. 5 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

It has long been the fashion to decry Froude for his partisan tone as an historian, and in so doing to lose sight of his greatness as a master of clear, lucid English. The 'Short Studies,' with their wide range of subjects, historical, religious, literary, political, and fantastic, can be read—especially the historical—with the more pleasure, even by persons holding views diametrically opposed to those of the author, because of their essay-character, which makes them rather emphatic expressions of personal opinion than the dogmatism of the writer of history. It is true that the quality which has provoked criticism appears here also. In 'The Life and Times of Thomas Becket,' for example, may be observed, in its highest development, that tendency to special pleading, generally associated with Froude—an inclination to treat doubt as regards an accepted tradition as proof positive of its falsehood, and to assume from the vast mass of historical details which have not come down to us some that will confute the comparatively few that are known. These are dangerous weapons for the historian, but for the essayist they are of small account, and interfere no whit with the pleasure to be derived from Froude's controversial subjects; while in such delightful studies as 'A Bishop of the Twelfth Century' (with its vivid glimpses of contemporary life), 'The Lives of the Saints,' 'A Cagliostro of the Second Century,' 'A Fortnight in Kerry,' or, again, in the little parable of 'The Cat's Pilgrimage,' they are hardly traceable. Moreover, individuality is the essayist's essential gift, and Froude possessed it in as strong a degree as any man before or since. We hope that the present admirable reissue, convenient as it is both in form and type, will serve further to stimulate interest in this, not the least of the masters of English prose.

The National Review leads off with the vigorous and always interesting summary, 'Episodes of the Month.' We are informed that "Germany remains the one disturbing international element," and that "the German Emperor is personally responsible for the appalling anarchy in Morocco, which dates from his mischievous visit to Tangier." Sir Rowland

Blennerhassett writes on 'National Purblindness,' and "A Radical Stalwart" on 'The Fatal Dominance of the Whigs,' the last term being considered applicable to men like Mr. Asquith, Mr. Haldane, Lord Elgin, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who are credited with "sublime indifference to the needs of the people." Prof. Pelham Edgar has a discriminating article on 'George Meredith,' and Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton an ingenious dialogue on 'Aspasia's Statue,' dealing with the rival claims of the ideal and the real woman. Dr. Cunningham writes with admirable sense on 'The Clergy and Party Politics'; and Mr. A. C. Benson groans over the public school system in 'Education and Common Sense.'

The International Genealogical Directory, 1907, which bears the imprint of "Chas. A. Bernau, Pendeen, Bowes Road, Walton-on-Thames, England," and is due to his energy, is an excellent idea well carried out. Part I. contains the addresses of nearly 1,400 genealogists, both amateur and professional, in alphabetical order, no name being included without written permission, and specialities of research being added to many. Part II. comprises an alphabetical list of the surnames of nearly 4,500 families about which those named in Part I. either possess or desire information, an ingenious arrangement of symbols explaining wants in each case. Part III. consists of 'Genealogical Queries' and 'Memoranda.' Part IV. begins lists of societies of interest to genealogists, and of the officers of arms for the United Kingdom. Part V. is "an author's exchange" of surplus copies, &c.; and the final part makes a note of numerous family histories, pedigrees, &c., which have been printed for private circulation since 1904.

The author's preliminary letter to his publication, which is not without its humours, explains the purposes and uses of it. He says that it has cost him seven months' continuous hard work; but he ought to be well repaid for work which is so practical and businesslike as his. The 'Directory' should prevent a good deal of overlapping by two independent workers who are attacking one pedigree, and it should be of substantial service in bringing families across the seas nearer to the old stock. Its aid in helping students to likely means towards completing a deficient record is obvious, and we have little doubt that many working genealogists who have not heard of it will desire to have their names recorded in next year's edition. So far as we have been able to test the work in detail, it maintains a laudable level of accuracy. Some considerations which will occur to any thoughtful critic of such a scheme will be found sensibly dealt with in the author's letter to which attention has already been called.

Pedigree Work, by W. P. W. Phillimore (Phillimore & Co.), is a brief but decidedly practical booklet, the consultation of which will give the novice a good idea how to set about making a family history. Mastery of what the Germans call *Quellen* is half the battle, and Mr. Phillimore, with all his experience, may be trusted to inform the reader of the best means to secure accurate information. A section on 'Chronology' at the end will save some time in computation, and indicate a possible source of error which often surprises the new hand.

In the excellent "York Library" (Bell) the latest issues are *Waterloo*, by George Hooper; translations of Ebers's novel *An Egyptian Princess* and Voltaire's *Zadig, and other Stories*; and *Lectures and Notes on Shakespeare, and other English Poets*, by Coleridge. These four volumes, though sufficiently varied in their claims, are all of them attractive to the reader of any intelligence, and are sufficiently off the trodden path of "popular classics" to offer new light to the ordinary man. Books of such nice type and light weight tempt one by their external virtues, and brilliance is marked in the case of Voltaire and Coleridge. Those who have read only 'Rasselas' will be surprised at the delights of 'Candide'; and Coleridge's flashes of insight are commended by the heavy réchauffés of somebody else's views which commonly pass for modern criticism of poetry. When we first read 'An Egyptian Princess' in German, it seemed to us rather a solid performance; but, after all, it has the merit of being founded on unusual knowledge, and it does not lack good scenes concerning some great "world figures." Mr. Hooper's 'Waterloo' is more than its brief title might imply, beginning with Napoleon's return from Elba, and going through the campaign which culminated with Wellington's victory. This book was first issued in 1862, but is by no means superseded by later literature on the subject. There are some maps at the end, and there is an index.

Mr. J. R. Boyle, who died at Hull on 3 September, was a contributor to 'N. & Q.' down to 9 S. ix. There is a short notice of him in *The Times*, 6 Sept.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

J. H., W. H., and Others.—We cannot afford space for the correction of all the casual etymologies which appear in the daily press.

S. W. Smart.—This French original of Wolfe's poem was a fraud. See *The Athenæum*, 11 August, 1906.

Corrigenda.—*Ante*, p. 111, col. 1, l. 7 from foot, for "Best" read *Rest*.—P. 195, col. 2, l. 3 from foot, for "mixtus" read *mixtas*.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

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Notes.

TOOKE AND HALLEY FAMILIES.

(See 10 S. vii. 445; viii. 37.)

As the surname Tooke seems to be somewhat rare in English records, the notes following may be of interest to other readers.

In 'A Display of Heraldry,' by John Guillim, London, 1724, appears on p. 395, col. 1, the description of the coats of three families, viz., James Tooke of London (authority: Her. Off., Lond.; C. 24, fo. 442b); Took (of Popes and Wormley, in co. Hertford); Smith (of Old Buckenham, in Norfolk).

The 'History of Hertfordshire,' by John Edwin Cussans, London, 1874–8, vol. ii., 'Hundred of Hertford,' gives, on pp. 158–9, 249, a Tooke pedigree tracing from one "William Tooke of Popes, auditor of the Court of Wards and Liveries; eldest son of Ralph Tooke of Godingston, co. Kent; died 4th December, 1588, æt. 80; buried at Essendon."

Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 10th ed., London, 1900, pp. 700, 1211, contains two pedigrees of Tooke, under the surnames of Hales and Padwick.

The 'Visitation of London, 1633, 1634, and 1635' (Harl. Soc., 1883), vol. ii. p. 291, gives a pedigree of Tooke of Aldersgate Ward.

In the 'History of Norfolk,' by F. Blomefield (ed. 1805), vol. ii. pp. 167, 171, appear some references to members of the families of Smith, Tooke, and Tooks.

The 'Visitation of Norfolk, 1563,' by Wm. Harvey, Clarenceux, published by Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Association, 1878, vol. i. p. 90, gives the arms of Smith, with a pedigree of four generations in which the name Ursula occurs.

Lands in Upwell were bequeathed by Gilbert Kinder in 1645 (will, P.C.C.) to his daughter, Margaret Kinder. The testator gives "to good friend Mr. James Tooke, auditor,....a ring of gowld of three poundes price." John Tooke (son of James) and Margaret Kinder were married probably between 1655 and 1660. Their daughter, Mary Tooke, married Dr. E. Halley, at Islington, in 1682. The will of Gilbert Kinder's widow has not been discovered. A few items concerning that family appear in the published 'Registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate' (Harl. Soc., vol. xxxi.), 1904, as follows:—

P. 24. Baptisms: "Jan. 6, 1635, Margaret, daughter of Gilbert Kinder, Mercer, and Margaret his wife."

P. 297. Burials: "Jan. 29, 1646, Gilbert Kinder, Mercer, in the Church."

P. 326 Burials: "Feb. 20, 1678, Margaret Kinder, in the Chancell Close to the lower Stepp."

P. 357. Burials: "Oct. 9, 1714, Margaret Tooke, Widow, in the South Eyle in the Church under the Deske."

"In the Public Record Office is the record of a grant, made in February, 1637, to John Tooke, eldest son of James Tooke, Esq., of the office of one of the auditors of His Majesty's Court of Wards and Liveries, after the death or other determination of the estate or interest of Charles Maynard and James Tooke, the present auditors, and of Walter Prichard."

"Will of Margaret Tooke of London, widow. To be buried in the parish church of Gt. St. Hellens, London, as near to my father Gilbert and Margaret Kinder as may be. Bequeaths land in Upwell, co. Norfolk, to executrix and executor during the life of her daughter Elizabeth Peirson, upon trust, and after latter's decease to cousin William Perkins, executor, and his heirs, during the life of testatrix's daughter Mary Halley, upon trust, and after the latter's decease to Edmund Halley, her son, and to the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten, and for want of such issue, to the daughters of my said daughter Mary Halley, viz., Margaret and Catherine Halley, and to their heirs equally as tenants in comon and not as joint tenants. Daughter Elizabeth Peirson; daughter Dorothy English, wife of Antony English; William Perkins; daughter Halley; brother Joseph Kinder, deceased; grand-

daughter Dorothy English, her brother and sister Edmund and Hester English; to granddaughter Mary Entwisle, daughter of daughter Margaret Mould, deceased; grandson Benjamin Mould. Daughter Mary Halley and cousin William Perkins executrix and executor. Dated Oct. 13, 1710; proved Dec. 9, 1714, by Mary Halley, William Perkins having renounced. William Pocklington (a witness to will) in an affidavit describes testatrix as late of parish of Aldermanbury."

The indenture (relating to the lands in Upwell) dated about 26 Nov., 1743, mentioned in the will of Mrs. Catherine Price (born Halley), quoted at 10 S. iii. 6, has not been found in any of the public archives in London. It may be preserved among the title-deeds possessed by the present owner in Upwell. That document, presumably, recites that Edmund Halley, jun., surgeon R.N, died, *circa* 1740, without issue. There is, however, in the index to the fines, Public Record Office, record of a fine in 1743: "Francis Smith, plaintiff, *vs.* Henry Price, defendant." In the Middlesex Land Registry are two records, in Dec., 1743, and in Jan., 1743/4, about the dealing by Catherine Price with the property styled by her will "Hen and Chickens." Francis Smith is described as silk dyer.

"Will of Ursula Tooke of London, spinster. Nieces Mary Smith, Anna S., and Tippinger S.; cousin Hannah Hewlins; sister Dorothy Smith; cousin Martha Hewlins; cousins Jane Hewlins, Ursula H., Daniel H.; cousins Margaret and Catherine Halley; cousin Mary Causton the younger; cousin Elizabeth Peirson; godson Thomas Causton; brother William Tooke; residue to cousin Mary Halley, wife of Dr. Edmund Halley, and cousin Mary Causton the elder, of Oxted, Surrey, in trust for sister Dorothy Smith for life, and then as she may appoint. Dated Mar. 22, 1710. Witnesses: Ann Lease, Margaret Lease, William Entwisle. Proved Oct. 11, 1711 (P.C.C., reg. Young, fo. 221)."

"Will of James Tooke of Bromhill, Norfolk, gent. Sister Dorothy Smith; brother George Tooke; brother William Tooke; sister Mary Ulm (?); 20*s.* apiece to other brothers and sister; daughter Dorothy. To be buried by wife at Weeting. Dated June 10, 1689. Witnesses: Sam Loader, Ellen Webb, Michael Mills, Robt. Crowe. Proved 1690 (P.C.C., reg. Dyke, fo. 193)."

"Will of Dorothy Smith, widow, of St. Bartholomew Close, London. Mentions daughters Mary Smith, Anna Ellis, Tippinga Coward; son Francis Smith. Dated 1717 (P.C.C., reg. Whitfield, fo. 17)."

Among other P.C.C. wills of Tooke are the following:—

1677: Tooke (Nicholas), Kent, 120.
1672: Tooke (Thomas), Herts, 41.
1684: Tooke (John), Herts (Adm.).
1690: Tooke (Jacob), Norfolk, 193.
1695: Tooke (Charles), (pts.) (Adm.).
1693: Tooke (Edmund), Kent, 87. Of Dartford (does not make any mention of the surname Halley).

All the above material, with the exception of the first five paragraphs, was supplied by Mr. R. J. Beevor, M.A., of St. Albans. Some items relating to Tooke appear in Musgrave's 'Obituary.'

Eugene F. McPike.

1, Park Row, Chicago, U.S.

PUNCTUATION IN MSS. AND PRINTED BOOKS.

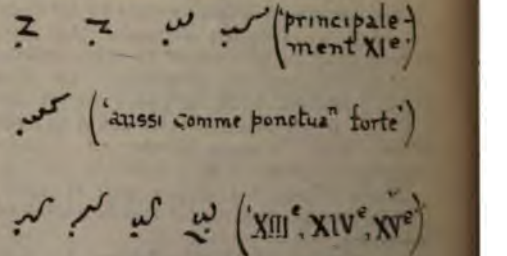
(See 10 S. ii. 301, 462; iv. 144, 262; v. 502.)

I conclude these articles with some notes from authorities.

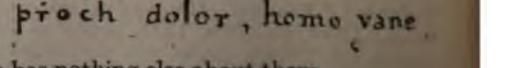
Proctor, 'Printing of Greek in the Fifteenth Century,' shows that this early printed Greek used—

1. Commas commonly.
2. Periods commonly.
3. Semicolon=semicolon sometimes.
4. ;=question mark sometimes (apparently in one only out of the 24 he quotes).
5. Accents regularly.
6. Breathings sometimes.
7. Hyphens occasionally.
8. Apostrophes occasionally.
9. Diæreses occasionally.

Chanoine Reusens, 'Éléments de Paléographie,' says (p. 155): "Le point d'interrogation offre les formes suivantes:—



L'exclamation s'exprime par la lettre o: soit placée entre deux points: .o., soit surmontée d'un accent: ó ou ô. Quelquefois on la figure par un double point placé au-dessus du premier mot ou à la suite du dernier mot de la phrase exclamative—



He has nothing else about them.

The following is a conspectus of the principal observations of this series of articles on punctuation, &c., from the first to the eighteenth century.

The contractions shown for the eleventh century are =IHΣOY, and XPisti. *Scriberet* is quoted as showing *et* (the ancestor of our &) forming part of a word.

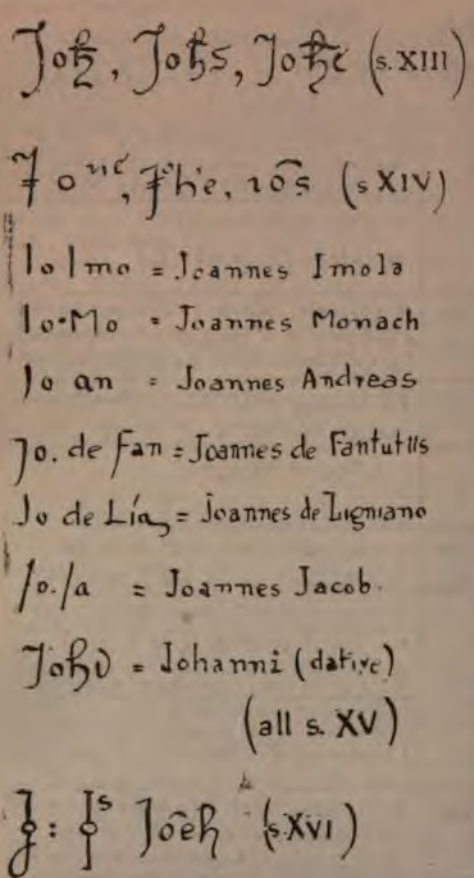
The twelfth-century forms shown are usq ; (=*usque*), IHesum (*Jesus*, accus.), *et*, and XPΣ=Christus.

The rest have all been annotated.

Sæc.	Notes
I	ı Long i doubled Long vowels accented (Ital. MS)
II	ï (Egypt. Pap.)
V	ÿ ï .·. ουκ' (Cod. Alex.) | ï (initial) (Cod. Sin.)
VI	ẏ ï ˙ ˙ ˙ and breathings (Greek Gospels)
VII	*i* also *ɩ* (for *ſ* of archetype) (Gr. & Lat. Glossary) *ú* = à *ú* *é* Some tall ı but only *ɩ* (undotted) (Ital. MS)
IX	/ / (value uncertain) · .·. ; (used wildly) (Fr. MS) | ï ÿ · ˙ ·˙· (Ital MS) / (= comma) · ; ~ (perh. interrog) (Germ. MS)
X	/ (= comma) · · (Burgos) ó (Lindsay quotn Germ MS)
XI	ſcribere (etc) ıhū χpī (Eng. MS) | · ·̣ ; (p?once) (Lauren. Soph) | / (not exclam.) (Ital. MS)
XII	~ (comma) ıhq; (Flem. MS) | Ihesum ıt xpc (Eng. MS) | ; (=comma) (Bede)
XIII	ï (many not initial) ˙ : ˙ ˙ (Greek O.T.) Accents & breathings ; and / (comma) (Eng. Chart. AD 1223, 1225, 1273) ; (= mod ;-)

Sæc.	Notes
XIV	ï (AD 1321 1351) (Eng. Chart.) ; and / (comma) ;~. (= mod :-) ; (=mod colon) ; (=?) Heu proh dolor (with no mark) ; (semi-col) . ; (comma) ɩ (no dot) (Bede MS) ; (less than comma) α (=&) ſt (= et = &)
XV (MS)	*i* (Greek) But υ (MS of AD 1416) ; (ord. punct.) ; (perhaps = ?) (Wyclif O.T) ï ÿ (all) (Gretan scribe) ɩ υ (all) (Æginet. scr)
XV (Print)	¶ (paragr. mark) Many contractions neq3 ⁊ (et) 5 = 5 7 = 7 (France AD 1496)
XVI (Print)	; in the Grk text corr. to ; in the Lat i in the Lat . in both (Venice) / (= all punct) ? (interrog) (Germany, 1498) , . ? ; ? ℭ ℭ & ȝ 9; (") No par mark Few contrac. neq; (Germany) 5 = 5 7 = 7 & (new edition of same work) Mod. punctn Full steps & caps. 1550 Interr. mk 5 = 5 No ecphoneme (France AD 1557) ! (ecphoneme) ? (Paris 1572) ! (Paris 1567)
XVII (Print)	! (London 1686) ! (a few) (Engadine 18) No ecphoneme, no interr. mk. (AD 1680) No ecphoneme (A work printed in Paris)
XVIII	! ? , : etc But ; (Printed in French, no quotation-marks 1739 [1000070039 sic]) All modern punctuation (Printed at York betw. 1758 and 1799, pub 1760)

Capelli, 'Dizionario di Abbreviature latine ed italiane,' Milan, 1899, treats especially of abbreviations in mediæval Latin. He knows nothing of a mark of exclamation (ecphonēme), nor of an inversion of the letters of Ioannes, but has a full list of abbreviations, viz. :—


Joh, Johs, Johc (s. XIII)
Jone, Jhe, ihs (s XIV)
Io Imo = Joannes Imola
Io·Mo = Joannes Monach
Jo an = Joannes Andreas
Jo. de Fan = Joannes de Fantutis
Jo de Lia = Joannes de Ligniano
Jo.la = Joannes Jacob
Johi = Johanni (dative)
(all s. XV)
Jhs Joeh (s. XVI)

In mortgage by Shakespeare and another, 11 March, 1612, one of the parties signs Jo: Jackson.

M. Nizamuddin Hasan, B.A., B.L., 'The Derivation of Punctuation Marks.' B.M. 12904 g. 16. —The hint may be worth something that Arabic MSS. may supply a clue to some of the punctuation marks used among us; but the method and argument in this little paper of Hasan are worthless, *e.g.*, on the *Note of Exclamation* : "The point of exclamation is marked thus (!). This is plainly the abbreviation of the word Nida =ندا in Arabic, as it means exclamation. Take the Alif =| in this term, and the first dot on the letter nun =ن, the note of exclamation is easily formed thus (!)." Too easily, Mr. Nizamuddin Hasan! He has nothing more about it.

F. W. G. Foat, D.Lit.

THE INCHES VOLUNTEERS, 1797–1800.

The MS. cash-book of the Inches Volunteers, which lately came into my possession, has an interest of its own, being the account-book kept by the captain of the Volunteer Company raised at Inverness in the spring of 1797. The captain's name is not given in the MS., but appears to have been Robertson. The first parade of the Inches Volunteers is noted inside the cash-book cover as having taken place on "May 18th, 1797." The extracts given below form about one third of the contents of the MS. in question :—

July, 1797.

To three suits of cloaths for the Drum and Fifes, 12*s.*
Paid for horse keeping before I left Edin^{r}, &c., 8*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
To travelling expences, 4*l.*
Ladies poket book, 1*l.* 12*s.*
Gentleman's ring, 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
Subscription Coffee House, 10*s.* 6*d.*
Waiters, chamber-maids & hostlers at Inverness, 12*s.* 6*d.*
Washing and [hair] dressing previous to the families arrival, 12*s.*
My expence during the time I remained at Ettles Hotel previous to their arrival, [blank].
Ditto for my gallaway, [blank].
Money given to Volunteers for drink money, &c., 8*s.* 6*d.*

August, 1797.

Two bibles, 12*s.*
A clasped psalm book, 4*s.*
An undress sword, 1*l.* 15*s.*
Freight of arms, ammunition, &c., 2*l.* 11*s.*
Freight of officers app^{s}, 11*s.* 6*d.*
Expence of unloading & carriage at Inverness, 10*s.*
Letter M^{r} Fraser, agent, 1*s.* 2*d.*
Postage M^{r} Fraser, agent, from London, 1*s.* 2*d.*

Sept. 1st, 1797.

To a gage for seizing the men, 3*s.* 6*d.*
To a black velvet stock, 4*s.* 6*d.*
To salmon from Culloden for the dinner for the Company, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
To loaf bread for the dinner, 15*s.*
To strong beer & small beer for the Company dinner, [blank].
To the smith for whisky for the Company dinner, &c., 1*l.*
To M^{r} Ettles for dinner for the Inches Volunteers and for a party of gentlemen who dinned [*sic*] at the same time, [blank].

To the smith for sugar and other articles, porter, &c., 1*l.* 11*s.* 3½*d.*
To servants for attendance, 10*s.* 6*d.*
To 2 double tin fife boxes, 6*s.* 6*d.*
To 2 brass padlocks for do., 1*s.*
To painting do. with Inches Volunteers, 1*l.* 1*s.*
To putting I. V. on a drum, 3*s.* 6*d.*
To four double neck cloaths, 1*l.* 4*s.*

Sept. 2nd.

To postage Sir James Grant, O.H.M. Service, 4*d.*
To M^r^ Donald the volunteer for a few days he was confined by accident, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Paid the additional drum out of my own poket, 8*s.*

Sept. 5th.

Paid the Fuzil Man who [*sic*] I have kept on the strength of the Company at the rate of 3*s.* p. week, 12*s.*
2 pay^ts^ do. for do. at do., 15*s.*
3 pay^ts^ do. for do. at do., 15*s.*

Oct. 6th.

Paid M^r^ Donald McIntosh for which he has my letters which he promised to destroy, 5*l.* 5*s.*
For a bonnet box, 3*s.* 6*d.*
For D^r^ Wilson, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Oct. 19th.

Paid for drink for the Volunteers, 4*s.*
Paid the annual subscription for the Northern Meeting for the years 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, at 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum, 8*l.* 8*s.*
Paid the bills for the week for do., 2*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

Oct. 30th.

Paid the additional drum boy 5 weeks pay, 10*s.*
Paid the Fuzil man for do., 15*s.*

Nov. 10th.

Sundries for ten days past, 5*s.* 6*d.*
A pair of shoe buckles, 6*s.*
Drum heads, 6*s.* 6*d.*
Paid the Drum Major for teaching the Drum Boy, 2*l.*

Nov. 23rd.

Paid Fraser the glover for the officers, non-commissioned, drum, fyfes, piper, & part of the men per account given in, 8*l.* 12*s.*

Dec. 4th.

Paid extra drum, 10*s.*
Paid the piper for 4 weeks, 16*s.*
Advanced Mrs. Robertson, 3*l.*
To making 9 pair thistles for officers & non-com^d^ officers, 18*s.*

Dec. 16th.

For Mr. McPherson & Donald McGillavry's enlistment per account given in, 3*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Jan. 1st, 1798.

To whisky for the Volunteers—New Year's day, 6*s.* 3*d.*
For a targit, [blank].
Paid for making ball cartridges for captain and officers, 17*s.* 6*d.*
Paid McGillavray the taylor for making cockades for the men, 4*l.*

Jan. 12th.

For an anker of whisky for the Volunteers dance, [blank].
For bread & cheese for do., 1*l.*
For sugar & lemons & candles for do., [blank].
For the Fyfes and Drums shoes per account, 14*s.* 8*d.*
Urquhart hair dresser per account given in, 4*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

Jan. 18th.

A pair Assembly gloves, 2*s.* 2*d.*
Paid for a family bible which I gave to Mrs. Robertson, 1*l.* 12*s.*

Jan. 20th.

Paid McGrigors balance & Frasers accounts, 10*l.*
For horse hire to Ross Shire and servant for do. for 8 days, 1*l.* 1*s.*
For travelling expences for do., 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
For gunsmith for repairing the Companies arms, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Feb. 10th.

Paid the piper for the last 5 weeks pay, 1*l.*
Paid the extra fyfe, 10*s.*

Feb. 20th.

Advanced McGillavray the taylor for Comp^y^ cloathing, 3*l.*

Feb. 25th.

Paid do. per account, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

March 17th.

The last 5 weeks pay to extra drum, 10*s.*
Card Club different times, 10*s.*
Paid McGillavray the taylor for mens cloathing per account, 29*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Freight powder, 6*s.*
Shore dues & cartidge [*sic*], 10*d.*

March 27th.

Drink to the Volunteers, 4*l.* 3*s.*
Postage Sir J. Grant, 4*d.*
Postage agent, 1*s.* 2*d.*

May 1st.

To a ball and supper, 16*s.* 6*d.*
Sundries, 6*s.* 5½*d.*

May 10th.

Inches at M^r^ Sinclair's, 12*s.* 6*d.*
Paid Inches bill at do., 9*s.*
Paper, pens, and ink, 4*s.*

May 26th.

A small trunk, 6*s.*
Postage to Lisbon, 2*s.* 8*d.*
A small ink stand, 2*s.*
Black silk handkerchief, 6*s.* 6*d.*
Forbis & Roses weddings, 14*s.*
Account McKinzie for boots and shoes, &c., 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

June 9th.

Drummer and fyfes, 18*s.*
Powder and shot, 4*s.*
M^r^ McLeod painter, 3*l.* 3*s.*
Piper, 1*l.*
Extra fyfe, 10*s.*

June 20th.

Paid for a damask tablecloth and overlaye for M^rs^ Robertson, 6*l.*

July 2nd.

Paid Lieut. D. McPherson his full pay from the 18th May, 1797, to the 30th June, 1798, 25*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*
Paid Lieut. John Ettles his full pay from 18th May, 1797, to the 30th June, 1798, 20*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

July 4th.

Paid for sundries for the family during Inches absence, 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

August 12th.

Game licence, 3*l.* 3*s.*
Powder & shot, 6*s.* 6*d.*

August 16th.
Expences of travelling, 3*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*
Horse hire, 1*l.*

Sept. 8th.
Dinner at Sinclair's, 10*s.* 6*d.*
Powder & shot, 5*s.*

Oct. 13th.
Paid for pointer dog, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Nov. 25th.
Servants at Cradle Hall, 12*s.*
Do. in the family, 14*s.*

Jan. 1st, 1799.
Paid for a shawl for M^rs R., 1*l.* 1*s.*
Gunsmith for repairing arms, 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Wright for targit for Company, 1*l.* 18*s.*
For sending for ammunition, 12*s.*
Shoemaker for boys shoes, 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
Taylor for Drums & Fyfes cloathes, 2*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

Jan. 20th.
To lodging, eating, & sundry expences at Edin^r from the 17th Jan., 1799, till the 13th March, 99, the day I left Edin^r for London, 39*l.*
Travelling expences to London, 11*l.*
Expences at London till the 1st Aprill, 1799, 10*l.*
Expence of living in London from 1st Aprill, 1799, & of all incidents till my arrival at Inverness the 16th of Jully, 1799, including travelling expences, 125*l.*
Various incidents from the 1st Jan. till the 16th Jully, 1799, 18*l.*

Jully 20th.
Sundries at Inverness on account of the Company per vouchers delivered by M^r Ettles, 12*l.*
Sundries on my own account, 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Do. travelling expences & sundries in the country, 4*l.* 9*s.*
A game licence, 3*l.* 4*s.*
Expence of horse maintenance, 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Oct. 25th.
Expence attending the Northern Meeting, 6*l.* 6*s.*
Expence of travelling to Edin^r, 5*l.*

Nov. 15th.
Expence at Edin^r, 4*l.* 4*s.*

Nov. 18th.
Do. for lodging, eating, &c., 3*l.* 3*s.*
Washing & [hair] dressing, 4*s.*
Chairmen & porters, &c., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Dec. 20th.
Expences of living, &c., 3*l.* 3*s.*

Jan. 1st, 1800.
Expences of living, &c., at Edin^r up to this date, 2*l.* 2*s.*
New Year's gifts to servants, 1*l.* 1*s.*
Stamps, 3*s.* 3*d.*
Parliament House Papers, 12*s.*
Incidents, 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Jan. 18th.
Coach and chair hire, 5*s.* 6*d.*

In the 'List of the Volunteer Forces' for 1804 the Inches Volunteers appear under the head of "Culloden Volunteers." Several other Inverness companies forming part of the force encamped on the historic moor which witnessed the defeat of the Jacobite *army in* 1746. In 1814 the Inches Volun*teers were disbanded.*

CHARLES DALTON.

"BALZO," 'PURGATORIO,' iv. 47; ix. 50, 68.—What is the meaning and what is the etymology of the word *balzo*, which occurs at least three times in Dante's 'Purgatorio'?

The word is used by Dante in "questa cantica seconda" in a very definite sense. This definite meaning is not clearly apprehended or set forth by commentators on the 'Purgatorio,' Italian or non-Italian. The best account of the term is to be found in Dr. Toynbee's invaluable 'Dante Dictionary,' under the article 'Purgatorio.' Dante uses the word *balzo* to express one of the seven concentric terraces of Purgatory. They are each about seventeen feet wide, and rise in succession, with diminished circuit as they approach the summit, where is situated the Terrestrial Paradise. These terraces are connected by steep and narrow stairways, the steps of which become successively less steep as each terrace is surmounted. Besides *balzi*, Dante employs other terms to indicate these concentric terraces, namely, *cerchi*, *cerchie*, *cinghi*, *cornici*, *giri*, *gironi*, *piani*. From this accurate description of the *balzi* of Purgatory, and from the other words used by Dante as synonyms of the same, it is quite plain that the essential meaning of the word *balzo* in the 'Purgatorio' is a circle or girdle. If this be remembered, the etymology of the word becomes perfectly simple and obvious. The original meaning of *balzo* is a girdle or belt. In fact, *balzo* is formally the precise equivalent of "belt," both words being derived from the Latin *balteus*. The Latin word meant not only a girdle or belt, but anything which surrounds like a girdle; for instance, it was used for the vacant space or border between the seats in the amphitheatre.

It is possible that the word *balzo* in the 'Inferno' (xi. 115), which is generally explained to mean a precipitous cliff, is a different word, for which Diez can propose no better etymology than "Gr. βαλλίζειν, hüpfen, springen, tanzen"—a later etymologist going so far afield for a derivation as Gr. ἔπαλξις, a parapet!

A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

LONDON REMAINS.—*The Daily Telegraph* of 22 August contained the following paragraph:—

"The utilization of some of the old stones which formed part of Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, in the new river wall which is being constructed at Dagenham, is a reminder (writes a correspondent) that other London landmarks have been preserved in similar ways after removal from their original

sites. One of the alcoves of the old London Bridge may be seen in the grounds of Guy's Hospital, another is in Victoria Park, whilst a country house in North Kent was built with stones taken from the same structure. Temple Bar is at Theobald's; the famous heptagonal pillar from Seven Dials has been re-erected near Weybridge; the gateway and railings from the late Baron Grant's unfinished palace at Kensington are at Sandown Park; and the front of Old Mercers' Hall in Cheapside is at Swanage. Hungerford Suspension Bridge went to Clifton, while the statue of Charles I., from Soho Square, was purchased by Sir W. S. Gilbert."

To this it may be added that the earth excavated for the docks on the site of St. Catherine's Hospital levelled the area of Eaton and Belgrave Squares. The bricks and stones of the Caledonian Asylum were used in building two blocks of flats at Widdenham Road, Holloway. The familiar reticulated limestone wall of Newgate Prison was largely redressed and used for the new Central Criminal Court.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

EPITAPHS.—The following appears to occur in more than one locality :—

Reader, pass on, nor idly waste your time
On bad biography and still worse rhyme;
For what I am this cumbrous clay ensures,
And what I was is no concern of yours.

A recent book of English travel places a variant of it at Ewyas Harold, Herefordshire; and a periodical of 1847 refers to it as "in a village of Suffolk."

The first-named source also gives the following, at Llanthony Abbey :—

Thomas Price he took a nap
In our common mother's lap,
Waiting to hear the trumpet say,
"Awake, my dear, and come away."

W. B. H.

I recently copied in the churchyard of Mitchel Troy, near Monmouth, the following epitaph, which does not appear to have been given in 'N. & Q.' It is near the south porch :—

In memory of Philip | Stead Who died des | ember The 13th | 1736 Aged 67.
Life is Unsartain
And deth is so shuer
Sin is The Wound
Christ is the Cuer.

I think from its quaint spelling it is worth recording. R. B—R.

EPITAPH OF THOMAS BECKET THE BOOKSELLER.—In *The European Magazine*, vol. lxv. p. 53 (1813), are the following

"Lines to the memory of Mr. Thomas Becket, formerly of Pall Mall, Bookseller, who died November 15, 1813, aged 91; and of his Second Daughter, Margaret Becket, who died on the 18th of the same month, aged 47. Intended to be inscribed on their Tomb-Stone by the sorrowing Andrew Becket, Son of T. B.

Siste Viator.

Stop, trembling Eld! stay, generous youth,—
Lo! the rude tomb of Thomas Becket;—
The friend of Honour and of Truth:
What need of heralds then to deck it?
Her parents' worth to equal Margaret tried;—
But found the effort vain:—and nobly died!"

This quaint epitaph surely deserves preservation. WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

CAT FOLK-LORE.—It has been already noted in 'N. & Q.' that a black cat is lucky. The following recent instance of the superstition is taken from *The Retford Times* of 9 August :—

"A black cat, which is a somewhat uncommon visitor to a cricket field, on Saturday followed the Worksop captain from the pavilion when he went to inspect the wicket before commencing the match at Shirebrook. It kept at his heels from starting to the top wicket, across to the bottom, and back again to the pavilion. Whereupon the superstitious member of the team congratulated Capt. Hunter on impending good luck, and predicted a victory for Worksop over the champions. He turned out to be a much truer prophet than some of those who pay a shilling a line to announce their prophetic skill in the sporting papers, for Worksop, after a very tight finish, came out on top with a wicket to spare."

Football teams are sometimes in the habit of taking a black cat on to the field with them, in the hope that it will bring good luck.

CRICKETER.

SHAKESPEARE AS A PLAYER.—The following extract from 'Studies and Romances,' by Mr. H. Schütz-Wilson, published in 1873, will be interesting to Shakesperean students. If authentic, it might be possible yet to trace the original letters from which the description of the first production of 'Hamlet,' with Shakespeare as one of the performers, has been taken :—

"I have before me two curious letters, which have strangely escaped destruction, in the former of which Herbert [Grey, a relative by consanguinity or marriage of the Sidneys of Penshurst and the Pembrokes of Wilton], in the fresh flush of delight, described the performance [of 'Hamlet']..... while in the second he recorded his impression of the poet as a player. Herbert says that Shakspeare lacked somewhat the very torrent, tempest, and whirlwind of passion: that he was calm and balanced, playing best characters which centred round a certain steadfastness of grave nobleness: but that his voice was singularly sweet and stately, always tuned by an inner lofty intensity, and expressing subtly every shade of meaning or variation of feeling. The scene between Hamlet and the Ghost, acted by Taylor and by Shakspeare, produced an extraordinary effect upon the spectators; and, near

as he was to the players, Master Herbert could not restrain a sort of trembling awe at the aspect of the kingly apparition. There was then so little help rendered to a play by scenery, or by the tricks and machinery of stage illusion, that players relied wholly upon their art for their effects, and imaginative acting worked upon the imagination of spectators, and enabled them to co-operate in sympathy. The house was deeply quiet, the very 'groundlings,' sometimes so noisy, were still and attentive, as the Ghost, in a sad and solemn monotone, revealed to the Prince the villany of the King. The play within the play produced the greatest excitement amongst an audience full of fine and undebauched dramatic instinct, and Master Herbert noticed with some amusement how all the players crowded to the wings to listen as Taylor delivered, to the delight of Master Shakspeare, Hamlet's advice to the players.

"The young actor who played the Queen required, as Herbert thought, the poet's admonition; nor could Ophelia always keep his voice gentle and soft and low enough: but he afterwards heard Master Shakspeare explaining to Rutland how difficult it was to procure actors who could look feminine, or enter into and express the ways, the passions, the characters of women. Master Shakspeare added that he thought some day the women parts would be enacted by women themselves, though all those to whom he expressed this view seemed to think that the idea was but a 'devout imagination' of the poet. The Gravedigger was played in a manner which recalled the memory of Tarleton, though it was thought in the house that Master Shakspeare had had Tarleton in his mind when he admonished clowns, through Hamlet, to speak no more than is set down for them. The Osric was, as Master Herbert thought, somewhat exaggeratedly fantastic, since an actor needs moderation when playing so trippingly grotesque a character; but the Horatio was very nobly rendered, and Laertes, as played by Robert Wilson, was a gallant and fiery youth. Master Herbert heard Lord Southampton whisper that surely Taylor and Wilson did somewhat overdo the fencing scene."

"His [Shakspeare's] attire, says Master Herbert in one of the letters which I have seen, was 'after the habit of a scholarlike gentleman,' and yet there was in the style and aspect of the immortal player a touch of cavalier and nobleman."

Master Herbert had the honour of being presented by Southampton to the Warwickshire yeoman-dramatist. Basing his judgment upon this and subsequent interviews, he reports that Shakespeare was extraordinarily sweet and gentle, of a great and perfect courtesy, very quiet and modest in manner. NEMO.

'THE OXFORD DICTIONARY.'—I am glad to have the information given in your review, *ante*, p. 98. In London one is considerably in the dark as to what letters have been published. At our National Library volumes only are available after they have been bound, and not for many months after publication, unless by special permission. At my club the official-bound volumes are put on the shelves as soon as received from the Oxford University Press; but these are denuded of every vestige of paper covers and the various notices in the parts or fascicules as issued.

I see on the back of the last official-bound volumes the endorsement is slightly changed from 'The Oxford English Dictionary' to 'The Oxford Dictionary,' the latter being now, therefore, the short official title.

For the benefit of new readers of 'N. & Q.' I may observe that this vast work has had many notices in 'N. & Q.' during the last quarter of a century, which will well repay perusal. In an admirable notice on 26 March, 1887 (7 S. iii. 259), the work was described as "of monumental and national importance":—

"The fact that the dictionary represents the accumulated knowledge of many of the first scholars of the age is conceded. It is less generally known, however, that, besides appealing to the advanced student of English literature, who turns to it for the history of a word, and to the scientist, who can study the growth of scientific terminology, it is intended for the general reader, who will find 'the derivation and accepted pronunciation, the past history and present use of every word which may occur in his reading.'"

RALPH THOMAS.

[Is our correspondent sure that the Clarendon Press has altered the title? 'The Oxford English Dictionary' appeared on the last *section* issued.]

"NOSE OF WAX."—A few days ago I heard a gentleman of learning and culture use in a speech he was making the phrase "a nose of wax." He applied it to a particular person; and the words were evidently intended to describe a character pliable and easily led. I am not sure that I have ever heard the phrase in English before; but the simile is common in India. *Mōm ká nák*, literally "nose of wax," is used in Urdu to express just the same idea. This is a curious coincidence; for I do not think the simile is one which would readily suggest itself independently at different places.

W. COLDSTREAM.

THE ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE: TWO PERFORMANCES IN ONE EVENING.—In 'The Chronological Historian,' by W. Tooke, 1826, under 24 Sept., 1817, is the following:

"A new plan was introduced at the English Opera-house, to divide the entertainments of the night into two distinct performances, the first performance to begin at six and continue till nine, and the second to begin at half-past nine and continue till twelve: the plan was after a few nights abandoned."

Something like the above plan has been followed recently in the performances of Wagner. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"Moral courage." — The earliest example of this expression found in the material collected for the 'Dictionary' is from a work by Prof. Blackie dated 1871. The phrase must be much older than this: I remember it as colloquially current before 1860. Can any reader supply an early instance? Henry Bradley.

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

"Vitremyte."—Will the mystery of the "vitremyte" which Queen Zenobia, in 'The Monk's Tale' of Chaucer, was condemned to wear in her captivity instead of a crown or helmet, never be cleared up? Prof. Skeat does not get beyond the *vitreous* root which the word has been supposed to have; but a head-dress of any kind of glass or glazed earthenware does not commend itself to the imagination as proper to a lady who is engaged in spinning, after having been made to abandon the sceptre for the distaff. The "wyntermyte" of the Aldine edition does not help us much. A learned friend has suggested to me the propriety of an ordinary fillet (*vitta*) for tying the hair. That would certainly do quite well for the occupation of spinning; but whence *remyte*? Possible steps might be thus: *vitta amicta*, pronounced after a while *vitta-r-amicta* (as "Sararan" for "Sarah Ann"), and finally gallicized to *vitrémite* = a tied fillet. It would be pleasant if philologers would authorize us to think of the warlike Queen Zenobia, not with a pudding basin or a glass bowl or other conceivable vessel on her head, but simply with her hair tied up to keep it out of the way of distaff and spindle.

H. B. F.

Nonjurors: Rev. Benjamin Way.—A small minority of the beneficed clergy of the Church of England incurred the penalties of suspension and deprivation for refusing to swear allegiance to William and Mary in 1689. This minority, which was headed by Archbishop Sancroft and Bishop Ken, included many eminent divines. Can any one tell me whether there is any list of these "Nonjurors," as they were called, and if so, whether the Rev. Benjamin Way, vicar of Barking, Essex, was one of them?

A. W. Bingley, Lieut.-Col.

Simla.

Antelope as Crest.—Is anything known as to the origin of the popularity of the antelope's head as a family crest? According to Fairbairn's 'Crests,' this has been or is borne as a crest by about forty different families. What particular species is likely to have been the original of the heraldic antelope? The early heralds appear to have but indifferently appreciated the descriptive powers of travellers of those times, or it may be that the fault lies the other way. Henry Gearing.

Cape Town.

Gerard Langbaine, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, 1645–57.—Is anything known of his ancestors or descendants other than disclosed by 'D.N.B.,' Barton and Hawkshead parish registers, and Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses'? Information desired for a history of Barton Grammar School, which he founded. Henry Brierley.

Pooley Bridge, Westmorland.

Leland Stanford.—Can any one throw light on the ancestry of Mr. Leland Stanford, founder of the Leland Stanford Junior University? According to the 'American Dictionary of Biography,' his ancestors settled in New York State about 1720; but no authority is given for this assertion. The name Stanford occurs in various parts of England and in Ireland, but it is perhaps more widely distributed in Sussex than elsewhere. It is recorded that David de Stanford gave his land called Stanford, in West Grinstead, to Sele Priory in 1237. Some Sussex Stanfords to-day trace their descent from William Stanforde who died at Horsham in 1556. A younger branch of his descendants was a yeoman family long seated at Slinford, near Horsham. In the eighteenth century they held a lease for lives under the Prebendary of Ipthorne in the Cathedral Church of Chichester.

Strood Place in Slinfold, originally the seat of the Stanbridge family, passed through the heiress Joan Stanbridge to the Cowpers. Edward Cowper died in 1725, leaving it to his niece Anne Upton. She married in 1763 General John Leland, and lived until 1801.

The occurrence in a Sussex rural parish at the same time of the names Leland and Stanford, neither very common, may be merely a coincidence; but it seems to suggest a connexion. It is certainly possible that General Leland was godfather to one of the Stanford children who emigrated to America, taking the name with him.

I wrote two or three years ago to the late Mrs. Leland Stanford, asking for informa-

tion; but her sudden death occurred while the letter was crossing the Atlantic, and I have received no answer from her representatives.

CHARLES THOMAS STANFORD.

Preston Manor, Brighton.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

"To object is always easy, and it has been well observed by a late writer that the hand which cannot build a hovel may demolish a palace."—Dr. Sam. Johnson, review of 'A Free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil,' by Soame Jenyns, *Literary Magazine*, 1757.

Who was the "late writer"?

JOHN HEBB.

Woe worth the coward that ever he was born
Who did not dare to draw the sword before he blew the horn!

N. CUTHBERTSON, Major.

The following is quoted in 'My Confidences,' by Locker-Lampson:—

'Tis said, by men of deep research,
He 's a good dog who goes to church.
I hold him as good, every bit,
Who stays at home and minds the spit;
For, though good dogs to church may go,
The going there don't make 'em so.

Who wrote these lines?

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Can any of your readers complete the following lines, which were written some years ago about Gladstone, and say where they first appeared and who wrote them?

He read the lessons twice on Sunday last
With voice as clear and strong as in the past.

F. D.

1. Where his cathedral huge and vast looks down upon the Wear.
2. I would the sun should shine on all men's fruits and flowers as well as mine.

ANDREW B. MORRIS.

"RESIST" CHINA.—What is the meaning of the word "resist" in connexion with old china, or rather with old pottery of fine quality? There appears to be nothing definite as to that which is "resist" and that which is not, and collectors seem to be very uncertain about it.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

CORNELIUS SWEERS.—An American correspondent desires information as to the above. He married Hannah Murdoch in Philadelphia 26 April, 1770. He is reported to have been a colonel in the British army.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

ST. ANTHONY'S BREAD. — When visiting the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Westminster the other day, I saw an inscription over a collection-box which rather puzzled me. It was "St. Anthony's Bread." Can any of your correspondents tell me the meaning of this? BRUTUS.

MRS. QUENTIN. — A friend of mine has purchased a water-colour drawing of this lady, dated 1822; he is told that she is "in some way connected with the Georgian era and its notabilities," and has asked me to aid him in identifying her. This I am unable to do, but perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' will kindly give the benefit of his knowledge. Please address direct.

GEORGE GILBERT.

Wentworth House, Keymer, Sussex.

UMBER BIRD.—In Lydgate's 'Reson and Sensuallyte,' ed. Dr. E. Sieper (E.E.T.S.), ll. 1241–3, there occurs:—

Of Cynetys ful grete novmbre,
Makyng in maner of an *ovmbre*,
With her wynges ay flykeryng, &c.

Though the side-notes (not by the editor) say "cygnets like a halo," the glossary gives "*Oumbre*, s., the umber bird [*Scopus umbrella*], 1242."

If this be the correct rendering, I should like to know what bird is meant; for a "popular" dictionary before me gives "umbre" as *Scopus ardetta*, a South African bird, and "umbrella-bird" as *Cephalopterus ornatus*, from Peru. From the "Notes" it appears that the passage is an addition of Lydgate to the French original.

By the way, the editor should have seen that a quotation from "Goethe's verse," p. 60, appeared correctly, for it reads

Hangen und bangen
In schwebender Pein

(for *Langen und bangen*). On p. 97 "good Arcite" ('Knt. T.') reads "good ticite."

H. P. L.

E. A. LUTYENS, PAINTER.—I shall be glad if some readers will inform me through your columns what is known of E. A. Lutyens as an artist in oil painting, and whether any of his work was hung, and, if so, when and where. Where can be found the best biographical account or notice of him and his work, and a list of his paintings? When and where was he born, and when and where did he die? W. DUKE.

[Is the first initial clear? Many works by Charles Augustus Henry Lutyens have been exhibited at the R.A., the earliest in 1862. See Mr. Graves's 'Royal Academy of Arts.']

TRUMPER FAMILY.—Information is desired respecting this family, or any hints as to where the same could be obtained, by

(Capt.) J. CRABB-BOUCHER.

Savernake Lodge, Bath.

"MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY."—I should be glad to know the authority for the oft-repeated statement that this nursery rime has its origin in Queen Mary Tudor. A contemporary once more revives it, and says:—

"Mary was Queen Mary Tudor, whose religious contrariness to her father, brother, and sister was obvious. The garden was the Church in England; the silver bells were the restored sacring-bells at Mass; the cockle shells, the emblems of revived pilgrimages to holy places; and the pretty maids, the nuns whom she reinstated in their convents."

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

SWIFT'S WORKS: ANNOTATED EDITIONS.—1. Is there any annotated edition of Swift's poems?

2. Is there any annotated edition of the 'Tale of a Tub' which explains the allusions and other difficulties more fully than Mr. Temple Scott's? KOM OMBO.

HAYLEY AND BLAKE.—I should be glad to know the name and date of a magazine which recently published a paper on 'Hayley and Blake at Felpham.' I believe the paper in question appeared in a monthly, within the last year. P. M.

"MORS JANUA VITÆ."—Can any of your correspondents give a reference showing the origin of the sentence "Mors janua vitæ," sometimes found on tombstones?

KINGOD.

'THE OUTLAW.'—Where can I get a copy of a poem called 'The Outlaw'? The first verse is as follows:—

'Twas morn, and on the mountain top
The outlaw rested now;
He had his broadsword by his side,
His bonnet on his brow.

W. T. GILMOUR.

GOSNOLD.—The 'D.N.B.' gives no information as to the parentage or other relatives of Bartholomew Gosnold (d. 1607), navigator. I should be grateful for any information which would assist to supply the omission. C. E. A. BEDWELL.

Middle Temple Library, E.C.

'SKETCHES AND RECOLLECTIONS OF THE WEST INDIES.'—In 1828 Smith & Elder published a book with this title "By a Resident." I have a copy in which "By Hugh Gordon, Esq.," has been pasted over these words. It deals largely with Dominica. Was Hugh Gordon really the author? The Rev. George Gordon, who was minister of Knockando, 1833–9, is stated by Scott ('Fasti,' iii. 224) to have been the son of Hugh Gordon, "late of Dominica."

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

SHELLEY'S 'SENSITIVE PLANT.'—In connexion with the last two lines of the eighteenth stanza in Part First of this poem, will some one kindly tell me the subject of "could belong"? I am inclined to take "Where none wanted but it" as parenthetical, and to regard "it loved more than ever could belong," &c., as somewhat irregular for "it loved with greater love than ever could belong," &c. Am I right?

A. E. A.

[We have often discussed this obscure passage. A paraphrase of the lines was offered by MR. BUXTON FORMAN at 6 S. xii. 376; A. J. M. contributed a long article on them; and MR. E. H. MARSHALL noted that they were commented on by Mr. Swinburne and B. V. in Mr. W. M. Rossetti's edition of Shelley's 'Poetical Works,' ii. 445.]

SILK FIRST MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE.—Can any reader confirm the statement made by a Jesuit missionary (Cibot), writing from Peking about 1735, that the only mention of silk in the Old Testament appears in Esther viii. 15? In the Authorized Version it is mentioned as "a garment of fine *linen* and purple." He quotes from his Latin Bible. H. KOPSCH.

[The Revised Version reads "robe of fine linen."]

PANTON PROFESSORSHIP AND WILL CASE.—I should be glad to know who was the founder of the Panton Professorship of Theology in the Episcopal Church College, Edinburgh, and any details thereof, or the name of a book referring to the matter.

Where can an account of "the great Panton will case" be found? I believe it was referred to in *Chambers's Journal* many years ago. H. V. P.

"AMICUS" OF 'THE MORNING HERALD.'—Has the identity of this writer been ascertained? He contributed during 1800 a series of short 'Translations in Verse of the Mottos of the English Nobility.'

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

DR. JOHN KEY, OF LEEK.—Can any of your readers give information relative to the above? He was living c. 1740.

R. SIMMS.

Newcastle, Staffs.

Replies.

BEER SOLD WITHOUT A LICENCE.

(10 S. ii. 9, 71.)

THE practice of selling beer at fairs without licence appears to have been common throughout the country. Hone in his 'Every-Day Book,' vol. ii., par. 676 (1827 edition), under the heading of 'Whitsun Ales,' refers to a somewhat similar custom. The practice was, as will be seen from the following extracts from Acts of Parliament, allowed by law, if not actually encouraged. Mr. N. J. Highmore (late Assistant Solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue, and now Solicitor to the Board of Customs) in his work on 'Excise Laws,' p. 17, says :—

"*Fairs and Races.*—The law as to the sale of liquors at fairs and races was for some time very changeable and somewhat obscure; see 25 and 26 Vict. chap. 22, sec. 12, and 26 and 27 Vict. ch. 33, sec. 21, and the cases of Ash *v.* Lynn [1866] and Haywood *v.* Holland [1873].

"It has, however, since 1874, been settled that an occasional licence is required for sales at fairs and races in any part of the United Kingdom—see 37 and 38 Vict. ch. 49, sec. 18, as to England, 37 and 38 Vict. ch. 69, sec. 4, as to Ireland, and 25 and 26 Vict. ch. 35, sec. 6, as to Scotland—except upon licensed premises in England or Ireland within the limits of fairs or race-courses, or except for sales by a licensed innkeeper in Scotland at a fair in the same parish in which his licensed house is situate—see as to the latter exception 9 Geo. IV. ch. 58, sec. 8, and Lamb *v.* Brown [1894].

"Any privilege to sell beer by retail at fairs under a charter or grant is taken away, Huxham *v.* Wheeler [1864]."

Section 11 of the Excise Licences Act, 1825 (6 Geo. IV. ch. 81), provides that nothing in this Act shall extend to prohibit any licensed dealer in, or retailer of, intoxicating liquor (except holders of a spirit retailer's [*grocer's*] licence in Ireland) from selling such liquors at any lawful fair or any public races.

Section 36 of the Alehouse Act, 1828 (9 Geo. IV. ch. 61), after providing that the Act should not affect the privileges of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, nor of the Vintners' Company of London, proceeds :—

"Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall alter any law relating to the revenue of excise, except so far as the same is hereby expressly altered, and otherwise provided for; *nor to prohibit any person from selling beer in booths or other places at the time and within the limits of the ground or place in or upon which is holden any lawful fair, in like manner as such person was authorized to do before the passing of this Act.*"

The italics are mine.

The case of Huxham *v.* Wheeler (1864), referred to above, was apparently caused by the passing of the Revenue Act, 1862 (25 and 26 Vict. ch. 22), sec. 12 of which enacts that

"so much of any Act as permits the sale of beer, spirits, or wine at fairs or races without an excise licence shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

This Act was followed a year later by the Revenue Act, 1863 (26 and 27 Vict. ch. 33), of which sec. 21 enacts that from and after the passing of this Act nothing in sec. 12 of the Revenue Act, 1862, should extend to prohibit any licensed retailer of beer, spirits, or wine from selling at any lawful fair or public races in like manner as such person might lawfully have done under the Act 6 Geo. IV. ch. 81, sec. 11.

This Act again was followed by the Licensing Act, 1874 (37 and 38 Vict. ch. 49), of which sec. 18 requires an occasional licence to be held by any person selling intoxicating liquors at any fair or public races in England and Wales.

It will thus be seen that the changes in the law have been as follows :—

Alehouse Act, 1828, allows sale of beer at lawful fairs, as was customary previously.

Revenue Act, 1862, requires an excise licence to be held for every sale at fairs or races.

Revenue Act, 1863, allows licensed dealers and retailers to sell at fairs or races without an "occasional licence."

Licensing Act, 1874, requires an occasional licence to be held by every person selling beer, &c., at fairs or races, except where the sale takes place at a licensed inn or beer-house.

I am informed by persons residing in this locality that the custom was exercised until recently at the neighbouring village (? market town) of Llanarth, Cardiganshire. Old residents at that place tell me that, even so recently as the later eighties, there were several old topers (private householders) living in the village who regularly brewed a quantity of beer prior to fair days for sale at the fair ground. Later, owing to the vigilance of the police, they called in the aid of some friendly publican, who obtained an occasional licence, under cover of which the beer was sold by its makers.

My father states that he believes this custom of selling beer was exercised in his early days at the "Church Street Fair" at Warrington.

In Cardiganshire the custom of selling beer without licence appears not to have been confined to fairs and races, but to have

been much more extensive. From information given me by various people, I gather that it was formerly a common practice for a newly married couple, in order to raise a supply of cash to enable them to start housekeeping, to brew a quantity of beer, and sell it to their friends and neighbours at the wedding festivities held in a barn or other outbuilding lent for the purpose by a neighbouring farmer. This custom appears to have existed within very recent times, several of my informants having been present at, and assisted in, such festivities.

As this custom involved a serious breach of the excise laws, as well as a breach of the licensing Acts enforced by the magistracy, I should be pleased to know if excise officers, police, or parish constables ever interfered with this old-fashioned custom, and to have further details of the practice.

E. GANDY.

Inland Revenue, Aberayron.

"POT-WALLER": "POT-WALLOPER" (10 S. viii. 181).—It is a great gain to know that *pot-waller* was the original form; and that the forms *pot-walloner*, *pot-wallader*, *pot-walloper*, *pot-wabbler*, are mere corruptions of it. At the same time, it seems to be also true that the form *wallop* is of considerable antiquity, and is rather an imagined derivative than a corruption. I take the suffix *-op* to have been suggested by the Dutch *op*, for E. *up*. Thus, in Sewel's 'English-Dutch Dictionary,' fifth edition, 1754, I find the entry: "*To Wallop*, opkooken, opwellen"; and the Dutch-English portion has: "*Opkooken*, to boil fast"; and "*Opwellen*, to bubble up, to spring up."

Wallop is a form of respectable antiquity. Already in Golding's translation of Ovid, ed. 1603, fol. 82, in the account of Medea's enchantments, we find this expression:—

> The medicine seething all the while *a wallop* in a pan
> Of brasse, to spirt and leape aloft and gather froth began.

It is printed *a wallop* in two words, without the hyphen; but it seems to mean "on the boil." The only example of *a-wallop* in 'N.E.D.' is recorded with the sense "at a gallop"; and perhaps it had a new sense read into it. However, further research will doubtless settle the question.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

THE RACIAL PROBLEM OF EUROPE (10 S. viii. 145, 218).—In MR. ACKERLEY'S interesting note are not the following statements tinged with that generalization "on inadequate observation" which the writer so justly deprecates?

> "Early Neolithic man was short in stature and long-headed."
>
> "Late Neolithic.....man was tall and round-headed."
>
> "Iron Age man almost certainly is the same as the historic Anglo-Saxon race."

If this is so, the problem seems more complex than as stated, and the "special difficulties" many more than three.

In Prof. Deniker's list tall, fair broad-heads find no place—have they disappeared?

Other points which suggest themselves are as follows: Are we justified in speaking of "true Celts"? Is there any real difference between Celt and Ligurian, any connexion between both and the Iberian race? I have just been told by an intelligent observer that newly imported Welsh labourers could understand their fellow-workmen from the Basque provinces of Spain!

The most interesting connected historical problem is that of the existence or non-existence of a Celtic empire in Europe before the fourth century B.C. The ethnological inquiries suggested may throw light on this difficult question. But the races, or rather types, to be observed are surely more than two. I have just returned from Brittany, and observed at least four distinct types there. One was a short, sturdy individual, recalling the Etruscan type, and still further confusing one's ethnological ideas. How easy it is to make useful inquiries, even in our own times, may be shown by a visit to the shores of the Wash. The Lincoln and Norfolk people speak of each other as foreigners to the present day.

C. W. WHISH.

Erinscourt, Ascot.

"RAMSAMMY" (10 S. vii. 407, 473; viii. 56).—At the penultimate reference MR. PLATT explains the name "Ramaswamy" as meaning "devotee of Rama." May I point out that this account is erroneous? The word *swami* does not mean devotee, but lord or god. Ramaswami means "Rama, the Lord," and is the actual name of the god. To the Hindu mind, especially in the case of a Brahman, there is nothing repugnant in giving a man the name of a god: he is a god. Ramaswami, Krishnaswami, Govindaswami, &c., are not a bit more startling than Raman, Krishnan, Govindan, Narasimhan, &c., all of which are names of Hindu gods, and all common as personal names in South India. Most of

the names in general use belong to one or other of the incarnations of Rama or Krishna, the god Vishnu; many of the names are a combination of two such titles —Ramakrishnan itself is quite common.

The Mohammedan names, Ghulam Mohiddin, &c., are not in point. To a Mohammedan it would be blasphemous to name a man by the name of God, as it would be to a Christian. Combinations of Ghulam (lit., a slave) and Abdul (=servant of) are common among the Mohammedans of Madras. But the typical Hindu names are simply the names of the gods. I may add that servile beggars often address as "swami (my lord)" those of whom they solicit alms.

FERRAND E. CORLEY.

Madras Christian College.

CROOKE OF THE ISLAND OF ST. CHRISTOPHER (10 S. vii. 428).—The following notes I made some years ago at the Public Record Office are worth printing:—

1714. A letter signed by Samuel Crooke, Esq., with remains of heraldic seal (B.T. Leeward Islands, vol. xiii.).

1717. Governor Hamilton writes that he has suspended Mr. Clement Crooke as Chief Justice (*ibid.*, vol. xv.).

The Transcripts of Parish Registers (*ibid.*, vols. xxi. and xxiv.) include the following:

CHRIST CHURCH, NICHOLA TOWN.

Baptisms.

1721, July 7th. John, s. of Sam[ll] and Mary Crooke.
1726, x[ber] 31st. Mary, d. of S. and M. C.
1729, April 20th. Benjamin, s. of S. and M. C.
1734, Oct[br] 13th. Herriot, D. to Mr. Clement and Mrs. Herriot Crooke, born the 1st of the same month.

ST. JOHN, CABBESTERRE.

Baptisms.

1721, 7[ber] 18th. Nicholas, s. of Nicholas Crooke.
1725, 9[ber] 13th. Sam[ll], s. of Nicholas and Franses Crooke.
1727, Aug[st] 15th. Franses, d. of N. and F. C.
1728, 9[ber] 29th. Franses, d. of N. and F. C.

Burials.

1726, July 15th. Sam[ll], s. of Nicholas and Franses Crooke.
1727, Aug[st] 19th. Franses, d. of N. and F. C.
1729, Aug[st] 1st. Franses, d. of N. and F. C.
1729, 9[ber] 10th. Elinor Crooke, Widow.

ST. MARY, CAYON.

Baptism.

1722, 7[ber] 20th. Dowson, s. of Clement and Eliz. Crooke.

1732. An Act was passed for cutting off all estates tail limited by Clement Crooke, Esq., deceased, in his last will, and for vesting the same in fee-simple in Clement Crooke, Esq., his eldest son and heir at law ('Laws of St. Chr.,' fo., 1739).

1753. Mr. Nicholas Crooke, one plantation in St. John's, *Cappesterre*; Samuel Crooke, Esq., one plantation in St. Mary, Cayonne; Clement Crooke, Esq., ditto (Baker's Map of St. Chr.).

1770. Daniel Cunningham, Esq., in his will of this date, speaks of "my plantation in the parish of St. Mary, Cayon, called The Spring, which I purchased from Clement Crooke, Doctor of Physic" (P.C.C. 455 Collier).

1772, March 14. The Hon. Samuel Crooke, Esq., a member of the Council of the island of St. Christopher, and father of Samuel Crooke, Esq., of Little Ilford in Essex (*Town and Country Mag.*, p. 167, and *Gent. Mag.*, p. 151).

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill, Berks.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY UNROOFED CARRIAGES (10 S. viii. 167).—In the early days of railway travelling the third-class carriages were more irritating and unhealthy than the modern excursionist can believe without a strong effort. Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, the great traveller and naturalist, in his 'My Life: a Record of Events and Opinions,' tells his readers of a journey by railway from Berkhampstead to London. He and a brother were conveyed third class

"in open trucks identical with modern goods trucks, except that they had hinged doors, but with no seats whatever, so that any one tired of standing must sit upon the floor. Luckily it was mild weather, and the train did not go more than fifteen or twenty miles an hour, yet even at that pace the wind was very disagreeable."—Vol. i. p. 135.

About the same time (I think it was in 1847) I went twice from Hull to Hexham—happily a very short journey—in third-class carriages. They were wretchedly dirty, and the shower of ashes which poured upon us all the time we were in motion did great damage to our clothes. On one of these occasions a relative who was with me had a spark from the engine lodge in his left eye, from which he suffered great pain for many days. On my second journey a young woman who was dressed in a light-coloured gown said she was sure that it would be quite spoilt. She probably did not exaggerate. I think there were not seats of any kind in these miserable trucks, but of this I am not sure. If there were, from the thick deposit of ashes thereon they could be of no use.

The third-class carriages of the present day are cleaner, and in almost every respect far more comfortable, than were the first-class of the time of which I have writing.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

It would be interesting to know third-class carriages, open at the side top, were finally abandoned by the

on railway companies. I well remem- ravelling in a train from Waterloo by f these, on the L. and S.W.R., about The words "covered carriages" have, r knowledge, occasionally appeared in y announcements of excursion trains the last year or two.

F. A. Russell.

lgarde Road, Catford.

IES Riding Sideways (10 S. viii. 168). 2 S. viii. 238:—

. F. W. Fairholt, in the first of his interest- pers on 'Ancient Carriages,' in *The Art Monthly Journal* (No. 106, p. 119, April, ays: 'riding on side-saddles was in use by n England during the Saxon times.' In proof assertion he engraves an example (on p. 118) dy thus riding, copied from an A.-S. MS.; ds, 'that this fashion was continuous is by the seal of Joanna de Stuteville appended cument *dated 1227*, who is represented riding ilar manner.'"

also a note that Richard II.'s queen uced the side-saddle into England. e years ago there was a discussion on bject in *The Daily Graphic*.

R. J. Fynmore.

gate.

AVIAN Chapel, Fetter Lane (10 S. , 111, 194).—A history of chapels in Lane (3) and Miles Lane (3), with f the ministers, appears in Wilson's ry and Antiquities of Dissenting es and Meeting-Houses in London, inster, and Southwark,' 4 vols. 8vo, n, 1808. The account of Miles Lane s pp. 462–525 in vol. i., while that of Lane covers pp. 420–75 in vol. iii. volumes are a lordly treasure-house ormation about Nonconformity, its or refuges, and its preachers and s in the metropolis down to the end eighteenth century.

Richard Welford.

astle-upon-Tyne.

ILANDERS "BARBADOSED" AFTER '15 AND '45 REBELLIONS (10 S. viii. , 176).—If Mr. Fothergill will say your paper where "*all* the other re to be found, and mention the eriod over which they range, the ds of genealogists in the United m and in America will owe him a debt of gratitude. C. Mapon.

peror's Gate, S.W.

OL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND (10 S. 0).—There is an account of this in A. Highmore's 'Pietas Londini- the History, Design, and Present State of the Various Public Charities in and near London,' 1810, pp. 608, 611–13, 617, and 621; but I do not find any allusion to the annual reports, either there or under 'Philanthropic Soc.' in the B.M. Catalogue. Would not the present chaplain and secretary be likely to possess the desired information? J. Holden MacMichael.

"Incached" (10 S. viii. 90).—If "incached" be not a misprint of "encoached" =seated in a coach, can it be an anglicized derivative of Castilian *encaje*=lace, formerly written *encaxe* and pronounced *encache*? In the latter case it would mean "dressed in lace." Edward S. Dodgson.

Does not this mean concealed, secretly, with blinds or curtains drawn—in fact, *en cachette*, from *cacher*, to conceal, to cover?

J. Holden MacMichael.

Novel Wanted (10 S. viii. 168).—This is evidently 'The Inner House,' by the late Sir W. Besant: it is one of several short stories published together under the title of 'The Holy Rose, &c.' My copy is dated 1890. J. T. Brooke.

[A. M. and Mr. T. Nicklin also thanked for replies.]

'Old Tarlton's Song' (10 S. viii. 188).—All that is known about this song and its variants is given by Mr. Halliwell in 'The Nursery Rhymes of England,' 5th ed., sm. 4to, London, F. Warne & Co. First, "from MS. Sloane 1489, fol. 19, written in the time of Charles I.":—

The King of France and four thousand men,
They drew their swords, and put them up again.

Secondly, from "a tract called 'Pigge's Corantoe, or Newes from the North,' 4to, Lond., 1642, p. 3," in which it is called 'Old Tarlton's Song.' Mr. Halliwell thinks it may have been a parody on the popular epigram of 'Jack and Jill,' and that, as Tarlton died in 1588, the rime must be earlier:—

The King of France went up the hill
With twenty thousand men;
The King of France came down the hill,
And ne'er went up again.

Thirdly, a variant introducing the King of Spain:—

The King of France with twenty thousand men
Went up the hill, and then came down again;
The King of Spain with twenty thousand more
Climb'd the same hill the French had climb'd before.

Lastly, a version in which "the nurse sings the first line and repeats it time after

time, until the expectant little one asks, What next? Then comes the climax":—

The King of France, the King of France, with forty thousand men,
Oh, they all went up the hill, and so—came back again!

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The "common nursery song" was known in West Yorkshire some forty years ago in the following form:—

King David was King David,
He had five thousand men;
He marched 'em up a very high hill,
And marched 'em down again.
When they were up, they were up;
And when they were down, they were down;
And when they were half-way up the hill,
They were neither up nor down.

The song had a tune of its own. The number of men varied. I have heard American mothers (United States) sing it to their children within the last six or eight years.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Hadlow, Kent.

[MR. A. COLLINGWOOD LEE and LADY RUSSELL also thanked for replies.]

PALGRAVE'S 'GOLDEN TREASURY' (10 S. viii. 147).—It is well to draw attention to the defects of this valuable work, for its essential excellence is such that one would be glad to see it approach perfection as nearly as possible. One feature that should be introduced is an indication of omissions made from the poems. In his original preface the editor wrote: "The poems are printed entire, except in a very few instances where a stanza or passage has been omitted." This statement is by no means sufficient to cover the actual practice. Let us take as examples three lyrics given in the second book of the anthology. Crashaw's 'Wishes for the Supposed Mistress' is not nearly complete, and there is nothing to show the reader that he has not the entire poem as the author left it. So it is with Cowley's 'On the Death of Mr. William Hervey' and Vaughan's 'Friends in Paradise,' which stand next each other in the volume. Only seven of the nineteen stanzas in Cowley's monody are given, and the choice made seems somewhat arbitrary and even casual. The close of the fifth stanza and the opening of the sixth, as these stand in 'The Golden Treasury,' suggest an overlooking of artistic fitness on the author's part, which, of course, is an untoward result never anticipated by the editor. The *omission of* the three closing stanzas from *Vaughan's characteristic* study deprives it of its lofty and culminating aspiration. It no doubt spoils the look of a page to dot it over with asterisks, but some such word as "excerpt" or "extracted" at the top of a piece would enable readers to see that they had to do with a quotation, and not with what an author considered a homogeneous unity. THOMAS BAYNE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. viii. 109, 153).—The second of the lines referred to by T. E. M. occurs in the last stanza of Matthew Arnold's lyric entitled 'Progress.' W. B.

M. B. L. in the second quotation at p. 150 may have in his mind the lines in 'The Boatman' by Pisistratus Caxton (first Earl Lytton), published in *Blackwood*, December, 1863:—

the sport of man's strife
Gives the zest to man's life,
Without it his manhood dies;
Be it jewel or toy,
Not the prize gives the joy,
But the striving to win the prize.

William Watson's tribute to Matthew Arnold, 'In Laleham Churchyard' (*Spectator*, 30 Aug., 1890), has:—

[He] set his heart upon the goal,
Not on the prize.

With those elect he shall survive
Who seem not to compete or strive,
Yet with the foremost still arrive,
Prevailing still;
Spirits with whom the stars connive
To work their will.

And ye—the baffled many—who
Dejected, from afar off view
The easily victorious few
Of calm renown;
Have ye not your sad glory too
And mournful crown?

Great is the facile conqueror,
Yet haply he who wounded sore,
Breathless—unhors'd—all covered o'er
With blood and sweat,
Sinks, foiled but fighting evermore,
Is greater yet.

ROBERT LEWIS.

Blackburn.

I cannot supply the name of the author of the sentence H. S. quotes at p. 169, but your correspondent may be glad to have (if he does not already know it) Fanny Kemble's version of the sentiment it embodies:—

Better trust all, and be deceived,
And weep that trust, and that deceiving,
Than doubt one heart that, if believed,
Had blessed one's life with true believing.

C. C. B.

words "I would rather trust and be
d," &c., are spoken by Benjamin
ch, and form the conclusion of the
A Pair of Spectacles,' adapted by
Grundy from Labiche and Dela-
Les Petits Oiseaux.'

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

phrase "Les grandes douleurs sont
," about which MR. LATHAM in-
at p. 169, is somewhat like what
eare has written; but the two ideas
quite the same:—

row words: the grief that does not speak
s the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break.

I think that Shakspeare may have
bered Spenser:—

nds medicine who his grief imparts:
ble griefs afflict concealing hearts.
'Faerie Queene,' Book I. c. ii. s. 34.

E. YARDLEY.

AULAY ON COMPETITIVE EXAMINA-
(10 S. viii. 169).—There is some in-
on on the matter in Trevelyan's
nd Letters of Lord Macaulay,' *sub*
day, 1 June, chap. xiii. On 11 July,
Macaulay wrote to Ellis: "I.....have
finished my Report on the I.C.S.
ch longer than I anticipated it would
has given me great trouble."

H. K. ST. J. S.

ulay's encomium on competitive ex-
ions will be found embodied in his
on the government of India, de-
in the House of Commons, 10 July.
It will be found in any edition of
ay's 'Speeches.'

R. FREEMAN BULLEN.

ibrary, E.
F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART and MR. J.
also thanked for replies.]

LET AS A CHRISTIAN NAME (10 S.
155).—There are innumerable in-
of both Hamlet and Hamnet as
an names in Cheshire. It is, of
derived from the Norman Baron
or Hamon. As a surname in the
ounty it has existed from 1500. A
of this name, founded by Wm.
t, citizen, Sheriff, and Mayor of
, has come down to the present
nd has owned considerable property
th Cheshire and North Shropshire
erent times (*vide* Cheshire wills at
). In the Harleian MSS. in the
Museum (Randle Holme Collection)
edigree of Wm. Hamnet, carrying
a Hamnet Johnson, also of Chester,
early in 1400. One or two of the family were Sheriffs of Chester (see Ormerod), and in the Visitation of Cheshire are mentioned under "Wall of Chester," whom they eventually represented. Both Hamnet and Sutton, as found in Shakespeare's friend after whom his son was called, are true Cheshire names. I know a good deal about this family, as my grandmother was a Hamnet, and her mother again, curiously enough, was an Arden, also of Tarporley in Cheshire (for pedigree see Ormerod's 'Cheshire'). J. R.

10, West Hill, Highgate, N.

Hamlet Marshall was Prebendary of South Scarle in Lincoln Cathedral; see Turner, 'Bodleian Charters,' 1878, p. 648.

W. C. B.

My old tutor, the Rev. W. B. Philpot, whilom vicar of South Bersted (Bognor), had a son named Hamlet.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

English Church Furniture. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., and Alfred Harvey, M.B. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS volume belongs to "The Antiquary's Books," and readers will recognize in one of the authors the accomplished editor of the series. Dr. Cox has an unusually large acquaintance with churches and their contents in every part of England. He is constantly visiting and describing them for publications which pretend to accuracy, and his investigations and conclusions can therefore be relied upon as trustworthy. In this case he has a colleague who is also a keen antiquary in church matters, and the result of their union is a book which is brimful of information, and offers a hundred and twenty-one illustrations. Many of the books dealing with church matters, though excellent in their way, are not abreast of modern research, which has modified some conclusions, and added a number of instances which escaped the notice of early chroniclers. The pages take to a large extent the form of lists by counties, which may seem a little dull; but we are convinced that, with the aid of the large 'General Index' provided, this arrangement will be of great use to those who seek to find the prevalence of any special feature they come across in a church. Humour is not wanting. For instance, the twelfth-century font at Bridekirk had an inscription which was formerly read, "Here Skard was converted, and to this man's example were the Danes brought," but it is now declared to mean

Richard he me wrought,
And to this beauty carefully me brought.

Abundant references to learned papers afford a chance of further investigation of disputed points.

Fonts and font inscriptions are fully treated, and the Greek palindrome which reads, "Wash my sin, not my face only," is said to appear on many examples. The leaden fonts in England of different periods are reported as twenty-seven, but we do not find a mention of the one at Penn Church, Bucks, where there is also, it might be noted under 'Royal Arms,' a fine hatchment of Queen Anne. It is obvious that it would require nothing less than a learned syndicate to cover the whole contents of the churches of England. With an eye to a new edition, Dr. Cox and his associate will be glad to receive corrections of what is already an unusually rich store of information.

'Church Libraries' are the subject of an interesting chapter. Hereford Cathedral has 2,000 volumes, of which "1,500 are chained; this is probably the largest collection of chained books in existence." There is an interesting library at Langley Marish, given by Sir John Kidderminster, and housed in a small room built in 1623.

To the expert in architecture the chapter on 'Screens and Rood-lofts' will be fascinating. The authors lend no credence to the idea that the chief use of the loft over the screen was to supply a place from which the Gospel might be read. "Pulpitum" means, it appears, sometimes a rood-loft, and sometimes a pulpit. Of pulpits of pre-Reformation date this book is the first to give a list. A feature of the volume is the firm way in which the authors speak about the frequent desecration or wholesale destruction of beautiful things belonging to churches. Thus in Suffolk a fine Carolean pulpit "was actually ejected.....by ignorant authorities as 'inharmonious with its surroundings.' Fortunately the rural dean recognized its comeliness and intrinsic value (which is very considerable), rescued it out of a loft, and eventually placed it in Chediston church."

The illustrations are, as a rule, very satisfactory. Many of them are well executed by V. M. M. Cox. The style of the book is clear, but occasionally clumsy. It is larger than other members of the series, though sold at the same modest price. Painted glass, wall paintings, floor tiles, and ironwork had to be omitted for lack of space; but a hint is given that these subjects may be discussed in another volume, which will, we hope, duly see the light. There ought to be a large public for a book such as this. It has taken six years to produce, but the time spent cannot be regretted.

Ightham: the Story of a Kentish Village and its Surroundings. By F. J. Bennett, F.G.S. (Homeland Association.)

THIS is a far more elaborate affair than the well-known "Handbooks" of the Association which publishes it for the author. No fewer than six writers assist Mr. Bennett in his survey of a charming district, and the result is an admirable piece of local history and archæology. Among the numerous illustrations are several of Palæolithic remains; indeed, the study of flint implements and early monuments is here carried far beyond the immediate range of Ightham, which is fortunate in possessing so keen an antiquary as Mr. Benjamin Harrison.

Geology is fully treated, and there is an interesting chapter on 'The Formation of the Wealden Anticline and the Denudation of the Weald.' It is well worth while to master a few details of scientific terminology in order to realize the curious problems of English river-courses.

Place-names are discussed at some length, and the remarkable buildings of the district are discussed. The most important of these is the beautiful Ightham Mote, one of the finest houses of its kind in England. There are illustrations provided of this, of course, but we do not think that the best point of view has been chosen. A larger plate would have been more satisfactory. We possess a water-colour—a reminder of a visit many years since—which gives a good idea of the beauties which man and nature have combined to produce in this favoured spot. The account here supplied includes references to other articles.

'Walks round Ightham' occupy a chapter, and the illustration of 'The Steps to Oldbury Camp' shows that, apart from its archæological associations, the place itself is attractive. A map of the district on the scale of two miles to one inch is enclosed in a pocket at the end of the volume. The editor regrets that a botanical article is not included, "owing to the failure of assistance in that direction." We hope that this detail may be added to a subsequent edition, for the flowers available should include some rare specimens. At Wrotham, close by, the lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*) was abundant in former days; but we dare say that the march of civilization, which is unfortunately coincident with the advent of the tripper and depredator, has destroyed all traces of it at the present day.

If the Homeland Association can arrange for more volumes like this, it will be doing a real service to the increasing class who take a keen interest in their own country. That little is known by the average educated man of districts, even in the home counties, at all off the main roads, we are well aware.

THE *Handbook to the Roman Wall*, by the late J. Collingwood Bruce, has reached a fifth edition, which is revised and corrected by a competent antiquary, Mr. Robert Blair. The previous edition was out of print, and the excavations made since 1895 fully justify the new issue, which is well provided with illustrations. Mr. R. C. Bosanquet has contributed notes on the camp at Housesteads. The 'Handbook' is published by Messrs. Andrew Reid & Co. of Newcastle, and Messrs. Longman in London.

History in Fiction (English). By Ernest A. Baker.—*History in Fiction (American and Foreign).* By the same. (Routledge & Sons.)

THESE little books, which are clad in the neat blue of the modern firm of Routledge, are guides to the best "historical romances, sagas, novels, and tales." Mr. Baker's name will be familiar to our readers as that of a diligent student in the bypaths of fiction, and the pages before us show an admirable width of erudition, which should be of use to many students. In several cases brief descriptions of novels are added, and we notice that the merits of recent books, such as Mr. Pickthall's 'Said the Fisherman,' are recognized, as well as the virtues of acknowledged classics now dignified by time. A full 'Author, Title, and Subject Index' adds much to the value of the volumes, and renders really reference an easy matter.

The 'Arabian Nights' are included, Kingsley's 'Heroes,' Hawthorne's 'Tanglewood Tales,' and a

Lucianic dialogue by Wieland, which will be sufficient to show that Mr. Baker takes a liberal view of his subject. This being so, he might, we think, have included the 'Golden Ass' of Apuleius, of which we have at our side translations by Thomas Taylor (1893, reissue of an edition of 1822) and Francis D. Byrne (1904). That of Adlington (1566) has been more than once reprinted; for instance, by Messrs. Bell & Sons at the Chiswick Press (1904). The charming episode of 'Cupid and Psyche,' extracted from the same source, is quite popular with publishers, the most elegant edition we have being that translated by Charles Stuttaford and illustrated by Jessie Mothersole (Nutt, 1903). Another classic romance which Mr. Baker has apparently forgotten is the 'Daphnis and Chloe' of Longus.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

The number of Catalogues now before us shows that book-collectors are returning from their wanderings and again following their beloved pursuit.

Mr. Thomas Baker still keeps us well supplied with divinity. His Catalogue 514 contains much to interest students and collectors. The first item is the 'Menologion Sanctorum Græcorum,' 3 vols., folio, 1727, 6*l.* 15*s.* The Emperor Basil Porphyrogenitus edited this Menologium, the MS. of which, said to be in his autograph, is preserved in the Vatican Library. Another interesting item is a nice copy of 'Missa Gothica seu Mozarabica,' small folio, 1770, 4*l.* 10*s.* There is also under Trent a first edition of 'Canones et Decreta,' 1564, 3*l.* 3*s.* A beautiful book of emblematical engravings is Castaniza's 'Christian Pilgrime,' 1652, 1*l.* 5*s.* A curious and extremely scarce book is 'The Christian Sodality; or, Catholic Hive of Bees sucking the Honey of the Church Prayers from the Blossoms of the Word of God, blowne out of the Epistles and Gospels of the Divine Service throughout the Year, collected by the Puny Bee of all the Hive,' 1652, 1*l.* 15*s.* A copy of the Grimani Breviary, bound in red velvet, with the arms of Cardinal Grimani, is priced 20*s.* This contains the miniatures by Memling and other masters. Under Moravian we find sermons preached by Count Zinzendorf in Fetter Lane Chapel in 1742, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Messrs. S. Drayton & Sons, of Exeter, send us two Catalogues, 187 and 188. In the former are several black-letter books. These include 'The Chronicle of Hardyng,' 1543, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and Holinshed, 1586, 3 vols. in 2 (title to vol. iii. in MS.), 10*l.* 10*s.* There are a few fresh remainders. Among other items are Bewick's 'Quadrupeds,' large paper, 1807, 1*l.* 4*s.*; first edition of 'The Masque of Anarchy,' Moxon, 1832, 18*s.*; Payne Collier's 'Shakespeare,' 8 vols., 1844, 18*s.*; and Wright's 'Womankind in Western Europe,' 18*s.* There are a large number of six-shilling novels offered at a shilling each.

No. 188 is devoted to Modern Theology. We note a set of 'The Ante-Nicene Christian Library,' 24 vols., 2*l.* 10*s.*; 'The Speaker's Commentary,' 13 vols., 2*l.* 15*s.*; Liddon's Works, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 'Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers of the Christian Church,' 28 vols., 4to, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Neale and Littledale's 'Commentary on the Psalms,' 4 vols., 18*s.*; Creighton's 'History of the Papacy,' 6 vols., 1*l.* 1*s.*; and Robertson's 'Sixty-Four Sermons,' 3 vols best edition, 6*s.* There are also works under Newman, Trench, Maurice, Pusey, and Lightfoot.

Mr. G. Gregory, of Bath, issues a double catalogue, 179-80, which shows that he has still sets of *Punch* at low prices. There are also large assortments of works on Agriculture, Botany, Conchology, Ethnology, Natural History, &c., all under their respective headings, thus making them easy of reference. Mr. Gregory observes this plan in arranging his twenty-five rooms, each room being devoted to a special subject. There is a good list of miscellaneous works, chiefly from the library of the late Rev. H. G. Tomkins. We note a first edition of Calvin's 'Thirteene Sermons,' 1579, 15*s.*; Camden's 'Britannia,' 4 vols., folio, best edition, full russia, 1806, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Crabbe's Works, 8 vols., full vellum, 1834, 1*l.* 4*s.*; Fielding, with essay by Leslie Stephen, 10 vols., 2*l.* 18*s.*; Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes,' second edition, 1810, 16*s.*; and Sir David Wilkie's 'Spanish and Oriental Sketches,' 2 vols., folio, 1843-7, 1*l.* 15*s.*

Messrs. Charles Higham & Son's List 462 contains additional purchases. There are many commentaries, and a list under Wesley includes the 'Minutes of the Methodist Conferences, 1744-1905,' 48 vols., 2*l.* 15*s.* A copy of Perronet's poem 'The Mitre,' 1756, is marked very rare, 1*l.* 1*s.* Of this Dr. Grosart, in his article on Perronet in 'The Dictionary of Hymnology,' writes: "This strangely overlooked satire is priceless as a reflex of contemporary ecclesiastical opinion.....It roused John Wesley's hottest anger. He demanded its instant suppression; and it was suppressed." One small item is an echo of the past: 'John Cumming, D.D., 1832-79, In Memoriam,' printed for private circulation, 2*s.* There is an envelope inserted containing a four-page sermon-note in the Doctor's handwriting.

Mr. Hitchman sends from Bristol his Catalogue 51, which contains a very fine copy of Seebohm's 'British Birds,' 4 vols., newly bound in half-green morocco, 6*l.*; Lodge's 'Portraits,' 8 vols., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Lingard's 'England,' 10 vols., Nimmo, 1883, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Hearne's Antiquarian Works, 31 vols., 6*l.* 6*s.*; Clarendon's 'Rebellion,' 8 vols., Clarendon Press, 1826, 2*l.* 5*s.*; 'English Topography,' a classified collection of the chief contents of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731-1868, edited by G. L. Gomme, 13 vols., 2*l.* 15*s.*; Hartshorne's 'Glass Drinking Vessels in England, 70 plates, royal 4to, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 12 vols., royal 8vo, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and Froude's 'England,' Library Edition, 12 vols., 5*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. George Juckes & Co. send us from Birmingham their Catalogue 182. It opens with a collection of works on Dante, in English, Italian, and German, 61 vols., 10*l.* 10*s.* There is also a collection of works on South Africa, formed by Dr. Hime, late Medical Inspector of the Concentration Camps in the Orange River Colony and in Natal; many of the works contain newspaper cuttings. A collection of French novels, 89 vols., 1842-84, is 2*l.* 2*s.*; and one of Italian and Spanish novels, 1870-1901, 48 vols., 20*s.* There is a long list under India, and another under Musical Works. The general portion contains many interesting items, of which we note two or three: Alken's 'Real Life in London,' Jones, 1822-3, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Beaumont and Fletcher, folio, old calf, 1679, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Byron, with Life by Moore, 17 vols., 1832, 18*s.* 6*d.* (plates spotted); and 'Creevey Papers,' 2 vols., 9*s.*

Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co., of Manchester, have in their List 149 a good general assortment. We note a few items: Allibone, 1902, 3*l.* 15*s.*; Balzac,

s., 5*l.*; Bryan's 'Painters,' 5 vols., 1903-5, Carlyle, edited by H. D. Traill, 30 vols., alf, 9*l.* 5*s.*; 'The Dialect Dictionary,' 6 vols., 10*l.*; *Times* issue of 'The Encyclopædia nnica,' 14*l.* (cost 35*l.*); Foster's 'Miniature ers,' 3*l.* 10*s.*; Goethe's Works, illustrated ary Edition, 14 vols., 6*l.* 6*s.*; 'Index Library,' parts, 4*l.* 10*s.*; Kipling's Works, complete, ols., 9*l.* 10*s.*; Lecky's Complete Works, Kelmscott -morocco, 6*l.* 15*s.*; Morris's Works, illustrated ss, 8 vols., as new, 7*l.*; the *Times* issue of *Punch*, h bookcase, 25 vols., 10*l.* (cost net cash 23*l.*); and ackeray, original Library Edition, 24 vols., half-rocco, 13*l.* 10*s.*

We have also Catalogue 150 from Messrs. Pitcher. his contains a fine copy of Gillray from the riginal plates, also the volume of suppressed plates, 3 vols., 1849-51, 7*l.* 7*s.*; and an original set of *Punch*, 17*l.* 10*s.* Under Cruikshank are 49 drawings prepared to illustrate an intended, auto-biography, 1*l.* 5*s.* Guillim's 'Heraldry,' 1724, folio, calf, is 4*l.* 10*s.*; Burke's 'Encyclopædia of Heraldry,' 1844, 1*l.* 8*s.*; his 'Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies,' 1844, 1*l.* 15*s.*; Burney's 'History of Music,' 3*l.*; Hood's 'Poems,' also 'Wit and Humour,' first editions, 3 vols., Moxon, 1842, 1*l.* 4*s.*; the first edition of Thackeray's 'Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond,' 9 plates, square 12mo, original cloth, 1849, 5*l.*; and Waugh's Works, illustrated by Caldecott and other artists, 11 vols., imperial 8vo, 1881-3, 4*l.* 10*s.* The subjects include 'Lancashire Sketches,' 'Factory Folks during the Cotton Famine,' 'Irish Sketches,' &c. Bishop Wordsworth's 'Greece,' first edition, 1839, is 14*s.* There are many interesting items under Manchester and Yorkshire.

Mr. Albert Sutton also sends from Manchester his Catalogue 154, devoted to Military Literature and a few Naval Books. There are several historical records of regiments, and Army Lists of 1794, 1815, and other dates. The books take a wide range, and carry us from Dettingen, the siege of Gibraltar, the Peninsular War, Waterloo, and the Crimea, to the Sudan campaign of 1898 and the South African War. A set of *The Illustrated London News*, 1842-98, in publishers' cloth, price 9*l.*, of course contains illustrations of all recent wars.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, have in their Catalogue CCCLXXXIV. interesting Liverpool items, which include a reprint of the first Liverpool directory, 1766, 3*s.* 6*d.* Among American entries are Griswold's 'Republican Court,' New York, 1855, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Cooper and Jardine's two works, 1795, 2*l.* 15*s.* Under Architecture is Parker's 'Glossary,' 3 vols., 1845, 4*l.* 4*s.* General works include a fine set of Beaumont and Fletcher, memoir by Dyce, 11 vols., full calf by Bedford, Moxon, 1843-6, 16*l.* 16*s.*; the 1862-3 edition of De Quincey, half-calf, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Ben Jonson's Works, 9 vols., fine tall set, 1816, 8*l.* 10*s.*; Macaulay's 'England,' 5 vols., calf, 1850-61, 3*l.* 15*s.*; Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' 6 vols., blue calf, 1892, 6*l.* 6*s.*; and Douglas's 'Peerage of Scotland,' also the 'Baronage,' 3 vols., very scarce, 8*l.* 8*s.* Among other items we find illuminated MSS. on vellum; portraits of the Tudor period, engraved on copper in stipple-point by Bartolozzi, and printed in colours in facsimile of Holbein's original drawings; and books of Scottish views. Under Rowlandson are first editions. A set of Pennant's Works, 27 vols. in 22, full ... Pageants include Sandford's 'Coronation ... catalogue contains many ...

Our friend Mr. E. Marston, who diligently ... his 'N. & Q.,' points out a slip in our notice of the Emily Brontë desk, *ante*, p. 200. "Newbery" should of course read Newby.

LORD ALDENHAM.—By the death yesterday week of Henry Hucks Gibbs, first Baron Aldenham, 'N. & Q.,' probably loses its oldest contributor, query signed "Henry H. Gibbs" appearing at 1 vii. 235 (5 March, 1853). To the same volume (p. 586) he sent a reply on detached belfry towers, thus early indicating his interest in church architecture. He remained faithful to his love 'N. & Q.,' the General Index to the Ninth Series enumerating a long list of articles from his pen. It may be noted as a coincidence that the first volume for the present year, like the volume which introduced his name to the readers of 'N. & Q.,' contained a query and a reply from him.

The Daily Telegraph of the 14th inst. thus referred to his town house, the name of which he often appended to his communications in 'N. & Q.': "Lord Aldenham's town house, St. Dunstan's, in Regent's Park, was a famous dwelling. It is the best of those 'villas' that were built between the inner and outer circle when the park was laid out. The famous Marquis of Hertford secured it, and it was the scene of magnificent entertainments. The name St. Dunstan's was derived from the bell of St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, which, when the church was pulled down in 1830, Lord Hertford bought. On this bell two life-size savage figures struck the hour. Lord Aldenham bought the house in 1856. Among his many reminiscences Lord Aldenham could recall these figures, while they were still an object of popular wonderment in Fleet Street."

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G. A. AUDEN ("Suffering the badge of this tribe").—Mr. Birrell and Huxley, in using this expression, were merely adapting Shylock's "Sufferance is the badge of all our tribe."

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EIGHTH. The payment of the subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases of need.

For further information apply to the Secretary Mr. GEORGE LARNER, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1907.

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Notes.

GAGE FAMILY: NOTES ON SOME EARLY MEMBERS.

(See 10 S. vi. 468; vii. 102.)

I FIND that the opinion expressed at the first reference (viz., that the Margaret Copley whom John Gage of Firle married as his second wife was daughter of Sir Thomas Copley) is erroneous, and that she was undoubtedly daughter of Sir Roger ('Cal. S.P. Dom., Add. 1566–79,' at pp. 446, 498, and 576). This being so, there is no difficulty about the wife of John Gage of Haling; and I suppose Thomas Shelley's wife was Mary Copley.

The 'Concertatio Ecclesiæ' mentions a John Gage as having died in exile before 1594. This is probably the John Gage of Wormley mentioned at the last reference.

According to the inscription on the tomb of Sir Edward Gage, K.B., he and his wife died in 1569. She, however, was a recusant in 1587, and still alive in August, 1591 (Strype, 'Ann.,' III. ii. 597; 'P.C.A.,' N.S., xxi. 402). He died on the 26th of December, 1567 (Sussex Rec. Soc., iii. 59), not, as in Gage's 'Hengrave,' pp. 235–6, on the 27th of December, 1568.

His heir John Gage of Firle, already mentioned, lost his first wife somewhere about the year 1560. He and his second wife resided at Antwerp, with her brother Sir Thomas Copley, from March, 1573, to the beginning of 1576, having received the Queen's permission so to do. In the latter year John Gage and his three next surviving brothers, Thomas, George, and Edward, were all magistrates of Sussex, suspected of Popery (Strype, 'Ann.,' II. ii. 22). He appeared before the Privy Council on the 11th of August, 1580, and on the 13th was sent to the Fleet, whence he was released on bail on the 20th of June, 1581. He was ordered to be reimprisoned on the 2nd of August, 1581, but was again released on bail two days later ('P.C.A.,' N.S., xii. 150, 152; xiii. 94, 148, 157). On the 13th of March, 1589, he was appointed to remain in the custody of Richard Arkenstall, Esq., at the Bishop's Palace at Ely; but he was afterwards liberated thence on bail, and restricted to his house at Leyton in Essex, whence in August, 1591, he had licence to go to Firle (*ibid.*, xviii. 415; xxi. 402; 'Cal. Cecil MSS.,' iv. 264). He was afterwards committed to the charge of Mr. Thomas Culpepper, whence, owing to ill-health, he was liberated on the 13th of May, 1593. Between Michaelmas in that year and the following 10th of March he paid 140*l.* in fines for recusancy. He was ordered to appear before the Council on the 8th of February, 1595, but was too ill to travel; and he died on the 10th of October, 1595, without issue ('P.C.A.,' N.S., xxiv. 229; xxv. 208, 234, 294; Strype, 'Ann.,' iv. 276; Gage's 'Hengrave').

Sir Edward's third son, Thomas, was born on the 27th of January, 1542, and entered Winchester College second on the roll for 1553, probably as founder's kin, for he was a great-great-grandson of Bartholomew Bolney, scholar of 1415, who was probably great-great-grandson of Alice, the founder's aunt (cf. Kirby's 'Annals of Winchester College,' p. 96). By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Guldeford, he had a son John, a recusant ('Cal. S.P. Dom., 1603–10,' pp. 389, 576), who succeeded to Firle on the death of his uncle John, and was created a baronet on the 26th of March, 1622. Thomas Gage seems to have died in the summer of 1591 ('P.C.A.,' N.S., xxi. 402); but, if this is so, who was the "Thomas Gage of West Firles, gent.,"

who was a recusant in 1592 (see 'Cal. Cecil MSS.,' iv. 263)? and who was the *Sir* Thomas Gage who gave the information cited in Strype ('Ann.,' iv. 107) in a document dated the 16th of November, 1591? Probably in both these cases "Thomas" is a mistake for John, as it certainly is in 'P.C.A.,' N.S., xxx. 53.

Sir Edward's fourth son, George, may possibly be the George Gage of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, Esq., whose will (109 Lee) was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 12 Sept., 1638.

The Gages mentioned in the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, xlviii. 10, as ordered on the 11th of September, 1586, to be committed to the Wood Street Counter, are not the sons of Sir Edward Gage, as therein stated, but Edward Gage of Bentley and John Gage of Haling.

Sir Edward's fifth son, Edward, to whom Gage's 'Hengrave' and Burke's 'Peerage' assign the wife of his namesake of Bentley, is credited by these authorities with a daughter Elizabeth, and in the former also with a son John. According to Dodd, 'Church History' (ii. 426), he was also the father of the well-known priest George Gage, who according to the 'D.N.B.,' xx. 349, was a son of John Gage of Haling. Gillow ('Bibl. Dict. Eng. Cath.,' ii. 356–7) and Gage ('Hengrave,' p. 234) think there were two priests of this name, and there can be little doubt they are right.

Sir Edward's sixth son, Richard, is probably the person of this name mentioned in the 'Concertatio Ecclesiæ' in 1594 as living in exile at that date.

To pass to the Haling branch of the family, their completest pedigree is to be found in *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, iii. 7–14. There Robert Gage,* the founder of the family, is said to have died on the 20th of October, 1587, leaving an heir John, then aged twenty-four. His second son, Robert, had been executed on the 21st of September, 1586. Who then, was the recusant Robert Gage of Croydon who from 'Cal. Cecil MSS.,' iv. 272, appears to have been alive and at large in 1592?

John Gage of Haling, though on the 11th of September, 1586, ordered to be sent to Wood Street Counter, was actually sent to the Clink on the 14th of that month, and shortly afterwards discharged (Cath. Rec. Soc., ii. 260, 268). On the 13th of March, 1589, he was committed to the charge of Richard Fynes (*i.e.*, presumably Fiennes, Esq., to be kept at Banbury Castle or at the said R. F.'s house at Broughton; but his mother, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Wilford, Esq., of London, being lately dead, he was released on bail on the 7th of June, 1590 ('P.C.A.,' N.S., xviii. 414; xix. 194). He took advantage of his liberty to entertain the Catholic priest George Beesly, who died, a martyr to his faith, on the 2nd of July, 1591, in Fleet Street. For this, John Gage was committed a close prisoner to the Tower on the 10th of January, 1591 ('P.C.A.' N.S., xx. 207). He and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Copley (and so niece of the other Margaret Copley who married John Gage of Firle), are said to have been sentenced to death, but reprieved. In 'Cal. S.P. Dom., 1591–4,' p. 125, we find calendared a pardon of alienation for John Gage (of Haling), dated the 25th of November, 1591. His eldest son, Henry, was born in or about 1597. This shows that Dodd and Mr. Gillow are right in making the priest George Gage, who was a friend of Sir Toby Matthew, and King James's agent in the abortive Spanish marriage negotiations, a son not of John Gage of Haling, but of Edward Gage of Firle, for this George Gage was fifty-three in 1635. The 'D.N.B.,' xx. 349, is therefore wrong on this matter. This George Gage, after his ordination in Rome in 1614 by Cardinal Bellarmine, first came to England in June, 1617 (Hist. MSS. Commission, Tenth Rep., App. I., p. 101). He appears to have died in prison in or before 1651.

The George Gage who on the 9th of June, 1649, was appointed Vicar-General to the Bishop of Chalcedon (Hist. MSS. Commission, Fifth Rep., p. 467) was probably the third son of John Gage of Haling.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

* Robert Gage of Haling was M.P. for Lewes in *1553, not 1533.*

INSCRIPTIONS AT NAPLES.

(See *ante*, pp. 62, 161.)

THE following are all to the right of the before-mentioned broad walk as you enter the Protestant Cemetery by the western gate, and Nos. 151–200 are either on or immediately under the south wall, beginning at the gate. Illegible or partly illegible inscriptions are marked with an *.

151. The Rev. Arthur Tidman, M.A., of Woodstock, Oxon., *ob.* 3 Aug., 1852.

152. Rebecca, w. of Wm. Carrington, *ob.* 29 1841, a. 45. Wm. Carrington, *ob.* 4 Apr., 185?

Anne Fletcher, wid. of Wm. Carrington, *ob.* 1 Feb., 1861, a. 56.

153. Melita, 2nd d. of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Lane, *ob.* 20 July, 1839, a. 8 months.

154. Emily Armit, youngest d. of John Armit, late of Dublin, Esq., *ob.* at La Cava, 28 June, 1839. Mary, wid. of J. Armit, mother of the above, *ob.* 16 Dec., 1843, a. 81.

155. *Mary Ann Eliza, w. of the Rev. Stephen Olin, D.D., of the United States, d. 7 May, 1830.

156. Isabella Keir, *ob.* at Sorrento, 9 Aug., 1839.

157. Charles Freeborn, *ob.* 17 June, 1839, a. 40.

158. Mary, d. of James Stuart and Madeleine E. Robinson, d. 1 Mar., 1845, a. 20 months.

159. Elizabeth, w. of Wm. Flewker, of Nottingham. (No date.)

160. Rosina Augusta, only ch. of Guildford and Rosa Onslow, *ob.* 2 July, 1840, a. 1 yr. 1 month.

161. Ellen Jane Berthon Preston, d. of Robert and Ellen Sarah Preston, b. 5 Mar., 1829, *ob.* at Sorrento, 7 Sept., 1838. Fred Berthon Preston, her bro., b. 27 July, 1838; d. at Sorrento, 25 Oct., 1838. Emily, their sister, *ob.* 2 Dec., 1841, a. (12?) yrs.

162. May Mitchell, inf. d. of Wm. Hargreaves and Martha Maria Molyneux, b. 9 Ap., *ob.* 28 Oct., 1838.

163. Edward Arthur, s. of Col. the Hon. Henry Edward Butler and Frances Manleverer [*sic.*], his w., *ob.* (7?) Nov., 1839.

164. John Parkes, Esq., *ob.* at Sorrento, 10 Sept., 1836, a. 44.

165. Wm. John Johnston, of Magheramena, Fermanagh, *ob.* 25 Feb., 1837, a. 26.

166. Alexander Munro, Esq., b. at Edinburgh, 14 Sept., 1813; d. 23 Aug., 1836.

167. Charles Turner, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, solicitor, who, having been sent hither under the hope of recovering his health, arrived 25 Nov., 1835, and died the 14 Dec. following, a. 25.

168. Louise Brisbane, b. in America, *ob.* 17 May, 1837.

169. *Henry Laurence.

170. Mr. Geo. Russell, a. 35. (Apparently no date.)

171. *William Scoffield, seaman, of H.B.M.S. Rodney.

172. The Rev. Angelo Power, a native of Ireland and a R.C. priest, who on his way from Naples to Rome, 9 May, 1843, burst a blood-vessel from violent sea-sickness. The Rev. J. N. Palmer, of St. John's College, Oxford, to whose lot it fell to bury him, erects this memorial.

173. *James Forster, seaman, of H.M.S. Queen, 116 guns, *ob.* Sept. 8, 1848, a. 24. Also Thos. Smith, seaman of the same.

174. Alfred, inf. s. of Peter and Anne Kennedy, of Feldkirch, Austria, *ob.* 5 Dec., 1846, a. 20 months.

175. Frederick Buckton, of London, *ob.* 13 June, 1844, a. 40. Erected by his w., who received increasing love from him for nearly 14 years.

176. Geo. F. A. Griffiths, *ob.* 27 Aug., 1844. Erected by Mary, his wife.

177. Wm. Lakelin, d. 19 Sept., 1844, a. 33.

178. *Elizabeth, wife of.....

179. *William, s. of Alexander Brice.

180. Elizabeth, w. of Peter Booth, both of Aberdeen, *ob.* 6 June, 1845, a. 24.

181. Geo. Turnour, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service, s. of the Hon. Geo. Turnour, *ob.* 10 Ap., 1843, a. 44.

182. Louisa Masters, d. of the late Sir Alex. Grant of Dalvey, Bart., w. of the Rev. Dr. Masters, *ob.* 15 July, 1845, a. 56. Erected by her d.

183. Maria Evenden, of London, *ob.* 15 July, 1845, a. 55.

184. Thos. Fauquier, *ob.* 23 Sept., 1852, a. 22.

185. Anne Boxall, *ob.* at Castellamare, 9 Oct., 1846, a. 29. Erected in memory of 11 years' faithful service.

186. John Davis, Music's Prodigy, b. 2 Aug., 1826, and after 3 years of most awful hypochondriasis, *ob.* 14 July, 1846.

187. Baby Rudd, b. and d. 11 Aug., 1878.

188. *Thos. Cully, Sergeant Royal Marines.

189. Adelina May, b. 20 Sept., 1884; *ob.* 23 Aug., 1886. Emma May, b. 27 May, 1883; *ob.* 11 Aug., 1887.

190. Stanley Rae, *ob.* 19 Feb., 1892, a. 20 months. Eric Rae, *ob.* 4 Mar., 1889, a. (?) months.

191. Wm. Chamberlain, *ob.* on board the S.S. Potosi, 16 Oct., 1882, a. 39.

192. Clara Jahier, *née* Conkey, b. in Oxford, Miss., U.S.A., *ob.* 4 Feb., 1882, a. 38.

193. Marie Rinck, *ob.* 15 July, 1881, a. 69.

194. Martha Martin, *ob.* 20 May, 1881, a. 39. Erected by her friends, A. N. and J. G. R.

195. Robt. Laing, b. 14 Ap., 1855; d. 20 Ap., 1881, a. 26.

196. Wm. Parker, *ob.* 14 Ap., 1881, a. 55. Erected by a few friends, who represented the firm of Messrs. J. Penn & Son, engineers, Greenwich, on board the Royal Italian frigate Italia.

197. Col. H. T. Campbell, late of the Madras Army, *ob.* 26 Oct., 1880.

198. Arthur Wm. Corner, of Amoy, China, 2nd s. of the late Geo. R. Corner, *ob.* on his way to England, 12 May, 1880, a. 41.

199. John Robt. Sawyer, *ob.* 21 Jan., 1889.

200. Matthew Bligh Forde, Major-General, Royal Artillery, *ob.* 2 Ap., 1879.

Row next the path, beginning at the west end.

201. *Mary Anne Boreham, d. of John Boreham, Esq., of Thunderbley, Oxon, *ob.* at Sorrento.

202. Wm. Jennings, *ob.* 2 Feb., 1840, a. 39.

203. John Julius Birch, of Manchester, *ob.* 14 Feb., 1840, a. 22.

204. Wm. Robertson, Esq., *ob.* 8 May, 1850.

205. Mehetebel [*sic*] Mary, d. of John Gardiner, Esq., late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards, and of Frances Alicia his w., *ob.* 17 July, 1840, a. 3 yrs. 3 months.

206. Fanny Maria Foster, d. of Dr. J. C. Cox, M.D., Naples, *ob.* 30 Sept., 1840, a. 7.

207. Frederick, a. 11, and Emily Mary, a. 9, children of Lieut. Geo. Robinson, R.N., and Sarah Sophia his w., *ob.* Nov., 1840.

208. Col. Benjamin Ansley, Scots Fusilier Guards, K.H., *ob.* 26 Aug., 1846. Mary Ann his w. *ob.* at Naples, 4 Nov., 1840.

209. John Middleton Baines, Esq., of Ludlow, *ob.* 30 Dec., 1840, a. 36.

210. Robert, eldest s. of Alfred and Frances Batson, b. in London, 25 Oct., 1815; *ob.* 21 Feb., 1841, a. 26.

211. Mary Ramsay, *ob.* 29 Nov., 1819, a. 72. Rosina Agnes, wid. of the late John Bell, surgeon, of Edinburgh, *ob.* 19 Sept., 1838, a. (?).

212. Harriet, w. of Donald Maclean, *ob.* at Castellamare, 20 Sept., 18(5?)0. Elinor Jane Susan Maitland, niece of the above, *ob.* at Villa Ancri, Posilipo, 4 June, 1870, a. 47.

213. Stephana Fussell Bayly, eldest d. of Chas. Bayly, Esq., of Frome Selwood, Somt., *ob.* 28 Jan., 1850, a. 18.

214. George, s. of the late John Fulton, Esq., of Glasgow, *ob.* 8 Ap., 1847, a. 21.

215. Edward, only s. of George and Susannah Purland, of Norwich, *ob.* 6 Ap., 1847, a. 20.

216. R. B., *ob.* 13 Dec., 1846, a. 53. R.I.P.

217. Elizabeth, w. of Robert Strange, M.D., *ob.* 2 June, 1847. Robert Strange, *ob.* in London, 4 June, 1872, a. 75.

218. Harriet Charlotte Beaujolois, Countess of Charleville, *ob.* Feb., 1848, a. 45. Dominique Loridan, b. 23 Ap., 1780; *ob.* 16 Ap., 1853. In memory of 55 years' faithful service. Alexander, s. of James Baillie, of the Baillies of Dochfour, Inverness, b. 13 Nov., 1777; *ob.* 24 Jan., 1855.

219. Edward, 5th Lord Rokeby of Armagh, Ireland, b. 6 July, 1787; *ob.* 7 Ap., 1847.

220. Fr. Joh. Bateman Dashwood | Georgia | conjugis suavissimi obitu | exsternata | M.D. P.C. | A.R.S.M.CIↃ.CCC.XXXIV | Amans et amata conjux Georgia | univit mors, Sept., 14, 1861.

221. The Lady Mary Beauclerk, Countess of Coventry, b. 30 Mar., 1791; *ob.* 11 Sept., 1845. R.I.P.

222. Thos. Richardson Auldjo, Esq., *ob.* at San Jorio, near Naples, 7 July, 1837, a. 30.

223. Henry Wm., inf. s. of Anne Maria and Thos. Richardson Auldjo, *ob.* 10 Mar., 1833.

224. Helen Ruthven Waterston, only d. of Robt. and Anna Waterston, b. in Boston, U.S.A., 6 Jan., 1841; *ob.* 25 July, 1858, a. 17.

225. Lieut.-General Douglas Mercer Henderson, of Fordell, Fife, Colonel 68th Regt., *ob.* 21 Mar., 1852, a. 69.

226. Harriet Ground, *ob.* 12 Aug., 1876, a. 73. Edmund, s. of E. C. H. Ground, *ob.* 4 Jan, 1879, a. 43. Edmund C. H. Ground, *ob.* 11 Ap., 1875, a. 72. Emily, d. of E. and A. Ground, *ob.* 8 June, 1882, a. 16.

227. Isabella, w. of John Henry Rogers, *ob.* at Castellamare, 23 Aug., 1854, a. 66.

228. *Henry Dubochet.

229. Francis Koe, Captain Royal Engineers, b. 18 May, 1825; *ob.* 25 Ap., 1859.

230. The Rev. Edgar Barnes, Chaplain of H.M.S. Malacca, *ob.* on board 17 Nov., 1856, a. 38.

231. Capt. Thos. Gallwey, R.N., for 24 years British Consul at Naples, *ob.* 21 Dec., 1858, a. 68.

232. Commander Geo. F. Burgess, R.N., of H.M.S. Cressy, *ob.* 10 Feb., 1860, a. 33.

233. James Frederick Magra, *ob.* 6 Jan., 1857, a. 63. | Emily Magra, *ob.* 24 Dec., 1857, a. 85.

234. Mary Anne, w. of Gustave Peterson, d. of Maximilian and Elizabeth Fischer, b. in Leeds, Yorks, 7 Ap., 1805; *ob.* 13 Feb., 1857.

235. St. Clair Kelburn, only s. of S. K. Mulholland, of Eglantine, Hillsborough, co. Down, Ireland, *ob.* at Sorrento, 11 Ap., 1861, a. 20.

236. Richard Smith Kay, Esq., eldest s. of the late Wm. Kay, Esq., of Tring Park, Herts, *ob.* 21 Feb., 1857.

237. *John Ritchie, Esq.

238. *Richard Tappin.

239. Miles O'Reilly, antiquus suæ gentis Hiberniæ princeps, *ob.* 24 Oct., 1857, a. 76.

240. John Calvert, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Naples, b. July 18(2?); *ob.* 10 June, 1877.

241. Henrietta, w. of Rich. O. M. Holme, *ob.* 31 Dec., 1860. Edie, 1874-9.

242. June, wid. of the late John Harding, Esq., of Clifton, Glouc., *ob.* at Sorrento, 31 Mar., 1860.

243. Harriet, d. of Capt. Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, R.N., and wid. of Chevalier Maurice Dupont, *ob.* 30 Sept., 1860, a. 74.

244. Ivy, 2nd d. of Eustace Neville Rolfe, b. at Heacham, 10 Dec., 1859; *ob.* 8 Ap., 1892.

245. Charles Kerr, Esq., *ob.* 9 May, 1861, a. (?).

246. Catherine Eliz. Turner, b. 16 July, 1845; *ob.* 5 Oct., 1869.

247. Charles Turner, British merchant during nearly half a century in Naples, *ob.* 7 Feb., 1862.

248. *Sophia (Igoulden?), *ob.* 13 Dec., 1857(?), a. 37. Lawrence (Igoulden?), *ob.* 23 Mar., 1862. William Igoulden, a. 70, *ob.* Ap., 1864(?).

249. Charles Maingay, of Naples, *ob.* at Tonbridge, Kent, 26 July, 1871, a. 73. His w. Mary, *ob.* at Naples, 30 July, 1877, a. 79.

250. Elizabeth Rawson, of Wincobank Hall, Sheffield, only ch. of the late Wm. and Mary Anne Rawson, *ob.* at Capri, 15 May, 1862, a. 33.

251. John Joseph Burnett, of Gadgirth, Ayrshire, *ob.* 16 Mar., 1862, a. 53.

252. Emma, w. of Wm. Turner, *ob.* at 64, Santa Lucia, 27 Oct., 1868, a. 57. Wm. Turner, *ob.* at Naples, 18 July, 1884, a. 81.

253. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, *ob.* 17 Mar., 1858, a. 29.

254. Louisa Dillon Strachan, Marquise de Salsa, *ob.* 5 Jan., 1867.

255. Mary, w. of J. O. Head, Esq., of Hackwood, Hexham, Northumb., *ob.* 12 May, 1872, a. 40, at Castellamare.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.

(To be continued.)

"THE COMMON HANGMAN."

(See 1 S. xi. 13, 95, 252; xii. 293; 2 S. xi. 151, 256, 314, 445; 4 S. ix. 136; 5 S. vi. 26.)

THAT portion of bibliography which deals with the Keepers and the Ordinaries of Newgate will not be complete without a list of the Public Executioners. Although the subject is gruesome, it is not without interest to the expert in criminology, and the following notes, jotted down from time to time during a study of the annals of Newgate, will form a supplement to previous articles that have appeared in these columns. From 1593 until 1686 the office of executioner appears to have been held in succession by the following individuals: Bull, Derrick, Gregory Brandon, Richard Brandon, "Squire" Dun, and Jack Ketch, about whom the pages of 'N. & Q.' have already contained much information. The immortal Ketch is the subject also of a learned monograph in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' written by Mr. Thomas Seccombe.

John Price, who held the office in 1718, is the first of these functionaries after Ketch

name I have discovered. He has a claim to notoriety, owing to the fact e died on the scaffold, and his bio- will be found in 'The Newgate r' (Knapp & Baldwin, ed. 1824, 6; William Jackson, ed. 1818, i. 239–On 24 April, 1718, he was indicted ld Bailey for the murder of Eliza- fe of William White, in Moorfields, hanged at Tyburn on 31 May fol- His father is said to have perished, he boy "was very young," at the ing of Tangiers in 1684.

m Marvell, according to 'The New- lendar,' (Wm. Jackson, i. 241), d Price. Readers of Harrison Ains- lurid history of Jack Sheppard will that this person officiated at the n of the great prison-breaker on , 1724.

Thrift, who occupied the post in 1747, tenced to transportation for fourteen n 16 May, 1750, for the murder of Farris in a quarrel (*Gent. Mag.*, xx. Nevertheless, he received a full par- d "resumed the exercise of his on 19 September of the same year *Mag.*, xx. 425). His death occurred y, 1752; and we are told that he rmerly hangman for London, Middle- d Surrey" (*Gent. Mag.*, xxii. 240). G. Stephens at 5 S. vi. 26 quoted a ph from *The Covent Garden Journal* ay, 1752, that gives a description of funeral. The mob appears to have pleased that he should be buried in ated ground, and the interment was by its threatening attitude.

— The above-mentioned extract e *Covent Garden Journal* states that the present hangman, was afraid e body [*i.e.*, Thrift's] would be torn the coffin, which was therefore first into the church," thus supplying, as EPHENS remarks, the name of Mr. successor in office. *The Public er*, 12 April, 1771, contains the g notice: "Turlis, the executioner, d, died a few days since on the road eturn from Kingston." If, as seems e, the names Tallis and Turlis indi- e same individual, he must have ngman for nearly twenty years, and ficiated at the execution of such s criminals as Lord Ferrers (1760), e Gardelle (1761), and Elizabeth gg (1767).

rd Dennis was concerned in the Riots of June, 1780 (Dickens's by Rudge').

"Among the rioters.....was Jack Ketch himself. This miscreant, whose real name was Edward Dennis, was convicted of pulling down the house of Mr. Boggis of New Turnstile. The Keeper of Tothillfields Bridewell would not suffer Jack Ketch to go among the other prisoners lest they should tear him to pieces. In order that he might hang up his brother rioters he was granted a pardon!"—Knapp & Baldwin's 'Newgate Calendar,' iii. 105.

The Gentleman's Magazine, l. 343, states that Dennis

"was found guilty, but recommended to mercy, and has a bailable warrant, which will be sued out when the executions are ended. The humanity of Mr. Smith, the Keeper of Tothillfields Bridewell .....deserves all praise. He declined confining him among the other prisoners, lest his obnoxious character should expose him to their rage."

The Town and Country Magazine, xii. 343, confirms the statement that Dennis was pardoned. A writer at 2 S. xi. 315 informs us that the Sheriffs of London were so pleased with Dennis's excellent mode of performing business that they presented him with a very elegant official robe in 1785.

William Brunskill was executioner at Newgate on 30 Jan., 1794, as on that date he presented a petition to the Court of Aldermen, praying for an increase of salary. See a paragraph from *The Times*, quoted by Charles Gordon in 'The Old Bailey and Newgate,' p. 239.

James Botting probably was the successor of Brunskill—not of Dennis, as implied by Major Arthur Griffiths in 'Chronicles of Newgate,' ii. 411. In an essay on 'Public Executioners' in a book entitled 'Many-Coloured Life,' 1842, pp. 15–16, Botting is described as "a coarse, unfeeling man," and a description is given of his last moments:—

"Horrid visions disturbed the wretched man, and he was wont to dream that one hundred and seventy-five 'parties,' as he was accustomed to term them, meaning thereby persons who had suffered the last penalty of the law, presented themselves to his startled eye, a terrifying spectacle, wearing the fatal cap with their heads inclined to one side. He, when describing what appalled him, declared with a reprobate expression, 'that if they would only hold up their heads and take off their caps he would not care a straw for any of them!'"

Botting died in October, 1837, and his obituary notice will be found in *Bell's Life* and *The Morning Chronicle*, 7 October of that year. In the latter newspaper it is stated that,

"unlike Jack Cheshire, who assisted him occasionally, and who always gave courage with a whisper while making a neck ready for the start, he left all the comforting part of the ceremony to the Ordinary and Mr. Baker. Botting retired from public life 17 years ago [*i.e.*, 1820].....It was with him that the Newgate regulation commenced of paying the executioner a guinea a week."

John Foxton died 14 Feb., 1829, aged sixty. *The Gentleman's Magazine*, xcix, pt. i. 282, states that he had been chief executioner at Newgate for sixteen years, but adds that he officiated at the hanging of Bellingham in 1812, which, if true, points to a longer period of office. This does not agree with the statement in *The Morning Chronicle* that Botting did not retire till about 1820. Foxton executed Thistlewood, Fauntleroy, Hunton the Quaker, and Corder. On the last occasion he had an altercation with the authorities of Bury St. Edmunds Gaol, who ventured to criticize his methods, and whose interference he resented. See 'An Authentic and Faithful History of the Murder of Maria Martin,' J. Curtis, 297–302.

John Cheshire.—This individual, yclept "Old Cheese," who is referred to in *The Morning Chronicle*, 7 Oct., 1837, as the assistant of Botting, is said to have been the assistant also of Foxton, whom he succeeded (*Gent. Mag.*, xcix. pt. i. 282). His term of office must have been brief, for Calcraft was appointed hangman soon after Foxton's death. In the article in 'Many-Coloured Life' Cheshire is described as "a wretched ruffian" much addicted to drink; and Major Griffiths has given him a similar character. "Horrible stories are yet told of the fiendish delight, even when a feeble old man, which he seemed to take in his wretched office," wrote MR. W. PINKERTON at 2 S. xi. 315.

William Calcraft. — The career of this celebrity, who was public executioner for a period of forty-five years (1829–74), is set forth in the 'D.N.B.'

William Marwood, who succeeded Calcraft, has also received a notice in the 'D.N.B.' He died in September, 1883.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

HODGSON'S, 1807-1907.—No more interesting celebration has been held in the commercial book world than that which took place last night at the house of the Hodgsons, the well-known book auctioneers in Chancery Lane, when friends met to commemorate the centenary of the founding of the business. The Hodgson firm has been entirely a family one since 1828, a fact almost unique in the history of the book trade.

In the little budget of history presented to each guest at the celebration dinner a short history of the firm and its founders is given. With the exception of Robert Saunders, who began the business, the members of the firm have been Hodgsons; and among the valuable records possessed by them is a complete file of catalogues (with the exception of a single year) of all the sales they have held, priced throughout. How interesting it would be to make a selection from the entries, say, of the first fifty years, and place against the amounts then obtained the prices realized in the present day! As readers of 'N. & Q.' know well, there has been a large advance almost all round. Especially has this been the case with the First Folio Shakespeare. In the booklet is quoted Dibdin's remark as to the sum obtained (121*l.* 16*s.*) in 1812: "The highest price ever given, or likely to be given, for the book"; yet, as will be remembered, 3,600*l.* has recently been paid for a copy, and Messrs. Hodgson rightly remark that "he would be a bold man who would say, even now, that the highest limit has been reached."

How different were the prices obtained when Lilly, of King Street, Covent Garden, was wont to pride himself on having the largest collection of early Shakespeares of any bookseller!

Saunders's first rooms were at 14, Old Compton Street; but in May, 1808, he moved to 39, Fleet Street, formerly the site of "The Mitre Tavern," and exactly opposite the old church of St. Dunstan, where crowds constantly collected, as my father has often told me, to see the two life-size savage figures strike the hour. As mentioned in our obituary notice of Lord Aldenham last week, these were bought by Lord Hertford when the church was pulled down in 1830.

The first sale of importance at the Fleet Street house was that of the library of John Mac Diarmid, author of 'The Lives of British Statesmen.' This was followed by the dispersal of many other private collections; but the most important of all was the David Garrick Sale, the books being removed for the purpose from his villa at Hampton and his house in Adelphi Terrace. The sale began on Shakespeare's birthday, 1823, and lasted ten days. Among the lots was a copy of Hogarth's works which fetched 100*l.* It is curious to relate that a few of the books then sold were again sold by the Hodgson firm as recently as February, 1902.

On Lady Day, 1829, Messrs. Hoare the bankers, requiring to extend their premises, bought 39, Fleet Street, and the Hodgson

d a new home at 192, Fleet Street, t corner of Chancery Lane.
months before this, Mr. Saunders rom the firm, and Mr. Edmund the grandfather of the present tners, undertook the entire control.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(*To be continued.*)

IERS," MOROCCO TERM.—Refer- he disturbances in Morocco, *The Standard* of 28 August had the :—

fight on Sunday the 'Goumiers,' or s they are popularly called, whose chief eria is to protect caravans crossing the arged the enemy several times. They t naked, says the *Telegraph*, and are ery free in their movements. They did er, succeed in getting to close quarters, co it is enough for one side to advance rs to retreat."

is to be a new way of spelling the wn tribal name Kroumiers, also Kroumirs, Krumirs, Khrumirs, Khomairs. &c. The Kroumiers ians, and it was to punish them raids upon the Algerian frontier French occupied Tunis in 1881.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

WYRLEY: ITS PRONUNCIATION.— e of ill omen is on every lip, but I Londoners pronounce it correctly. n, if not generally, sounded as if yllable had something to do with r so as to rime with Brierley. If I this is wrong, it is with some diffi- I have never been near the place ut I have made exhaustive in- nong my Staffordshire friends, and ired that locally the name rimes . If this is not right, perhaps will correct me.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

ROOT.—It is well known that *orris* an English version of the Italian *eos*, which was used in the sense ot. The difficulty is to explain n form. It is certainly a genitive though Liddell and Scott give no n of the genitive of ἶρις (iris) than is the fact that Prellwitz, in his Etymological Dictionary,' gives forms ἴριος and ἴρεως; which ac- the Italian *irios* and *ireos*, both rect. Lyte, in his translation of bk. ii. c. 35, makes it clear that the name given in shops to . It is plainly short for ἴρεος ῥίζα; so that *ireos* is simply "root of iris," as distinguished from the iris itself. There is really no difficulty at all, when we regard the matter in this light.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"RADIOGRAM": "RADIOGRAPHIC."— During the maiden voyage of the new Cunarder the Lusitania across the Atlantic a few new and graceful additions to our vocabulary appeared in the papers. "Wireless telegrams" passed into "Marconigrams," which in turn have in the last few days developed into "radiograms." On 10 September *The Liverpool Post and Mercury*, p. 7, said :—

"Though the Lusitania has now passed beyond the limits of direct communication with land, she will be in wireless communication with several eastward-bound vessels during her journey.....On Wednesday night or Thursday morning the Lusitania will herself get into *radiographic* touch with the American coast. The vessel has passed beyond the transmitting radius of her wireless telegraph apparatus."

On 11 September, p. 7, the same paper said :—

"The next vessel coming eastwards which may be expected to transmit Lusitania Marconigrams will be the Saxonia."

This paragraph is headed 'Radiograms from the Atlantic.' WM. JAGGARD.

[The earliest instance of "Marconigram" in the 'N.E.D.' is 30 Jan., 1902. "Radiogram" and "radiographic" also appear in the 'N.E.D.,' but only in relation to photography by means of the Röntgen rays.]

ROBERT SHELTON MACKENZIE. — The chronicle of his doings in 'D.N.B.,' xxxv. 161, and in Boase's 'Mod. Engl. Biog.,' ii. 632, has many gaps and uncertainties. An original letter of his, in my possession, supplies part of what is lacking. On 1 June, 1833, he wrote from *The Derbyshire Courier* office at Chesterfield that he had conducted that paper for two years. The proprietor of it was John Roberts. W. C. B.

TOTTENHAM CHURCHYARD, MIDDLESEX.— The churchyard attached to the parish church of Tottenham is in a very ill-kept and desolate condition; it would be even fair to say that it is in parts disgraceful. The tombs and monuments include many that show that they represent families of position and wealth such as once were important parishioners; but the part containing these is open to every idle person; many are broken in pieces, the work not so much of time as of vandalism; and those not pro-

tected by railings are wholly overgrown with elder trees, and are almost hidden.

On one tomb, of which the pieces are lying heaped together, are names of a somewhat unusual character; and it is in the hope of this catching the eye of some descendant, or other person interested, that I write this note. The names are Alavoine, Delahaize, and Buckworth, and the period of their deaths is *c.* 1750–80. A coat of arms sculptured in marble lies at one end of the heap, bearing apparently (tinctures undecipherable) (?) a saltire, and in chief (?) three cockle shells (?).

I do not find the two (presumably) Huguenot names in the 'London Directory' or in Rietstap's 'Armorial.' W. C. J.

"EBN OSN."—The British Museum Catalogue suggests that this pseudonym is an anagram of Benson, but the following review from *The Monthly Mirror* suggests a different explanation:—

Attempts at Poetry, or Trifles in Verse. By Ebn Osn. 3*s.* 6*d.* Greenland. 1807.

Ebn Osn is, we are told, the name of this gentleman, that is, the anagram of it.—*Ben* jamin Stephen *son!* and he lives at *Pentonville.* If he should ever take a walk towards the city, he will find that after passing the brow of the hill, the first turning on the right hand, opposite to Old Street Road, leads directly to *St. Luke's!* a dwelling far more healthy for him than any at Pentonville.

Halkett and Laing are silent as to this book. WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

FLEET STREET, No. 7.—Messrs. Clowes having vacated these premises, there ceases, for the first time in 90 years, to be carried on at this site the business of bookselling. It is almost possible to say that, with unimportant intervals, the shop standing here has been so utilized for 200 years. But at least before Henry Butterworth commenced business here (1819?) it was occupied by a boot and shoe maker, and the earlier years are uncertain. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"NOM DE GUERRE" AND "NOM DE PLUME."—In *The Athenæum* of 10 August, on p. 146, it is written: "Rossæus, for example, was not the *nom de guerre* of Reynolds, but the *nom de plume.*" This, I fancy, will be news to Mr. Figgis, the author of the book criticized, as it is to myself; for since I read an article by the late M. Francisque Sarcey some years ago, I have always regarded the latter expression as not being French, though formed of French words. It has probably been used in the vulgar fashion like *nom de chien* or *nom de pipe*, but that would not warrant the reviewer in drawing his fine distinction between the two phrases. JOHN T. CURRY.

SOMERSETSHIRE DIALECT.—The following phrases were found among some old family papers belonging formerly to a Somersetshire lady. Some of them are, I think, curious enough to note; but one cannot say whether they are all strictly in the Somersetshire dialect:—

"Nibbles and scrups"=cinders.
"Scraption" (the least).
"Giving it to her hot and holy" (a good scolding).
"She is a most illiterate body: she never gives one an answer."
"As straight as a candle" (*e.g.*, the dog jumps up on the sofa as straight, &c.).
"There, she 's such an illiterate woman, you never can depend on her coming when she 's sent for."
"She 's as wild as a hermit."
"They did go on with their grim-grams [antics] until I thought I must a' bursted."
"Scrabble to knit a bit."
"Good'na."
"Ammer a concertina."
"As cross as he can hang together."
"Only half-saved"=an idiot.
"They was as thick as butter, as the sayin' is, but now they don't speak."
"She been a' tore it to lipputs."
"Don't she look a great piece?" (Of a stout person.)

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

NANA SAHIB AND THE INDIAN MUTINY.—In 1902 a query by myself as to the fate of the notorious Nana Sahib appeared at 9 S. x. 170, but elicited no replies. I may now refer to an article in *The Cornhill Magazine* for August last, 'Amongst the Mutiny Cities of India,' which contains a letter from Major-General Harris, who took an active part in the great struggle, and had personally known the Nana. He there gives his strong reasons for believing that the latter died and was burnt in the neighbourhood of Chilari Ghat, a ford on the Upper Ganges river, in November, 1858. So far as I am aware, this comes nearer to a precise statement on the subject than anything that had previously appeared in print. W. B. H.

WET SUMMER: CURIOUS RELIC.—It is worth recording for the benefit of future archæologists that an upright stone pillar in a field immediately above the Brewery Farm in Grindleton (W. R. Yorkshire) was erected some twenty-five years ago, so I am informed, by a man named Harrison, as a memorial of a wet summer, when it rained every day for thirteen weeks.

FRED. G. ACKERLEY.

Grindleton Vicarage, Clitheroe.

Queries.

must request correspondents desiring in-
on on family matters of only private interest
their names and addresses to their queries,
that answers may be sent to them direct.

PS AND WINE."—We have in Cornwall
le so called. It is the queen of apples,
r appearance and for flavour, if seen
ull-sized and well-sunned specimen.
e name be a corruption of "soupçon
"? Many of our apples came of old
ormandy. R. W. R.

Assistant Editor of *The Gardeners' Chronicle*
upplies the following information :—

re does not appear to be any evidence to
at the old Cornish apple Sops in Wine was
y introduced from Normandy. In Hogg's
Manual,' p. 215, it is described as an 'ancient
culinary and cider apple, but perhaps more
than useful.' No attempt was made to
s history, therefore we may conclude that
d failed to trace it, because in 'The Fruit
historical particulars of most varieties are
l.

he 'Dictionnaire de Pomologie,' by André
n excellent work consisting of six volumes,
ion is made of the variety ; yet we should
o find it described there if the variety was
ed here from Normandy.

nother French work, 'Guide pratique de
ar de Fruits,' Sops of Wine is described as
rican variety introduced to the nursery
ument of Simon-Louis frères, at Plantières-
, in 1872. In this work there is also a
ion of another variety named Winesap,
as introduced from America at the same
72). This variety, Winesap, is described in
Orchardist,' 2nd ed., p. 113, and attributed
ica ; but Sops in Wine is not mentioned.
ountry the variety, I believe, is commonly
s Sops *in* Wine, also as Sops *of* Wine ; but
uently as Sops *and* Wine. If Sops *in* Wine
ted as the earliest name, it might still be a
on from 'soupçon de vin' ; but I know of
to prove this. On the contrary, it has
nd that when the variety is included in
ists, it is described there under the English

ORY : ALLEN : HAMPDEN.—Can any
readers enlighten me on the following
Robert Austen, of Shalford, Surrey,
in 1772, Frances Annesley Gregory,
r of John Wentworth Gregory, whose
name was Frances Allen. John
rth Gregory was the eldest surviving
the Rev. Thomas Gregory, who
the Hon. Helena Thomson, eldest
r of Sir John Thomson, Bart. first
Iaversham, by the Lady Frances
am, *née* Annesley, daughter of Arthur
y, first Earl of Anglesea. Who was
r. Thomas Gregory ? Is anything known as to his University career or the livings which he held? The Frances Annesley Gregory referred to above is said to have been descended maternally from the patriot John Hampden. If this is correct, her mother, Frances Allen, must have been some sort of connexion of the Hampden family. Can any one inform me what that connexion was ?

A. H. BINGLEY, Lieut.-Col.

Simla.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, IN EDINBURGH CASTLE.—Under the heading 'The House of Stewart' appeared in the number of *T.P.'s Weekly* for 30 August an article "by Monkbarns" in which the following passage occurs :—

"It seems not to be generally known that about thirty years ago—I forget the precise date—some workmen engaged in repairing the small chamber in Edinburgh Castle where Mary Stewart was confined during the siege in 1566, in removing a large stone, discovered the remains of a still-born infant. It was wrapped in clothing declared by experts to be such as corresponded with that pertaining to the period in question, and worn by people of quality. The Scottish Society of Antiquaries inspected the remains ; but by order from London, they were hurriedly replaced and closed up in the wall once more. Contemporary rumour openly said that Queen Mary brought forth a dead child, and that the newly born offspring of a soldier's wife of the garrison was substituted."

The writer proceeds to express his entire belief in the story, for reasons which need not be here recapitulated. I do not remember seeing any notice of the occurrence in the papers of the day ; but it was recently mentioned to me (with certain variations from the foregoing accounts) by a friend as having appeared in *The Scotsman ;* the date of publication, however, not having been ascertained, I was unable to trace it.

I shall feel greatly obliged to any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' who can give a reference to the periodical or periodicals which gave currency to the amazing rumour. J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

"THE TROUT DART DOWN," &C.—Not long ago a rimester, not altogether mute, but quite inglorious, was borne by Fancy to a place "aback o' beyont," where some unforgettable days of childhood had been spent. Again the wide moorlands, again the busy beck, which once ministered both to wonder and delight. A verse of the consequent jingle ran :—

The trout dart down the clear brown stream,
Or neath the stones lie hid—
Ah ! I have learnt so many ways :
The fish do as they did.

Now is this a plagiarism? Did, or did not, Mr. Horace Hutchinson, or some other writer of the same school, express a like reflection on revisiting a river-haunt from which he had been long absent?

ST. SWITHIN.

ARMS, 1653. — Will some one of your readers learned in heraldry say whose were the following arms in 1653? Argent, on a saltire sable five fleurs-de-lis or. Crest, a bird (? a martin) on an esquire's helmet.

N. PAGET.

DR. WALTER WADE. — Information is wanted in regard to this celebrated Dublin physician. He was practising in that city about 1790, and, amongst other efforts, was largely instrumental in establishing the Botanic Gardens there. I particularly want to know if a portrait of him exists. If so, where can it be seen. E. A. COOKE.

3, Charleston Road, Rathmines, Dublin.

[Wade died in 1825. He is included in the 'D.N.B.']

SHEEP FAIR ON AN ANCIENT EARTHWORK.—In chap. l. of 'Far from the Madding Crowd,' a sheep fair at a place the novelist calls Greenhill is thus described:—

"This yearly gathering was upon the summit of a hill which retained in good preservation the remains of an ancient earthwork, consisting of a huge rampart and entrenchment of an oval form encircling the top of the hill, though somewhat broken down here and there. To each of the two chief openings on opposite sides a winding road ascended, and the level green space of twenty or thirty acres enclosed by the bank was the site of the fair."

Mr. Hardy has here given an accurate description of a typical English earthwork of prehistoric times, and I should like to know whether in Dorset or elsewhere sheep fairs have been held in modern times on such earthworks. There is a prehistoric circle near Penistone called Shepherds' Castle, and possibly the name Hardcastle may mean Shepherds' Castle. S. O. ADDY.

[The fair referred to took place last Tuesday on the top of Woodbury Hill near Bere Regis.]

THAW AS SURNAME.—Is the surname Thaw an English name? or is it in America an anglicized form of the Teutonic *thau*= thaw? In old English records Thaw does not seem to occur, but there was John Thewe of Kinnardferry, Lincolnshire, in 1429; and Walter Thoche held lands in the Isle of Wight in Edwardian times. Simon de Thawmill (=Twamhull), Essex, flourished *temp.* Edw. I.; while Roger Thawchet was rector of St. Nicholas Coldabbey, London, in the reign of Henry VIII. Thawerham and Thaverham were old forms of the place Taverham. By a simple process, however, a German originally of the name Thau could in America become known as Thaw. The meaning is the same, just as our common word "thaw" agrees with the Teutonic *thau*.

W. M. GRAHAM-EASTON.

LISS PLACE.—The following is an extract from an advertisement that appeared in a Hampshire newspaper of 1839:—

"Liss Place.—Freehold Estate to be Sold by Auction, July 26th, 1839, comprehending Liss Place, Sparthows and part of Little Pople farms, consisting of a family residence erected about 14 years since (1825), on the site of an ancient mansion, of which a portion, heretofore a chapel, still remains."

Kelly's 'Directory' of 1875 also speaks of Liss Place being anciently a religious establishment. Can any reader say what this religious establishment was, by whom it was founded, and what was the owner's name at the time of sale? Was the ancient mansion referred to a fortified mansion? and was it defended during the Civil War in Hampshire? If I remember rightly, T. Shore says the meaning of the word Liss or Lyss is a "fort," derived from the Saxon (T. Shore's 'Hampshire'). F. K. P.

"TANK KEE."—Under this pseudonym a gentleman of Marshalltown, Iowa, some years ago issued a 'List of Works on China.' Is the real name known?

WM. E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

EFFIGIES OF HEROIC SIZE IN CHURCHES.—In Whitwick Church, Leicestershire, is one of these, which a local history thus describes:—

"A tomb without an inscription bears the mailed and much mutilated effigy of a man of gigantic stature. The figure is seven feet in length, which is much too short for the current traditions respecting the size and strength of the redoubtable knight Sir John Talbot of Swannington, to whose memory it is believed to have been erected. Sir John Talbot died in 1365, in his fortieth year."

Are similar instances known elsewhere?

W. B. H.

FORBES OF CULLODEN.—Was not Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Provost of Inverness—by his marriage with his cousin Janet Forbes of Corsindae—father of two daughters, one of whom married Sir Alexander Monro I. of Bearcrofts, M.P. Stirling (1690–1702), and ancestor of Monros of Edmondsham, Dorset, and

Monros of Auchenbowie, Stirlingshire? Alexander Mackenzie's 'History of the Munros' (1898) omits Sir Alexander Monro's marriage.

I shall also be much obliged for the descents of Forbes I. of Culloden from Sir John Forbes I. of Formartin and Tolquhoun, brother of Sir Alexander, first Lord Forbes.

A. R. Bayley.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

Baird Smith of the Indian Mutiny: General Baird.—Was the former any relation to Daniel Smith, who in 1742 married in Holland Margaret, sister of David Gavine? Gavine married in 1751 Christian Hearsey, and in 1770 Elizabeth Maitland. Their daughter Hearsey married Robert Baird, and handed the surname down as a forename in the Fullerton, Gavine, Baird, Drummond, and Wauchope families.

I also seek a General Baird, brother-in-law to Edward Williams, drowned with Shelley.

A. C. H.

J. Segalas, Gunmaker, London. — About 1720 there was living in London a gunmaker named J. Segalas. Would readers of 'N. & Q.' tell me of anything that is known of him? Was he of Polish origin? If so, I wish particularly to know the town of his birth.

W. H. Barraclough.

Sydenham House, Otley Road, Bradford.

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—

1. Beware of the lust of finishing.

2. We think at first that home is heaven; we find at last that heaven is home.

3. Truth heals the wounds that Truth herself hath made.

C. W. S.

Curious Book Titles.—Could any reader oblige with information as to where to obtain curious, humorous, punning, or fictitious titles of books? There is a long list in Rabelais, and Tom Hood also made one. Any titles or names of books where such may be found will be gratefully received direct by me. George Berry.

2, South Oxford Street, Edinburgh.

[See the General Indexes of 'N. & Q.']

Crimean War Incident.—In describing one of the battles of the Crimean War (I think the Alma), Kinglake says that when, time after time, a body of Russian troops had been broken up by the British fire, they were unfailingly rallied by a particular officer, whose appearance he depicts, and that it was only when this officer was shot that the Russian regiment of which he was one of the leaders gave way. A similar incident is somewhere recorded as having occurred in another war. What was this? and where is it narrated? W. B.

"As deep as Garrick."—Seventy years ago a common expression in Cornwall and Devon, in description of a specially acute or clever man, was that he was "as deep as Garrick." I have always understood this as referring to the famous actor; but was it used elsewhere? R. Robbins.

"Bidaxe," a Farm Tool. — Is there a derivation for the name *bidaxe* of a farm tool used in East Cornwall for digging?

R. W. R

Bouvear, Bouvière, or Beauvais.—Information wanted of this Huguenot family, perhaps settled in Dublin. There is a tradition of a Comte de Beauvais; and Bouvears appear in Dublin registers. Dr. Leland, of Trinity College, Dublin, is a near relative of certain Bouvears.

(Mrs.) B. de Z. Hall.

11, Dingle Mount, Liverpool.

Marquess of Waterford as Spring-heel Jack. — According to Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook,' this sobriquet was earned by the first (or second) Marquess of Waterford about a century ago. Where is an account of this eccentric nobleman's doings to be found? R. L. Moreton.

Heathfield, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

[This date for a Spring-heeled Jack seems earlier than the instances referred to at 10 S. vii. 206, 256, 394, 496.]

Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns: their Weights and Dates.—I have two brass disks for weighing sovereigns and half-sovereigns. On the obverse of each is Queen Victoria's head, and in the margin "Royal Mint 1843." On the reverse is "Curr^{t} Weight," and "Sovereign" and "Half-Sovereign" respectively in the margin. In the middle of the larger is "5 dw 2½ gr"; in that of the smaller "2 dw 13¼ gr." This gives the half-sovereign current as less than half of a sovereign by ¼ grain.

W. Tate, in 'Modern Cambist,' eleventh ed. 1862, p. 4, after giving "5 Dwts. 3$\frac{11}{16}$ Grains" as the full weight of a sovereign, says:—

"The Sovereign, when less in weight than 5 Dwts. 2¾ Grains, or the Half Sovereign, when its weight is less than 2 Dwts. 13¼ Grains, has no legal currency."

This gives the minimum weight of the half-sovereign as greater by ½ gr. than half the minimum weight of the sovereign.

The 1843 weights appear to make an extra allowance for wear in the case of the half-sovereign, so that two half-sovereigns may weigh ¼ grain less than one sovereign; but the 1862 weights make an equal difference the other way.

Were these weights correct at their separate dates? and, if so, when and why was the change made? One-eighth of a grain either way makes in 1,000*l.* a difference of a little over 1*l.*

According to W. Toone's 'Chronological Historian,' "an issue of gold coin to be called Sovereigns, of the value of 20*s.*, took place, and were [*sic*] made current by proclamation" on 1 July, 1817.

According to P. Kelly's 'Universal Cambist,' second ed., 1821, vol. i. p. xxx, the new sovereigns were minted in 1816, there being $46\frac{12}{40}$ sovereigns to the pound Troy.

When were half-sovereigns issued?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Replies.

CHAUCERIANA: 'THE NONNE PREESTES TALE,' LL. 367–371.

(10 S. viii. 202.)

I THINK your correspondent is the first who has failed to understand my simple explanation of this not very difficult passage. That his proposed "explanation" is quite impossible I will shortly prove.

His quotation contains two bad misprints. The word "whe," in the third line, is a misprint for "were"; and the word "begin," in the fourth line, should (as he says himself) have been "began."

He tries to get a new sense by entirely ignoring the presence of the word "also." In modern English prose Chaucer says: "When the month of March was complete, and thirty-two days had *also* passed since the beginning of March"; that is to say, the month of March and thirty-two days *more* had passed. If to the thirty-one days of March we add thirty-two days *more*, we are landed in May. And that is all. It is really a very elementary sum in arithmetic, and most people have hitherto succeeded in getting it right, with the admitted exception of the scribe of the eccentric Harleian MS., who states that, besides March, *two* months and two days had passed, and thus succeeds in landing us in June!

I will now prove that the proposed explanation is wholly wrong, and could not have proceeded from any one who has even a moderate acquaintance with Middle English phonology and grammar.

We are told that *bigan* does not mean "began," but means "begone" or passed away; in fact, that "Sin March bigan" = *post Martium præteritum*. Such a construction is quite impossible in Middle English. To begin with, "Sin" does not mean *post* in the prepositional sense, but is always an adverb; and such a phrase as "since March begone" is not only impossible in modern English, but never existed at any date whatever. Secondly, *bigan* for "begone" is only possible in Northumbrian or in texts strongly marked with Northern peculiarities; and that is how I "*prove* that Chaucer could not possibly have used *gan* = gone."

Next, I read as follows: "If such proof be forthcoming, then *bigan* must be changed to *bigon*." First, I may remark that the MSS. have the same spelling *bigan* in l. 370 as in l. 367, meaning, of course, the same thing, viz., "began." The change to *bigon* will not help us at all, because it then ceases to be a past tense, and becomes a past participle; and the construction of *sin* with a past participle is impossible.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Dr. Richard Morris in his edition of 'The Nonne Preestes Tale' (Clarendon Press, 1869) notes: "The day spoken of is May 3, as one month (April) and two days are past *since March ended*." But, curiously, he avoids "the trouble about *bigan*" by omitting the word from his glossary.

H. P. L.

BILL STUMPS HIS MARK (10 S. vii. 489; viii. 95).—The inscription at the latter reference, not having been discovered until 1880, was necessarily absent from vol. vii. ('Inscriptiones Britanniæ') of the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum,' that volume having appeared in 1873. It is given, however, with a facsimile, in the seventh volume of the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* (No. 827, pp. 278–9), among the "Additamenta Quarta ad Corporis vol. vii." edited by Dr. Haverfield. With one or two exceptions, Dr. Haverfield agreed with Zangemeister's reading of the inscription, and for the interpretation referred to the German professor's article in *Hermes*. In some few points absolute certainty seems unobtainable, but no one, I imagine, who has carefully studied

rof. Zangemeister's article ('Bleitafel von ath,' *Hermes*, vol. xv. pp. 588–96, with otes by Prof. E. Hübner) is likely to agree ith Prof. Sayce's view as to the meaning f the inscription. EDWARD BENSLY.

CAPE TOWN CEMETERY (10 S. viii. 106).—he subjoined cutting from *The Cape Argus* f 8 August is of interest in connexion with his subject:—

"The following is from *Plain Talk*, the organ of he Cape Town Union Congregational Church:—A ost interesting discovery has been made in the D.R. Cemetery, Somerset Road, Cape Town of the rave of the Rev. J. T. van der Kemp, with the nscription on the stone quite legible. In company ith the Rev. J. S. Moffat we visited it, and after leaning away the dirt and grass made it out as ollows:—'Here lies the dust of a faithful and earned missionary of Jesus Christ, the Rev. ohannes Theodorus van der Kemp, M.D., who died ecember 19, 1811. Aged 64 years. He studied at he Universities of Leyden and Edinburgh, and was he author of some theological works in Latin and utch. Dr. Van der Kemp was once an infidel, but y the grace of God became a Christian and laboured s a missionary 12 years amongst the Caffres and ottentots, and was a Director of the Missionary ociety established in London in 1795.' We had ot the least idea this pioneer missionary was buried Cape Town, and the spot and stone are of hisric interest, and worthy of the utmost care being ven them."

HENRY GEARING.

Atlas Works, Cape Town.

PLAISTOW AND WILLIAM ALLEN (10 S. iii. 189).—There is a Plaistow in Surrey, ear Ockley, and it was a centre of Quaerism. C. R. HAINES.

Pulborough.

'ALONZO THE BRAVE' (10 S. viii. 169).—his poem occurs in chap. ix. of Lewis's *échant* novel 'The Monk,' and is described s an "old Spanish ballad" read by the nfortunate Antonia, by the light of a ickering taper, just before the terrifying pparition of her mother. As MR. JERRAM uggests, the whole is probably the comosition of Lewis; but the theme of the eturn of the knight, either in the flesh or s a spirit, on the wedding of his betrothed, not new. To quote Sir Walter Scott's ote on his rendering of 'The Noble oringer':—

"The legend itself turns on an incident not emliar to Germany, and which perhaps was not likely to happen in more instances than one, hen crusaders abode long in the Holy Land, and eir disconsolate dames received no tidings of eir fate."

cott mentions other legends of a similar haracter in the introduction to 'The etrothed.'

Lewis reprinted "Alonzo the brave and the fair Imogene" in his 'Tales of Wonder,' together with an excellent parody, "Giles Jollup the grave and the brown Sally Green," beginning:—

A doctor so prim and a sempstress so tight
Hob-a-nobbed in some right marasquin.

The poem was parodied more than once at the time of its popularity, and has since formed the peg on which to hang some of *Punch's* political verses.

R. L. MORETON.

MRS. MARSH, AUTHORESS OF 'THE VALLEY OF A HUNDRED FIRES' (10 S. viii. 149).—May I point out that Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary' does not attribute 'The Valley of a Hundred Fires' to Mrs. Anne Marsh, but to a Mrs. Marsh, who appears without any Christian name?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[The author of 'The Valley of a Hundred Fires' and 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids' is stated in the 'D.N.B.' to be Mrs. Stretton, not, as printed *ante*, p. 150, "Mrs. Stratton."]

SIR THOMAS LUCY (10 S. vii. 449; viii. 74).—There are two chapters on the Lucies in the Rev. Samuel Kinns's 'Six Hundred Years: or, Historical Sketches of Eminent Men and Women who have more or less come into contact with the Abbey and Church of Holy Trinity, Minories, from 1293 to 1893.' The account is embellished with portraits and other illustrations; and there is much in relation to the deer-stealing story, concerning which the reverend author remarks that "a more shameful libel could not have been penned." The connexion between Holy Trinity Church and the Lucy family arises from the interment there of a granddaughter of Sir Thomas in 1596.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

"PISCON-LED" (10 S. vii. 226, 376; viii. 78, 178).—I think it clear that *piscon-led* is a corruption of *pixy-led* or *pisgy-led*. *Pixy* is supposed to be *pucksy*; and *pisgy* to be *pixy* transposed. Puck is as well known in Wales as in England; and the Pisgies are in Cornwall, a county very similar to Wales. Perhaps I did not quote enough from Keightley's book. I will quote a little more:—

"The being pixy-led is a thing very apt to befall a worthy yeoman, returning at night from fair or market; and then, says our authority, 'he will declare that, whilst his head was running round like a mill wheel, he heard with his own ears they bits of pisgies a-laughing and a-tacking their hands, all to see he led astray.' Mr. Thoms, too, was told

by a Devon girl, who had often heard of the pixies, though she had never seen any, that she 'once knew a man who, one night, could not find his way out of his own field until he recollected to turn his coat; and, the moment he did so, he heard the pixies all fly away up into the trees; and there they sat and laughed. Oh! how they did laugh! But the man then soon found his way out of the field.'"

E. YARDLEY.

As a small boy, I was not fond of passing the Pixy Pool on my father's estate, although the Cornish pixy was not considered a bad fairy. R. W. R.

"POT-GALLERY" (10 S. vii. 388, 431; viii. 172).—I am reminded by DR. MURRAY'S reference to river balconies at Wapping Wall (which, by the way, is in Ratcliff, and not in Stepney), that there exists a similar balcony at the "Robin Hood," Clapton, overlooking the river Lea, whereon may be seen men seated watching the aquatic sports what time they indulge in pots of "old and mild." This particular balcony gives a splendid view of the river, since the house itself is built on high ground sloping down to the towpath. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

"NEITHER MY EYE NOR MY ELBOW" (10 S. viii. 7, 137).—I recollect the phrase "All my eye and my elbow" as used over fifty years ago by most precise old ladies, who would have been unutterably shocked at a suggestion that it had its origin, or might be used, in any coarse or rude association of ideas. The "elbow" I take to be merely alliterative to "all my eye," to which Hotten's 'Slang Dictionary' (1864) gives the meaning of an expression of incredulity; and it is in that sense that I long ago was accustomed to hear it used.

W. B. H.

Has the following proverb any connexion with the saying ?—

"Diseases of the eye are to bee cured with the elbow."—No. 203 of "Outlandish Proverbs selected by Mr. G. H.," London, 1640, at the end of vol. ii. of 'Musarum Deliciæ,' Hotten's reprint, p. 491.

A note on p. 530 says :—

"'Mr. G. H.' George Herbert. The first edition of his 'Outlandish Proverbs,' &c., appeared in 1640. Second edition, entitled 'Jacula Prudentium; or, Outlandish Proverbs,' &c., 1651. Reprinted with the 'Remains.' First edition, 1652, and afterwards."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"AWAITFUL" (10 S. vii. 510; viii. 93).—It may seem presumptuous to add anything to PROF. SKEAT'S decisive condemnation; but it may perhaps be well to call attention to the false analogy on which this and similar monstrosities proceed. The terminations "-ful" and "-less" are added to nouns to signify "having" or "lacking" the thing in question: but certain nouns, such as "change" and "rest," have evidently been mistaken for the verbs identical in form, and hence, on the supposed pattern of "changeless" and "restless," we find 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' disfigured by freaks like "exhaustless," "fadeless," and "resistless."

W. E. B.

SAMUEL NETTLESHIP, 1831 (10 S. viii. 170).—William Nettleship entered Merchant Taylors' School in 1783, the date of his birth being given as 26 May, 1771. "Grocers' Hall" is added in a note to his name in the register compiled by the Rev. C. J. Robinson. No doubt he was a connexion of the Samuel inquired about.

H. HOUSTON BALL.

COFFINS AND SHROUDS (10 S. viii. 90, 137, 215).—The following extract from my diary, under date 10 April, 1889, concerning a funeral procession which I met in Athens, may be of interest :—

"The procession was headed by a military band with drums draped with black. Then came the priests, &c.; then the body in an open coffin; it was in evening dress, with wreaths. It was rather startling to meet such a funeral. On inquiring afterwards I found that he had been a Government official of importance, and that the custom is in Greece, or at all events in Athens, to carry the body so to the grave."

The following extracts are from Tournefort's 'Voyage into the Levant' (English translation), London, 1718, vol. i. pp. 99, 100, Letter III. They concern the funeral of a woman in the island of Milo :—

"The March of the Funeral began by two young Peasants, that carry'd each a wooden Cross, follow'd by a Papas in a white Cope, attended by some Papas in Stoles of different colours, their Hair uncomb'd, and but indifferently furnish'd with Shoes and Stockins; next to these went the Body of the Lady uncover'd, dress'd after the Greek manner in her Wedding-Clothes; the Husband follow'd the Bier."

At the church the priest read the Office of the Dead, a clerk some of the Psalms, loaves and wine were distributed to the poor, money given to each Papas and to the bishop who accompanied the body, &c.

"After this Distribution, one of the Papas on the Stomach of the Defunct a piece of a Potsherd, whereon was graved with the Point Knife a Cross, and the usual Characters. Then they took their leave of the dead Person, Relations, and particularly the Husband, kiss Mouth; this is an indispensable duty, tho' a

ied of the Plague: her Friends embraced her; er neighbours saluted her; but they sprinkled no loly Water after the Interment."

Joseph Pitton de Tournefort made his oyage in 1700. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

A few years ago I attended a funeral in a atholic church in New York. The coffin as placed before the altar, and, the equiem Mass being concluded, the lid was emoved, and the body, which had been mbalmed, exposed to view. The friends f the deceased then passed one by one in ront of it, and sprinkled it with holy water. A shroud is seldom used now in the U.S.A., he corpse being clothed in ordinary dress. t several funerals I attended in Virginia nd elsewhere in the South a small piece of late-glass was let into the lid of the coffin, afficient to permit the face of the dead erson to be seen. The word "coffin" eems almost entirely to have died out in any parts of the U.S.A., "casket" having aken its place, and very few American ndertakers now even know what a shroud" means.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

SCOTCH SONG: NIGHT COURTSHIP (10 S. ii. 188).—The verse quoted is from a llad called 'The Keach i' the Creel,' ginning:—

A fair young May went up the street
Some white fish for to buy,
And a bonny clerk's fa'n in luve wi' her,
An' he 's followed her by and by.

will be found printed, with its melody, 'Northumbrian Minstrelsy,' edited by . J. C. Bruce and John Stokoe, and blished by the Society of Antiquaries of wcastle-upon-Tyne in 1882. The verse oted appears in p. 83 of this volume, ere it reads:—

He 's towed her up, he 's towed her down,
He 's gien her a richt down fa',
Till every rib o' the auld wife's side
Played nick nack on the wa'.

Mr. Stokoe, in a note, p. 84, states that

is old and very humorous ballad has long been vourite on both sides of the Border, but had er appeared in print till about 1845, when a thumbrian gentleman printed a few copies for ate circulation."

Stokoe's version is from one of these. incident related is based on the custom ight courtship. "In former days," adds Stokoe,

the rural districts of Northumberland, court- was secretly conducted; and often the only e of meeting was the 'maiden's bower.' A er state of things now generally prevails."

It must not be understood that courtship was usually carried on clandestinely. When a farm lad came to court a lass, it was the recognized custom to leave the couple in possession of the kitchen fireside after the retirement of the household.

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The song, a verse of which was quoted by MR. ALEX. RUSSELL, might have frequently been heard sung by farm servants in bothies and by kitchen firesides in Aberdeenshire thirty years ago. I never saw it in print. Both it and "Oh, are ye sleeping, Maggie?" may, I imagine, be certainly taken as evidence that the custom of night courting was once common throughout the country. I am by no means sure that it has entirely disappeared in agricultural circles even yet. In Dr. William Alexander's 'Johnny Gibb o' Gushetneuk'—as faithful a picture of Northern Scottish rural life as ever was written—MR. RUSSELL will find an inimitable description of night courting in the chapter headed 'Rustic Courtship.'

IAN COMYN.

'The Keach i' the Creel' is evidently the song which is quoted. Prof. Child gives four versions of it in his 'English and Scottish Popular Ballads' (No. 281); but the editors of the epitomized edition in one volume have omitted it. Robert Bell, in his edition of Dixon's 'Ballads and Songs of the Peasantry of England,' prints the ballad.

In Kinloch's 'Ballad Book' (1827) 'The Keach i' the Creel' (which means the catch in the basket), appears with the title 'The Covering Blue' (No. 17); but this is evidently an incomplete set of stanzas.

Mr. Gray Graham writes on "night courtship" in his 'Scotland in the Eighteenth Century'; and I might add, see Burns's works, *passim*.

R. L. MORETON.

GOSLING FAMILY (10 S. viii. 209).—The following note bears upon the subject of MR. THURSTAN MATTHEWS's query, although it does not directly answer it:—

"John Nicklin and Ann Mountford were married at Budworth in Cheshire. Samuel their son was born July 2nd, 1760; baptized at Stoke-on-Tern, Salop. He was married Jan. 7th, 1786, at Shenstone, near Lichfield, to Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Gosling, born April 30th, 1764; baptized at Oldbury. Hannah their daughter was born May 10th, 1798; baptized at Oldbury."

This Hannah Nicklin was married at Rowley Regis Parish Church, 28 Jan., 1830,

to William Auden of that place. She died 20 Oct., 1867.

These entries are taken from some MS. genealogical notes in the handwriting of their son, the late Rev. John Auden. It is probable that further information could be supplied by the Rev. T. Nicklin, Rossall School, Fleetwood. GEORGE A. AUDEN.

York.

There was a well-known publisher in Fleet Street, against Fetter Lane, in 1714, 1733 and 1736, by name R. Gosling (see *Post Boy*, 27-29 April, 1714 ; *Craftsman*, 8 Sept., 1733 ; *London Evening Post*, 19-22 Dec, 1733 ; and *St. James's Evening Post*, 23 Oct. 1736). This Gosling, by a notable coincidence, must have been very near the present Gosling's Bank.

Another note that might be of some use in tracing the Joseph Gosling in question is from Weever's Funeral Monuments, where an epitaph from the Savoy Church is preserved relating to an old vintner of the "White Hart":—

Here lieth Humphrey Gosling of London,
Of the Whyt Hart of this parish, a neghbor
Of vertuous behaviour, a very good archer
And of honest mirth, a good company keeper ;
So well inclined to poor and rich,
God send more Goslings to be sich.

The distinguished conduct of another Gosling at a fire at "The Boar's Head" in Fleet Street

When Salamander-like he made it known
Fire was an Element that was his own,

is duly recorded in the 'Vade Mecum for Maltworms,' Part I. (*circa* reign of Queen Anne). J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

29, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham.

CROSBY HALL (10 S. vii. 481 ; viii. 30, 71, 111).—It has not hitherto been generally recognized that the ceiling of the Council Chamber is entirely modern. Several of the volunteer guides who have expatiated on the interest and beauty of Crosby Place claimed that it was the original roof, but had been very much restored and decorated.

The earlier ceiling, with its timber brackets, turned beams, lanterns, &c., was probably removed before 1831, and passed into the Cottingham Museum, for at the sale of this remarkable collection by Messrs. Foster & Son in 1851 it formed lot 291 in the first day's sale (3 November). The purchaser was Mr. Waleaby, of 5, Waterloo Place.

Is it still in existence ? There are several large private collections of early English *woodwork, and perhaps*, unidentified in one of these, it forms a much-admired specimen of late decorated Gothic work. With small probability of anything but the actual Hall being saved from the impending demolition, it is useless to suggest its being reinstated. But perhaps at South Kensington, by a public-spirited act on the part of its owner, it might become the ceiling of an apartment in which other relics of this memorable City mansion could be preserved.

Until there is definite news of its existence, we must be satisfied with the illustration provided in *The Builder*, 8 Nov., 1851.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

"SUCK-BOTTLE" ; "FEEDING-BOTTLE" (10 S. viii. 190).—I am one of a Warwickshire family born between 1841 and 1850, all "brought up on the bottle." As a reader of Baxter and other seventeenth-century writers, I am well acquainted with the term "suck-bottle" ; but I never heard it in use, except as a bottle of gruel, for the convenience of old and bed-ridden people. The term "feeding-bottle," which the 'N.E.D.' dates from 1858, I never heard ; nor ever saw till I read MR. ATKINSON'S query. What was in common use in my boyhood was an ordinary bottle (various sizes being employed) with a bit of washleather (pierced with cuts) tied round the muzzle. We, however, had a special article (got from a chemist), oval in form and flattish, somewhat in the shape of an ancient lamp, with a mid-oval hole for inserting the milk-and-water, and a nozzle, tipped as aforesaid. This was always known as a "baby's bottle" ; I never heard it called anything else. Experienced nurses did not prefer it to the ordinary bottle, for this reason: it was possible to refill it without removing (and cleansing) the washleather nipple, and if this were not cleansed it was liable to sour the contents.

I have seen also—but I do not think this was common—a mere washleather bag, with no (glass) bottle, used for infantine nutrition. V.H.I.L.I.C.I.V.

Seeing that the Romans had feeding-bottles, and that they must have been acquired by other peoples who succeeded them in the occupation of this land, it is strange that the 'N.E.D.' should trace the term "feeding-bottle" no further back than 1858. I remember the article, distinctly, in the forties. It differed much from the hookah-like contrivances which now perambulated infants and set motive

recreate the infantry. There was no rubber about it: the nourishing fluid ured in through an orifice in the upper f the article, and it had to be sucked hrough a calf's teat at a neck or

ST. SWITHIN.

ling-bottles were in use more than ten before 1858. I well remember the hen I saw one for the first time, as I ed it as a most cunning invention. It ade of glass, and in use in a farm- in this immediate neighbourhood. I give the date, but it was not later 845, and may have been two or three earlier. The word "suck-bottle" is me."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

n-in-Lindsey.

s strange there should be no known n of feeding-bottles before 1858. are certainly very much older than ut it was at about that date that one nell brought out the modern sort with rubber tubes. The older sort were haped, and had corks and teats only, ats being made of calfskin.

C. C. B.

more under 'Feeding-bottles' at 9 S. 477.

W. C. B.

'The Family Doctor; or, Encyclo- of Domestic Medicine'—undated, but nably published between 1860 and is the following:—

think it well to advert to a useful invention, aylor's India-Rubber Tubes for Feeding which do not require to be tied on the and are adapted for any kind of bottle or owever thick."—Vol. ii. p. 36.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

BEY": "ABBAYE," A SWISS CLUB viii. 148).—M. Alexandre Maurer, sor of Comparative Philology in the sity of Lausanne, has kindly furnished th information on this term. He

me suis adressé à un certain nombre de es qui font autorité dans les questions rela- ix sociétés de tir, et elles m'ont affirmé que du mot *abbaye* au sens de société de tir est dans le canton de Vaud, et qu'il y est La société de tir de Montreux, par exemple, e l'Abbaye des Echarpes-Blanches. Une ondée à Lausanne vers la fin du dix-septième our maintenir les traditions du tir à l'arc, t encore prospère aujourd'hui, porte le nom e de l'Arc. Filiation probable—corporation se: corporation laïque (surtout depuis le du seizième siècle): corporation militaire: tion de tireurs. Exemples probants pour les deux derniers sens: l'Abbaye des Soldats helvétiques et Grenadiers vaudois, l'Abbaye des Grenadiers de Lausanne (fondée en 1816), l'Abbaye de Lausanne (fondée en 1844 sous le nom d'Abbaye militaire). A noter pour la laïcisation progressive du terme l'emploi vaudois du mot *abbaye* pour kermesse de village, et l'emploi français du terme dans 'Abbaye des s'offre à tous' pour désigner une maison conventuelle où se trouvent enfermées de jolies filles qui ne pourraient pas jouir le rôle de vestales."

A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

"MOKE," A DONKEY: NICKNAMES OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS (10 S. vii. 68, 115, 257, 415, 473). — I have heard the A.S.C. called Ally Sloper's Cavalry. F. H. C.

The following from *The Army and Navy Gazette* of 25 May may be worth recording:

"The 56th were called 'The Pompadours' because its old purple facings were the favourite colour of the famous Madame de Pompadour. The 58th were called 'Steelbacks' on account of the unflinching manner in which the men took floggings. The 68th became known as the 'Faithful Durhams' because of their steadfastness in the desultory operations against the Caribs in the West Indies in 1764, when the regiment suffered much hardship."

G. K.

"WY" IN HAMPSHIRE (10 S. vii. 508; viii. 54, 158).—MR. C. S. JERRAM, by a slip, refers to "the main line of the South-Western Railway, which runs from London to Exeter." It should be more correctly defined as connecting the former with Plymouth. Originally the main line was that from London to Southampton. The one from Basingstoke (or really Worting Junction) to Salisbury was a branch. Of course, for nearly half a century the latter has been incorporated into what is — as mentioned—the actual main line, and the Southampton portion has, for many years, lost its prior distinctive designation.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

NEWSPAPERS c. 1817-27 (10 S. viii. 170).—MR. CECIL HUDSON will find all the following newspapers, published during the dates he requires, in the Newspaper Room at the British Museum:—*The Times*, *The Morning Post*, *The Morning Herald*, *The Morning Chronicle*, *The New Times*, *The Morning Advertiser*, *The British Press*, *The Examiner*, *The Observer*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Englishman*, *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, *Bell's Weekly Dispatch*, *Pierce Egan's Life in London*, *John Bull*, *The Globe and Traveller*, *The Courier* and *The Sun*.

Street's 'Newspaper Directory' will supply

him with the names of the provincial newspapers published during his period. Reference might be made also to H. R. Fox Bourne's 'English Newspapers' and James Grant's 'The Newspaper Press.'

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

KRAPINA (10 S. viii. 188).—Not having any information under my hand, I am appealing to friends abroad for an answer to MR. PLATT's inquiry. So far, all that I have been able to learn is that Krapina, or Krapina-Teplitz, is situated on the river Krapnica, in the district (*zupa*) of Varazdin, not far from the Croatian capital Agram (Zahreb). It has a Franciscan monastery, a pottery, thermæ, and a ruined castle which was inhabited by the kings Louis and Mathias Corvinus. It is said that the mythical Slav leaders Cech (Bohemia) and Lekh (Poland) originally came from this castle.

Should I succeed in gleaning further information, I shall be happy to let MR. PLATT know. FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

REINDEER: ITS SPELLING (10 S. viii. 70).—MR. LANGLEY will find the whole particulars of this memorable episode detailed in correspondence published in *The Morning Post* of Wednesday and Thursday, 5 and 6 Nov., 1862. It was also reprinted in *Bell's Life in London* of the following Sunday. MR. LANGLEY is correct as to the locale of the incident, which occurred at Sir Lydston Newman's place (Mamhead) some months previously, during the Exeter race week. If MR. LANGLEY is interested in the etymological rather than the social aspect of the scandal, he will find a statement of the various spellings given in a number of dictionaries in *Bell's Life* of 5 Oct., 1862.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

'RULE, BRITANNIA': VARIANT READING (10 S. viii. 188).—It is an error to say that "all or nearly all modern reprints of this song" have the form of the refrain usually associated with the musical setting. The opposite statement would be nearer the fact. The two Aldine editions, Nimmo's reprints of 1877, and the "Canterbury Poets" editions are, at all events, four texts which have Thomson's own reading. Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury' is the only volume known to me in which the variant of the melody is adopted. The new reading has probably to be ascribed to Dr. Arne and the exigencies of musical composition.

W. B.

"QUATTROCENTO" (10 S. viii. 189).—Within the history of Italian art and literature it has become traditional to denote the particular character of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries respectively by Trecento, Quattrocento, and Cinquecento, as well as to refer to the artists and writers of those centuries as Trecentists, Quattrocentists, and Cinquecentists.

As is evident from the comprehensive "Storia letteraria d'Italia, scritta da una Società di Professori," which is still in progress (8 vols. have appeared, Milano, 1905), this usage is not confined to those three centuries, but is likewise applied to the subsequent seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, described as "Il Seicento," "Il Settecento," and "L'Ottocento."

H. K.

S, ITS LONG AND SHORT FORMS (10 S. viii. 205).—There are instances of the use of the long *s* considerably after the date of publication of *Bell's Weekly Messenger* (1796). I can give two references which show its continuance up to a comparatively recent period. The first is, George Daniel's 'Love's Last Labour not Lost,' published by Pickering in 1863; the other, 'An Old Man's Diary,' written by John Payne Collier in 1832 and 1833, and printed, "for strictly private circulation," by Thomas Richard in 1871. A further search would probably bring others to light; but those cited may be useful as proving that the old practice had not been entirely superseded even so lately as thirty-six years ago.

The method adopted by the printer of Collier's book is a mixture of the old and the new custom, for he uses the short *s* in the poetry with which the 'Diary' is freely sprinkled, and the long *s*, with but few exceptions, in the prose.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

When was the change made? About the beginning of the last century, I think. I have an edition of Johnson's works (1801) in which the long *s* is used throughout; and an edition of Thomson's poems (1802) in which the modern form of the letter has been adopted. T. M. W.

THE PEDLARS' REST (10 S. vii. 266, 417; viii. 93, 217).—If MR. DOUGLAS OWEN get up early enough, he will see the dilly rest in great request—at least, th my experience years ago, when I run (not walk) round St. James's Pa before breakfast. O that I cou now! RALPH TI

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

History and Records of the Smith-Carington Family. Edited by Walter Arthur Copinger. (Sotheran & Co.)

In the early part of the seventeenth century there lived at Cropwell Butler, in the county of Nottingham, a respectable yeoman of the name of John Smith, who died in 1642, leaving his property to be divided between his wife and his eldest son Thomas. Thomas Smith entered into business as a mercer at Nottingham, added in course of time to the family property, and became an ancestor. A numerous line of descendants have participated with merited success in the honours which wait on those who win their spurs in the two great aims of Englishmen—trade and politics. No banking house has maintained a higher position than that of Smith, Payne & Smith; no peerages are more worthily held than that of Carrington. To an outsider it would have seemed that a family possessing such credentials would be content to rest its fame upon the qualities which have enabled it to attain the dignified position which it has long held in public estimation; but a malignant fate has otherwise decreed. A Norman ancestry was necessary to complete its satisfaction, and a Norman ancestry has had to be found.

A doubtful tradition has handed down a story that about the year 1404 a certain John Carington, an alleged descendant of Hamo de Carenton, of Carington in Cheshire, having been a strong adherent of King Richard II., was compelled, through fear of that monarch's successor, to flee the country, and while abroad relinquished his patronymic, and assumed the name and arms of Smith. That this legend, which rests on no historical basis, and which seems to have owed its origin to the fanciful imagination of the Elizabethan heralds, became an article of faith in the family is shown by the fact that when Sir Charles Smith, of Ashby Folvile in Leicestershire, was made an English baron and an Irish viscount in 1643, he assumed the title of Carington, which was borne in succession by two of his sons, and became extinct in 1706. This example was followed by Mr. Robert Smith, a member of the Cropwell Butler branch of the family, who was created Baron Carrington in the Kingdom of Ireland in 1796, though no relation of the former holders of the title. His son, the second peer, and father of the present Earl Carrington, went further, and by royal licence in 1839 dropped the name of Smith, and assumed in lieu thereof the name of Carrington, which in 1880 was changed into Carington.

The President of the Board of Agriculture does not seem to have taken any part in the production of this book, which owes its origin to the genealogical zeal of Mr. Richard Smith, an eminent citizen of Worcester, who purchased the estate of Ashby Folvile, and in 1878 assumed by deed poll the name of Carington in addition to the name of Smith. Mr. Smith-Carington, we learn, devoted a considerable portion of his leisure hours to collecting materials for a history of his family, and at the time of his death in 1901 had printed about 234 pages of the present work. These materials were placed in the hands of Dr. Copinger, who rearranged them, and relegated to an appendix a considerable mass that did not immediately bear on the history of the family.

Dr. Copinger has unfortunately adopted an unusual method of drawing up his genealogical scheme. Instead of tracing each branch by lineal descent, he has marked each generation by a letter of the alphabet, and each person belonging to that generation by a number, and has dealt with these individuals in numerical succession. Such a method would in any case enhance the difficulty experienced by the inquirer in verifying descents, but with an unwieldy volume like this 'History' the labour thrown upon the reader is excessive. Setting aside the Carington details, in which the mythical element plays a considerable part, we may assert with confidence that Dr. Copinger has not proved his case. The descent of Mr. Smith-Carington is faulty because there is no proof that Robert Smith, his alleged ancestor, was the seventh son of Thomas Smith of Charley, co. Leicester. That of Lord Carrington is equally defective because there is no proof that John Smith of Cropwell Butler was the son of William Smith of Cressing Temple in Essex. John Smith is said to have been born between 1595 and 1600, but there are apparently no Smith entries in the baptismal register of White Notley (Cressing Temple) after 1584. We do not wish to slur over the fact that the Smith-Carington descent has been registered in the College of Arms, but we should like to see the evidences which are wanting in Dr. Copinger's 'History.' If the Heralds' Office can fill up the lacunæ to which we have adverted from parish registers, wills, marriage settlements, and other authentic sources of information, we shall be well pleased.

The book is accompanied by a large chart pedigree, contained in a separate portfolio. For the later generations of the family this pedigree is of value, and it also includes several well-known personages who have been omitted from the 'History,' possibly because they have not cared to indicate in their names the Carington descent. Amongst these are Mr. Abel Henry Smith, M.P. for Hertford; Sir Gerard Smith, late Governor of West Australia; and the distinguished officer who has recently been selected to succeed Sir John French in command of the troops at Aldershot. The volume is also well illustrated by numerous pedigrees of allied houses, and by portraits, views, and representations of sepulchral monuments. If it could have been produced on a smaller scale, and a large amount of irrelevant matter could have been excluded, we think its value, from the reader's point of view, would not have been diminished. An index also, in a work of this kind, is almost a necessity.

The Life and Times of Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland. By J. A. R. Marriott. (Methuen & Co.)

After the great Civil War came to an end and the Protectorate had vanished like a dream, though Charles II. had been restored without conditions, it was impossible that the old state of things could ever be brought back. The past was dead, and men were content to live in an unwholesome present, with less regard for the past or the future than has been the case at any other period of English history. The instinct for history was almost dead. When the historical sense revived, Hume and Carte took the place once occupied by the old

chroniclers. They had, it is true, a far wider outlook; but it may well be questioned whether their prejudices were not more narrowing than those of their mediæval predecessors. It is certain that it was not until well on in the nineteenth century that the instinct for historical study revived, and it was even later before it dawned on people how historical biographies ought to be written. The instinct for writing the lives of men and women of historical significance has now awakened, and as a consequence it is often safe to say that we have far more knowledge of some of the men of the past than was possible for their contemporaries. They now appear as human beings, not as mere pawns in a political game.

Even until quite recent days we have been content, when we thought of Falkland, to accept with little criticism what Clarendon and Whitelock have told us. Clarendon had much admiration for Falkland, although their royalism was of far different tints; Whitelock, on the other hand, was a Puritan, though by no means a fanatic, and he speaks of Falkland in high terms, as one who was "much lamented by all that knew him." He seems, however, to have thought him guilty of rashness little short of suicide in engaging personally in the struggle at the first battle of Newbury; and this idea has, we fear, come to be regarded in the popular mind as a truism.

To a man of active intellect like that of Falkland the times were perilous in many directions. There were dangers ahead such as the ordinary man of affairs always fails to see. Falkland shrank from the undisguised despotism of the King and the underlings of the Court with an aversion which it was hard to conceal, and men of the character of Strafford and Laud must have been especially hateful to him. At the same time he dreaded the Puritans, for he well knew that if the Presbyterians could gratify their desires without restraint the Laudian party within the Established Church, and the Catholics on the outside, would suffer persecution in its bitterest forms. He was one of the very few men of his time who had a real desire for toleration in a meaning not unlike what the word bears at the present day. He had friends among the more moderate Puritans, and many of his relations were Catholics. He hoped, therefore, against hope that it might be possible to bring about a form of settlement which, though far from his ideal, might remove the heavier part of the burden from what were called, in the language of the day, "tender consciences." He had, as Mr. Marriott wisely insists, accepted the office of Secretary of State "from a sheer sense of duty.....but for the King personally neither reverence nor affection." When the Commissioners of Parliament in February, 1643, visited Oxford, he must have felt well assured that no terms of peace could be the result of any number of conferences between the King and a body of men as perverse and narrow-minded as the King himself. The propositions the Commissioners came to enforce may be seen at length in Rushworth ('Hist. Coll.,' pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 164). They constituted probably the most arbitrary and cruel State Paper ever compiled in this country by responsible statesmen. Nevertheless, he must have felt that, if he surrendered his post, one or other of the divine-right Royalists would succeed him, with certain ruin to the royal cause.

Mr. Marriott has written one of the best biographies relating to the Stuart period, the better for partisanship being entirely absent. The chapter in the volume is in some respects the m important, as he sketches therein his he character and convictions with what we believe be consummate justice.

OF "The World's Classics" (Frowde) some million copies have already been sold, and the se now needs no commendation from the critic. N volumes of varied interest are always being add and we cannot help envying the readers who h such facilities for increasing their libraries at small a cost. The instalment of books before includes Butler's *Analogy of Religion*, with a pref by Gladstone, which, though couched in some unnecessary verbiage, puts before us the great adva tages of the present edition. The existence headings to the various sections, and also of excellent index, is a great boon.

Fielding's *Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon* a Smollett's *Travels in France and Italy* form sufficient contrast in style and temper. Mr. Aus Dobson has a grateful task in pointing out t fortitude and manly endurance of Fielding; wh Mr. Thomas Seccombe in a long and careful intr duction shows his thorough mastery of the subje and does his best to apologize for the unpleasa savour of petulance and dissatisfaction which is feature of Smollett. What can be made of a t veller who "in regard to two exceptional instan of politeness on the part of innkeepers.....attribut one case to dementia; the other, at Lerici, mental shock, caused by recent earthquake"?

Jervas's translation of *Don Quixote*, 2 vols., has masterly editor in Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, who introduction and notes are learned and always the point.—*Sesame and Lilies* and *Ethics of the D* appear in one volume in the "Ruskin Hou Edition," which is authorized by Mr. George Alle and, indeed, bears his imprint on the title-pa Further works of Ruskin are promised in this sam issue.

THE forthcoming double section of the 'Oxfo English Dictionary' has been enlarged so as t complete the letter N (Niche—Nywe) and t volume. It is the work of Mr. W. A. Craigie. I the new section there are 2,344 more words record 3,041 more words illustrated by quotations, an 17,732 more quotations than in any other dictiona of the English language. Among specially interes ing words are nicotian, Nonconformist, Nonjuro novel, and nutmeg.

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CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 204, col. 2, l. 7 from bo for "Comgresbury" read Congresbury.—P. 2 col. 1, l. 6 from foot, for "Mapon" read Mason

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1907.

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Notes.

THE SWORD OF BRUCE.

No blade of steel that ever existed could possess in the eyes of Scotsmen a value so precious as a sword of their king who overthrew his enemies on the field of Bannockburn. The symbol of victory, what a cherished token of freedom it should have become to the nation it carved anew from the ruin of the nation the great warrior-king and his crown-competing forbears had themselves brought about! For we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that had it not been for the stubborn and improper claim of the Bruces, the circumstances would not have arisen which called for an arbiter, and made inevitable a period of distress and disgrace which only a Bannockburn could relieve. At the door of the Bruces must be laid the charge of causing Plantagenet supremacy in a land indisputably a Baliol inheritance. The disloyalty of the Bruces to their natural king and near kinsman effected a catastrophe that only some exceptional glory could cast back, and for the immortal honour of their name and memory one of them achieved redeeming glory of a nature which has fallen to the lot of few men in the world. The fate of his country was hanging in the balance, and Robert Bruce decided it by the sword. No weapon that had been handled by such a war-lord could be aught but precious in the eyes of his countrymen, and the regret must therefore be that any (or all) such was not constituted a national heirloom. A sword well authenticated as having belonged to the hero is traced till the end of the seventeenth century, and not improbably is still in existence; but not before organized search is set on foot will there be likelihood of discovering it.

In Ireland.—The sword was examined and described in 1696 by an Ulster gentleman, the descendant of one of King James's planters or undertakers from Scotland; and had it not been for this antiquary's happy taste for chronicling, there would remain no testimony regarding the interesting weapon. In that year William Montgomery of Rosemount, county Down, writer of the Montgomery MSS., paid a visit to his kinsman Capt. Hugh Montgomery of Derrygonelly, about ten miles from Enniskillen, in the county Fermanagh, which Hugh, he remarks, was "marryed to a beutifull granddaughter and heiress to Sr Jo: Dumbarr," to whom Derrygonelly had belonged. These Montgomerys were descended from the family of Braidstane, Beith, an Ayrshire parish, which until the middle of the seventeenth century consisted of two divisions, known as the lordship of Braidstane and the lordship of Giffen; but in 1649 about 500 acres were annexed to Beith from an adjoining parish, to suit certain presbyterial arrangements adopted by the Synod of Glasgow.

Mr. Montgomery stayed three nights at Derrygonelly, and relates:—

> "I saw a rarity at that house, to witt a two-edged sword of excellent metall (w^{ch} this Hugh never caused to be made) but had it (I have forgott what he told mee thereof) in ȝe late warr about Enniskillen. I am of y^{e} opinion there is no smith in Ireland can forge so good a blade: for I saw it severly tryed."

The sword, he then states, was inscribed on the right-hand side of the blade thus:—

Robertus Bruschius Scotorum Rex } 1310

and on the reverse side:—

{ pro christo et Patria } D:E R

He adds:—

> "There are some obliterated, or worn-out words supposed to be y^{e} cutler's name, the Letters being

seen but by halfs and quarters, whereof wee could make nothing."

This is all that Mr. Montgomery has written concerning this remarkable sword, except when referring again to Capt. Hugh he observes that

"his wife and children are all comely and well favoured, and live in a good plentifull condition: and so I wish they may continue without occasion to use y^e^ royall blade, unless the Queen or Lord Lieu^t^ please to kn^t^ him w^th^ it."

With this charming and courtly expression the visitor from Rosemount takes leave of Bruce's sword at the mansion of Derrygonelly. It does not seem to have occurred to him to *cherchez la femme*, to seek through the "beutifull granddaughter and heiress" of Sir John Dunbar for a solution of the "rarity."

The Dunbars in Ulster.—The above Sir John, as John Dunbar, Esquire, got an estate of some 1,300 acres in the county Fermanagh. The premises were created the manor of Dunbar with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron, to be held for ever as of the Castle of Dublin, in common socage, 10 Jan., 1615. This John was grandson of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, in Wigtonshire. He seems to have been heir to the latter, although at the time of Sir John's death there was little of the family estates left to inherit. Of the residue, however, there was the superiority of the two-merk land of Egerness and Kerguill, and also of the five-pound land of Pankhill, now Bonkill, in the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire. Even these fragments soon passed from the name of Dunbar, and now form part of the estates of the Earl of Galloway, lying on the northern and eastern shores of Garlieston Bay. John Dunbar did not go to Ulster with the undertakers from Wigtonshire, being detained, no doubt, in gleaning up the slender remains of his property. He went, however, in 1615, and his settlement in Fermanagh appears to have been prosperous. In consideration of the once distinguished position of his family, he was soon knighted. He also held the office of High Sheriff of Fermanagh. In his survey in 1618 Pynnar says on Dunbar's property there are a "bawne" of lime and stone (80 ft. long, 45 ft. broad, and 14 ft. high) and two water mills, himself with his wife and family remaining on the land.

"I find planted upon this land of Brittish birth 2 freeholders and 7 lessees. The 9 families have divers under tenants; but all these 9, save 1, are *estated by Promise*, and are able to make 60 men, with arms. Here I saw ploughs going. I saw not one Irish family on this land."

Considering the lineage of Sir John Dunbar, there can be no doubt that it was he who took Bruce's sword with him to Ireland—curious evidence in itself of his seniority in the family.

Descent from Bruce's Nephew.—King Robert's sister, the Lady Isabel Bruce, married Thomas Randolph, a magnate of the kingdom of Scotland. To their son the King granted the Earldom of Moray, and Lady Agnes Randolph, the heroic daughter of the noble Regent, espoused Patrick (Dunbar), ninth Earl of Dunbar and March. On the death of her brother in 1347 she assumed the title of Countess of Moray, and her husband, in her right, that of Earl, and entered into possession of the extensive property of the family—the Earldom of Moray, the Isle of Man, the Lordship of Annandale, the Barony of Mochrum, and many others. Her second son, John, married his (third) cousin, the Lady Marjory Stewart, daughter of King Robert II., who gave him a charter of the earldom of Moray, one which became lost to his descendants; but Mochrum continued in the male line, the apparent representative of which, as above stated, crossed over to Ireland, taking with him the sword of Bruce, the "rarity" seen, examined, and described in 1696, when in the house of Derrygonelly, a Dunbar residence, and then the property of the heiress of line of this historic family (Dunbar, Earl of Moray, afterwards Dunbar of Mochrum).

There is, therefore, a clear line of evidence to account for a relic of Robert Bruce coming into the possession of the family of the John Dunbar who settled in Ireland. The well-substantiated relic was there at the end of the seventeenth century, and may be there still. Perchance it has made a longer sea-voyage and is now in America or some one of the colonies. Only wide publicity concerning the rarity can afford a likelihood of its recovery, if it does happen to be in existence.

W. M. Graham-Easton.

THE WARDLAW FAMILY.

In spite of the care and attention on the part of their editors, evidenced by the recent editions of the various annual Peerages, certain pedigrees still sadly need revision. One of these is that of the family of Wardlaw, baronets, of Nova Scotia, scarcely a single statement in which will stand investigation.

Briefly, Sir Henry Wardlaw is said to have married Margaret (widow of Lord Innermeath, d. 1499), dau. of John, Lord Lindsay, and his wife Anne Stewart of Lorn, and to have been the great-great-grandfather of a Sir Alexander Wardlaw of Torrie, who married Lady Agnes Leslie and was father of Sir Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie, who m. in 1578 Agnes Dalgleish, and had a second son Sir Cuthbert of Balmule, whose son Sir Henry Wardlaw (b. 1565)—called by Foster and Lodge the ninth successive knight of his family—had a charter of Balmule in 1596.

Now Henry Wardlaw of Torrie (whose knighthood, like that of his eight successors, is a myth) and Margaret Lindsay are certainly incorrectly placed in the pedigree; there was no Sir Alexander Wardlaw of Torrie at the period mentioned; and the husband of Lady Agnes Leslie was Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie (who d.s.p.), and they were married in 1605, exactly forty years after their alleged *great-grandson* Sir Henry was born! The husband of Agnes Dalgleish was a modest Andrew Wardlaw, tenant in Gask*; and Cuthbert Wardlaw, whose knighthood is equally a myth, was only "in Balmule," and was certainly not their son, and his connexion with the Torrie family remains to be proved. When in addition I mention that the succession of baronets is incorrectly stated, the need for this revision may be apparent.

The following particulars were noted at odd moments when I was making some researches concerning the Moodies and other Fifeshire families. I was not at the time particularly interested in the Wardlaws, and it was only after I noticed how untrustworthy the published Wardlaw pedigrees were that I began taking notes of them. It must therefore be understood that these notes are not the result of an exhaustive or systematic search. I had always hoped to be able at some time to complete them; but as this is now very doubtful, I think it better to place those I have upon record, in the hope that they may prove of use, and perhaps induce some one with more leisure and opportunity than I have to make out a really trustworthy pedigree of this old and interesting family, who played a prominent part in Scottish history. Should they have this desired result, I shall be most happy to place what information I have (which is necessarily somewhat condensed here) at the disposal of the compiler. The following tables will show at a glance the position:—

* See the will of Agnes Dalgleish, wife of Andrew Wardlaw in Gask, 28 June, 1583. Her dau. Katherine is named executor, and Cuthbert W. in Balmule is cautioner, and George W. in Balmule a witness.

Pedigree according to the Peerages.

Sir Henry Wardlaw of Torrie=Margaret, dau. of John, Lord Lindsay, and Anna Stuart.

Sir Robert W. of T. only son=

Sir Robert W. of T.=

Sir John W. of T.

Sir Alexander W. of T.=Lady Agnes Leslie.

Sir Henry W. of T., 1560, s.p. — Sir Andrew W. of T. m. 1578=Agnes Dalgleish.

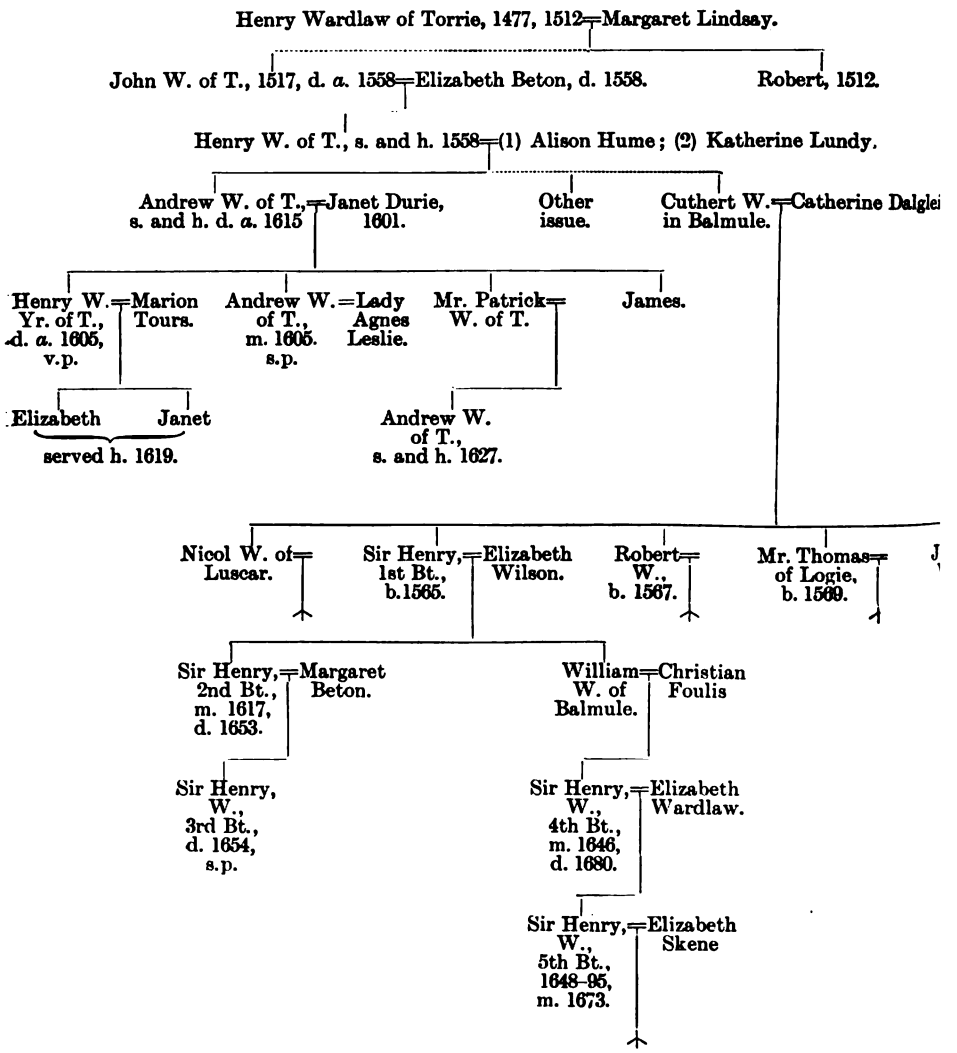
Sir Henry W. of T., line extinct. — Sir Cuthbert W. of Balmule=Catherine Dalgleish.

Sir Henry of Balmule, m. 1596=Elizabeth Wilson.
1st Bt.

Sir Henry W., 2nd Bt., m. 1653=Elizabeth Bethune.

Sir Henry W., 3rd Bt., m. 1672=Elizabeth Skene.

Pedigree as I believe it should be.


Henry Wardlaw of Torrie, 1477, 1512=Margaret Lindsay.
John W. of T., 1517, d. a. 1558=Elizabeth Beton, d. 1558.
Robert, 1512.
Henry W. of T., s. and h. 1558=(1) Alison Hume; (2) Katherine Lundy.
Andrew W. of T., s. and h. d. a. 1615
Janet Durie, 1601.
Other issue.
Cuthert W. in Balmule.
Catherine Dalgle
Henry W. Yr. of T., d. a. 1605, v.p.
Marion Tours.
Andrew W. of T., m. 1605. s.p.
Lady Agnes Leslie.
Mr. Patrick W. of T.
James.
Elizabeth
Janet
served h. 1619.
Andrew W. of T., s. and h. 1627.
Nicol W. of Luscar.
Sir Henry, 1st Bt., b.1565.
Elizabeth Wilson.
Robert W., b. 1567.
Mr. Thomas of Logie, b. 1569.
Sir Henry, 2nd Bt., m. 1617, d. 1653.
Margaret Beton.
William W. of Balmule.
Christian Foulis
Sir Henry, W., 3rd Bt., d. 1654, s.p.
Sir Henry, W., 4th Bt., m. 1646, d. 1680.
Elizabeth Wardlaw.
Sir Henry, W., 5th Bt., 1648–95, m. 1673.
Elizabeth Skene

The earlier portion of the pedigree I have not gone into. Sir Henry Wardlaw of Torrie, the alleged great-grandfather of the John with whom I start, is said to have m. Margaret, dau. of John, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and Anna Stuart of Lorn; but in Douglas's 'Peerage' this lady is said to have married 1st Walter, 1st Lord Innermeath (who was living 12 July, 1481, but d. before 25 Jan., 1498/9), and 2ndly Henry Wardlaw of Torrie. A Henry Wardlaw of Torrie had a charter for him and Margaret Lindsay his spouse in 1477

Starting with the first from whom Torrie succession can be traced with certainty in the Retours, we have

I. John Wardlaw of Torrie.* He called *Sir* John in the Peerages, but I h

* A Henry Wardlaw of Torrie, probal John's Father, was living 8 Ap., 1512, when Robert is named as a witness.

not found him so designated. In 1517 he appears in the inquisition taken before the Sheriff of Fife respecting the landowners of that county. On 27 March, 1531, he grants a charter to Henry his son and h. and Alison Hume his spouse; and on 25 Jan., 1535, he grants a second charter to the same. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Beton of Balfour, and they are both named in a charter of 9 Jan., 1546/7, on the occasion of their son's second marriage. She d. 1558 (Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 372), and he before 25 Oct. that year. His son was

II. Henry Wardlaw of Torrie, called *Sir* Henry and made *grandson* in the Peerages, and said to have d.s.p. He m. 1st Alison Hume, with whom he had charters from his father 27 March, 1531, and 25 Jan., 1535. She was dead before 9 Jan., 1546, on which day he had another charter on the occasion of his 2nd marriage with Katherine, dau. of James Lundy of Balgony. He served himself heir to his father John 25 Oct., 1558, and was still living 16 Sept., 1569, when William Lumsden, rector of Cleish, uncle and heir of Thomas Lumsden of Ardrye, had sasine in the third part of Lockend, in the barony of Lochoreshire, on a precept from Henry Wardlaw of Torrie, life-renter, and Andrew his son, fiar of Torrie, superiors. He was presumably the Henry Wardlaw of Torrie summoned to the Parliament of 1560. I believe that Andrew still appears as "apparent of Torrie" in the registers of the Great Seal in 1576, in which case he must have been still alive then; but I have not the reference. He had a large family, of whom were (1) Andrew his heir; (2) Robert, living 1592; (3) Mr. John; and (4) William. Alexander Wardlaw, parson of Ballingry, Oct., 1551, was also apparently a son. In a long document dated 9 July, 1561, in which he is accused of various things, mention is made of "the Laird of Torrie, Andro Wardlaw," brother to the said Alexander and to John Wardlaw and James Wardlaw "his emis." See Hew Scott's 'Fasti,' ii. 525. He was afterwards (1576) rector of Banchrie, and d. before 1581, leaving two sons—John, a witness to a sasine of Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie, June, 1576; and George, named in 1581.

III. Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie, eldest son. In the Peerages he is called *Sir* Andrew and made *brother* of the preceding. He had sasine, on precept from John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, on resignation by Henry Wardlaw of Torrie his father, of the lands and barony of Torrie (with exceptions), 9 June, 1566 ('Reg. of Sasines, Dunfermline, 1569'); and again 9 June, 1576, in the said lands, on their redemption from David Durie, son of the quondam Henry Durie de eodem, on a precept from Robert, Commendator of Dunfermline, dated 7 June previous ('Reg. Rec.'). On 17 Dec., 1579, he and others were proceeded against at the instance of James Scott of Balwearie ('Wemyss Book,' ii. 303). He acquired, with Janet Durie his spouse, the lands of Pitgarnow from William Scott of Abbotshall by a contract dated 9 Aug., 1594, and had a charter of confirmation from King James VI., 7 Oct., 1598 ('Reg. Gt. Seal'). These lands by a subsequent charter he granted to Patrick his son, whom failing, to James, Patrick's immediate younger brother. Henry Wardlaw, his son and heir apparent, is a witness. On 18 May, 1613, he makes complaint that Andrew Wardlaw, Younger of Torrie, remains unreleased from the hornings of 13 and 15 Oct. last; and also that Mr. Patrick Wardlaw, sometime of Pitgarnow, second son of the pursuer, remains unreleased from a horning of 19 Nov. last for not fulfilling certain obligations. On 8 June, 1613, he appears, along with Andrew Wardlaw, fiar of Torrie, Henry Wardlaw of Balmule, and others, as resigning certain lands (*ibid.*). He d. before 1615. His wife Janet Durie was probably a dau. of the Henry Durie above named. She d. 1601. They had issue (1) Henry, Younger of Torrie, called *Sir* Henry in the Peerages. He was living 1598, and d.v.p. before 1605, leaving issue by Marion Tours his wife two daus. and coheirs, Elizabeth and Janet, who on 24 Feb., 1619, were served heirs portioners to Henry Wardlaw, heir apparent of Torrie, their father; to Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie, their grandfather; to Henry Wardlaw of Torrie, their great-grandfather; and to John Wardlaw of Torrie their great-great-grandfather ('Inq. Gen.,' Nos. 805–12*). The younger was probably the "Janet, dau. of Henry Wardlaw of Torrie," who m. Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan (Douglas's 'Baronetage,' p. 239). (2) Andrew, Younger of Torrie after 1605, his heir. (3) Patrick, heir to his brother. (4) James, living Oct., 1598. And probably (5) Margaret, wife of David Beton of Balfour with issue (Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 377).

* This establishes the Torrie succession from John.

IV. Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie. He appears as Younger of Torrie, March, 1605, and 8 June, 1613, but had succeeded his father in 1615. He m. (contract dated 29 March, 1605) Lady Agnes Leslie, dau. of James, Master of Rothes, by his 1st wife Margaret, dau. of Patrick, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and was dead s.p. before 22 July, 1624 (Dunfermline Reg. of that date).

V. Mr. Patrick Wardlaw of Torrie, brother and heir. He had a charter of the lands of Pitgarnow, with remainder to his younger brother James, 7 Oct., 1598, but had parted with them before 18 May, 1613 (see above), and by 22 July, 1624, had succeeded to Torrie, as "Patrick Wardlaw of Torrie and Sir Henry Wardlaw of Balmule" appear that day as witnesses to the baptism of Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. William Wardlaw of Balmule. He died before 23 May, 1627, and his will shows him a debtor to James Dalgleish of Tunnygask. He had a son

VI. Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie, who was served heir male to his father 23 May, 1627, and again 12 Jan., 1628, "in terris de Kynnernie cum pendiculo vocato Steilend, in regalitate de Dunfermling" ('Inq. Sp. Fife,' Nos. 389, 395). RUVIGNY.

Chertsey.

(*To be concluded.*)

THACKERAY AND CUDWORTH'S SERMON.

IN the sixth chapter of 'Esmond' there is an account of the search at Castlewood for treasonable papers, when some of Father Holt's half-burnt MS. sermons are found. Little Harry Esmond is called upon to translate, and proceeds thus :—

"'Hath not one of your own writers said, "The children of Adam are now labouring as much as he himself ever did, about the tree of knowledge of good and evil, shaking the boughs thereof and seeking the fruit, being for the most part unmindful of the tree of life." O blind generation! 'tis this tree of knowledge to which the serpent led you.' And here the boy was obliged to stop, the rest of the page being charred by the fire."

In the same chapter Richard Steele quotes from "that very sermon of Dr. Cudworth's" the phrase, "A good conscience is the best looking-glass of heaven."

Probably few of the readers of 'Esmond' could say whence these quotations came. On one of Thackeray's visits to Cambridge his attention was called to this "noble sermon," and the reference to it in his novel led to the appearance of a new edition :—

"*Mr. Cudworth's sermon* preached before the Honble. House of Commons at Westminster, March 31st, 1847. Reprinted and dedicated to W. M. Thackeray, Esquire. Cambridge: Printed for J. Talboys Wheeler, Bookseller, over against Trinity College Gateway. And sold in London by Geo. Bell, at 132, Fleet St. 1852."

The dedication reads :—

To W. M. THACKERAY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—I called your attention, when you were last at Cambridge, to that noble sermon of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, preached before the House of Commons in 1647; and which you have quoted in your highly valued novel.

This re-publication is therefore due to you; pray accept my dedication—not only with assurances of personal esteem, but also with an expression of gratitude, that those who adorn the literature of their own times, should also have religious feeling to inculcate—in works designed to please and instruct the public—a knowledge of the eloquent and masterly statement of Christian truth, which the following Sermon contains. Yours truly,

JAMES BROGDEN.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

The MS. of 'Esmond' is now in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cudworth's sermon amply deserves Mr. Brogden's praise, and contains some noble passages of lofty eloquence and ethical fire. He lays more stress upon holiness of life, and less upon dogma, than did many of his contemporaries. Sir Leslie Stephen, when writing the notice of Cudworth in the 'D.N.B.,' makes no mention of this edition with its interesting Thackeray association.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

HODGSON'S, 1807–1907. (See *ante*, p. 246.)—Just a passing note should be made that the week of the Hodgson Centenary was notable for two other celebrations, although of a very different character. The proceedings in connexion with the centenary of the Geological Society began on Thursday, September 26th, when the President, Sir Archibald Geikie, gave a discourse on 'The State of Geology at the Time of the Foundation of the Society,' while the preceding day, the 25th of September, was the jubilee of the relief of Lucknow, the statue of Havelock in Trafalgar Square being decorated in honour of the occasion.

The Hodgsons are naturally full of book-auction lore, and Mr. Sidney Hodgson tells us that the first book auction of which there is a catalogue was in 1676, when William Cooper, a bookseller, sold the library of Dr. Lazarus Seaman, Master of Peterhouse, who died in 1675. Dr. Seaman's Catalogue is entitled "Catalogus Variorum et Insignium Librorum instructissimæ Biblio-

thecæ Clarissimi Doctissimique Viri Lazari Seaman, S. T. D. Quorum Auctio habebitur Londini in ædibus Defuncti in Area et Viculo Warwicensi, Octobris ultimo. Cura Gulielmi Cooper, Bibliopolæ. 1676. 4to, pp. 137." Dr. Seaman's residence was in Warwick Court, in Warwick Lane. In the Preface to the Reader, the auctioneer states,

> "It hath not been usual here in England to make Sale of Books by way of Auction, or who will give most for them; but it having been practised in other countries to the advantage both of buyers and sellers, it was therefore conceived (for the encouragement of learning) to publish the sale of these books this manner of way; and it is hoped that this will not be unacceptable to scholars; and therefore we thought it convenient to give an Advertisement concerning the manner of proceeding therein."

Many other particulars relating to the earliest book auctions in England will be found at 2 S. xi. 463; 5 S. xii. 95, 211, 411; 6 S. ii. 297, 417; 9 S. vi. 86, 156.

It was nearly a century after the dispersal of Dr. Seaman's library when the first sale-room in this country devoted exclusively to books, manuscripts, and prints was founded by Mr. Samuel Baker at York Street, Covent Garden, in 1774. About the same time he took George Leigh into partnership, and from 1775 to 1777 the firm was styled S. Baker & G. Leigh. After Baker's death in 1778 Leigh carried on the business alone; but from 1780 to 1800 John Sotheby, Baker's nephew, was associated with Leigh, the firm being known as Leigh & Sotheby. In 1800 John Sotheby's nephew Samuel joined it, and until the death of Leigh in 1815 the firm carried on their business at 145, Strand. John Sotheby died in 1807, the year in which Hodgson's was founded; and on Leigh's death, eight years later, Samuel continued the business by himself, moving to 3, Waterloo Street (now named Wellington Street), Strand, about 1817. Soon afterwards he took his son Leigh into partnership, and in 1826 Sotheby & Son printed a catalogue of the collections sold by Baker, Leigh, and Sotheby from 1724 to 1826. A set of the original catalogues, with the purchasers' names and prices, is in the British Museum. Samuel Sotheby conducted the dispersal of many famous libraries. He retired in 1827, and died at Chelsea on the 4th of January, 1842, in his seventy-first year. An obituary notice of Mr. Edward Grose Hodge, who had succeeded to the business on the death of Mr. John Wilkinson, appeared in *The Athenæum* of the 1st of June of this year. The business is now under the entire control of his son, Mr. Frank Hodge, and is, as is well known, styled Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge.

It is pleasing to note the compliment to Sotheby's paid by Mr. Sidney Hodgson in his interview with the representative of *The Daily Telegraph*: "In recent years the whole of the book-auctioneering trade has been confined to three or four London houses, of which, as every one knows, Messrs. Sotheby are at the head." Mr. Hodgson is keen in his search for rarities, and among his finds was a book in a library in Yorkshire which had been regarded as of no value, but fetched 470*l*.

The conditions of sale were virtually the same in 1807 as they are now, and may be said to be identical with those originally adopted by the earliest book-auctioneers at the end of the seventeenth century. For the first few years in Hodgson's history the sales usually took place at eleven in the morning or half-past five in the evening, whereas one o'clock is now the invariable rule. In accordance with the more leisurely methods of the period, not more than about 150 lots were offered on each occasion in the earlier catalogues—a number which has increased latterly to an average of 330. The sales now seldom occupy more than two hours and a half, though the number of buyers has, of course, largely increased, averaging nearly one hundred at each sale.

From a legal point of view the sale of the library of the College of Advocates was perhaps the most remarkable. Messrs. Hodgson began it on the 22nd of April, 1861, and it was continued during the seven following days, 2,456 lots being sold. These included an unusually extensive collection of the works of well-known writers, both English and foreign, on civil, canon, and ecclesiastical law from the earliest time, as well as many manuscripts of great interest.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(To be concluded.)

JOSEPH KNIGHT ON THE LAUREATESHIP.—In *The Idler* of April, 1895 (vol. vii. p. 407), is an opinion of our late Editor as to who should be appointed Poet Laureate. Covering about a page, it appears among the replies (given by many men and women distinguished in literature) to the question, "Who shall be Laureate?" With the letterpress is a small woodcut, copied apparently from the photograph (*ætat.* 55) which was reproduced in 'N. & Q.' of 29 June last.

The opinion was in favour of Mr. Swinburne, or, failing him, abolition of the post.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. (See *ante*, p. 123.)—It is quite true that Maitland says that the title of "Lord" was conferred on the Mayor of London by the charter of maces, 28 Edward III., 10 June, 1354; but Maitland's statement is pure unadulterated rubbish. There is not a shadow of a shade of evidence in the City records (or anywhere else, to my knowledge, and I am fairly well acquainted with most sources of information on matters pertaining to civic dignities) that the chief magistrate of London was styled "Lord Mayor" earlier than (at the very earliest) the closing year of the fifteenth century, and I should hesitate to regard it as an established designation until about 1520 or 1530, and it might even be put later. I think it may be safely asserted that the title was never formally and officially conferred at all: like Topsy, it "growed."

ALFRED B. BEAVEN, M.A.

THE "CHOPS OF THE CHANNEL."—This familiar alliteration dates from about 1400, in a slightly different sense; for the 'Laud Troy Book,' of that date (E.E.T.S. 164/ 5538), has

He smot In-two bothe chanel and choppe;

i.e., the throat and the jaw. This appears to be the earliest occurrence of "chop," in the singular. We now know it as a "Bath chap."

H. P. L.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.—The following extract from *The Manchester Guardian* of 24 August (London Letter) seems worthy of more permanent record than the columns of a daily newspaper:—

"Here is a little incident worth its place in the history of our own times. Lord Granard, who is a captain of the Scots Guards, was on guard on Tuesday night. Although his new appointment had not then been announced, he was already Master of the Horse. And I believe it has never before happened that the Master of the Horse has been captain of the King's Guard. Nowadays that office and that post are touched with the pure formality that has set in upon Court surroundings. But one can think that there have been times in our history when a revolution might have been made or marred by a curious little accident like that. It is announced in to-night's *Gazette* that Lord Granard has been 'seconded for service without pay.'"

F. H. C.

THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT.—This addition to the Decalogue is generally given as "Thou shalt not be found out," though Mrs. Lynn Linton, in her novel 'Paston Carew,' renders it as "Do not tell tales out of school." I have been reading a charming little collection of Low German pro- [illegible] in Friesland, Oldenburg, Hanover, [illegible] lished in Reclam's [illegible] No. 493, under the title 'De [illegible] Sprückwörder-Schatz.' I was amused to find in this brochure the "elfte Gebot" given as "Laat Di nich verblüffen!" This corresponds, I presume, pretty well with "Thou shalt not be found out."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"MORELLIANISM."—"This would cure all the morellianisme and libertinisme in the Brethren of the New-England Churches" (W. Hubbard, 'Happiness of a People,' 1676, p. 63). What was this heresy, and who was the heresiarch?

HENRY BRADLEY.

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

LYCH GATES.—Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' kindly give me information as to where I can find any lists of, or references to, old lych gates, or any work treating of them? Perhaps those who know of old lych gates in their neighbourhood would kindly send me picture postcards of them, if available, so that I may obtain further information concerning them if desired.

ARTHUR VICARS, Ulster.

Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

[Much information on lych gates will be found at 4 S. i. 390, 423, 445, 497, 618; 5 S. xii. 288, 294, 397, 417; 6 S. i. 125; 7 S. xii. 148.]

HUME'S PAPERS.—As I am writing a biography of a German traveller and novelist who was in London several times between 1823 and 1832, and who knew Joseph Hume, the well-known Radical politician, it would be of great interest for me to know where are the private papers, diaries, letters, &c., of Hume (d. 1855); if some descendants of his family are still living; and where could obtain further particulars.

(Prof.) A. RAVIZ

65, Patshull Road, Kentish Town, N.

"TWO-TOOTH"; "TWO-TEETH."—[illegible] advertisement posted in Cornwall of [illegible] of farm stock to take place at Trehane [illegible] Davidstow, on 19 September, there is [illegible] tion of "two-teeth" breeding ewes, [illegible] teeth" wethers, and "two-teeth" [illegible] In former times such notices used

tain the term "two-tooth." Is not the latter the correcter, from the point of view of old English, the duality rendering unnecessary the pluralizing of the noun?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Tintagel.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any of your readers enlighten me as to the authorship of some lines of a date prior to 1820? They begin:—

See, the ship in the bay is riding;
Dearest Ella, I go from thee;
Boldly go, in thy love confiding;

and end (in each of the two stanzas):—

My love is breathing a prayer for me.

H. B. F.

Can any of your readers give me the name of the author of these striking verses?

Das Leben geliebt und die Krone geküsst,
Und den Frauen das Herz gegeben,
Und zuletz einen Kuss auf das blut'ge Gerüst—
Das ist ein Stuartleben.

All I know about them is that they were given without a name in a short German life of Mary, Queen of Scots.

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

ORANGE TOAST.—Recently I heard given by an old Irish lady an Orange toast to William III., eulogizing that monarch for saving them, among other things, from "brass money," and expressing the hope that all who would not subscribe would be "crammed into the great gun of Athlone and blown to *sparrables*." The last are a kind of nail; but what of the other things?

A. S. LAMPREY.

Kilworth, Maidstone.

[Swift in his 'Drapier's Letters' refers to those who receive or utter brass coin.]

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS. (See 10 S. v. 369, 410; vi. 36.)—I continue my list of obscure and doubtful entries in the wardens' accounts of SS. Anne and Agnes from the first reference.

1701-2. Rec'd of the Church-Wardens of Christchurch for Tippling, 9*s.*

1705-6. Rec'd of my Lord Mayor & M^{r} Hatt Tipling Money, 10*s.*, & of Hanmer *Triming money*, 5*s.*

1716-7. P^{d} for mending *the Stew* in part, 1*s.*

1735-6. Paid for Search Wine, 2*s.* 3*d.*; & ffor mending a Searcher, 6*d.*

M^{r} Earle his Bill for an Rye and a Droback [?] and Hanging a Casement, 1*s.*

1747-8. Rece'd of the Commissioners of the Hackney Coaches, 5*s.*

1748-9. Gave to cure Hobbs of the Peoches [*sic*] 4*d.*

Paid for fixing the Istemate, 2*s.* 6*d.*

1750-5. Given M^{rs} Baily to buy a Padle [*sic*, but ?], 2*d.*

1762-3. Paid for *Guacom* and Gin for Charters, ill of the Rheumatism, 9*d.*

Gave Mansfield['s] Boy Clothes to Goe arrant Boy to a prichter [?], 15*s.* 9*d.*

1776-7. Paid M^{r} Daykin for a Supper after mak^{g} a Rate, it being Parish business, *charged accordingly that he might be able to pay Taxes*, 2*li.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

In regard to the first two items I may say that I know what "Tipling money" was, yet I cannot quite make these references out. Is it to be understood from the reference to Christ Church (Newgate Street) that churchwa dens could penalize their brethren of a neighbouring parish for committing (or permitting?) the offence? What was "Triming money"? W. McM.

[1762-3. Guaiacum has long been noted for its medicinal qualities, and is spelt in many ways. See the numerous quotations in the 'N.E.D.']

'THE MELTON BREAKFAST.'—Can any one inform me what is the scene of, and who are the various sportsmen portrayed in, 'The Melton Breakfast,' painted by F. Grant (afterwards Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.)? The engraved print by Chas. G. Lewis was published by Hodgson & Graves in October, 1839. The print was dedicated to Rowland Errington, Esq., Master of the Quorn Hounds, "from the original Picture in his possession." The latter contains portraits of eleven hunting men of the early Victorian period, and I should be glad of information enabling me to identify each of them. Who now owns the painting?

W. B. H.

LEGISLATION AGAINST PROFANITY.—In Dr. Waller's recently published work ('Moses and the Prophets') on the Higher Criticism reference is made to "an Act for the more effectual Suppressing of Blasphemy and Profaneness" (9 William III., c. 35). Is it possible to ascertain whether the measures provided by this statute have ever been put into operation? I should be glad to know who was the object of prosecution under this Act, and for what specific reasons proceedings were taken. F. JARRATT.

Goodleigh Rectory, Barnstaple.

"DRY," AS APPLIED TO SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—Everybody must grant that to hear this adjective applied to a liquid, being a contradiction, ought to excite our curiosity. At any rate, if excited, it does not find satisfaction in the 'N.E.D.'; all it has to say under 8 is: "Of wines, etc.: Free from sweetness and fruity flavour." That is meagre. As to the origin of this peculiar use nothing is said. Is there any connexion between it and the well-known

"sack," Falstaff's favourite drink? But this Spanish wine, which was made from *dry* grapes, was exceedingly sweet, therefore anything but "dry" in the modern sense. Perhaps some expert in wines and their history will give an explanation through the medium of the ever-helpful 'N. & Q.'

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

MOTTO: "IN GOD IS ALL."—This is the family motto of Lord Saltoun. It would be interesting to know when it was first adopted by his predecessors, for in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1831, part ii. p. 456, we read of a massive silver ring that had then lately been found

"at the priory of St. Radegund, near Dover. It is set with a blood-stone, ornamented on each side of the stone with a flower growing from a heart, and at the back is inscribed 'in god is all.'"

It was at that time preserved in a collection of Kentish antiquities in the possession of Mr. Chaplin of the Clarendon Hotel, Dover. If it is known where this ring is now preserved, it would be interesting for it to be examined, so that its probable date might be ascertained.

At Crofton, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, there is a church bell inscribed "In God is al, quod Gabriel" (Tho. North, 'English Bells and Bell-Lore,' p. 39), in which the writer finds in the above words an allusion to John i. 37. This, however, is by no means clear to all of us, who have consulted the Vulgate and the three English versions now in common use. If any of your readers are able to give other examples of these words being attributed to the angel of the Annunciation, we shall be grateful, as it may then be possible to trace them to their source. Can any one give the approximate date of the Crofton legend and refer to other examples? Can they be a quotation from some prayer or hymn in a mediæval breviary?

N. M. & A.

"STAKE" IN RACING.—Should this word be correctly written in the singular, "Stake," or in the plural, "Stakes," to designate the name of a horse race—the Derby Stake, the Oaks Stake, &c.? I find the newspapers use both indifferently, and I should like to know which is the correct form.

E. W. J.

BRONTË=PRUNTY.—The Rev. Patrick Brontë, father of the three immortal sisters, is said to have preferred the above form for his patronymic to that of Prunty. Has it ever been ascertained that he was of Italian origin, although a native of the north of Ireland? I have met with the following description of a work by an Italian: "Costumi religiosi, civili e militari degli antichi, Egiziani, Etruschi, Greciæ, Romani (49 plates of ancient costumes, implements, furniture, &c.), obl. 4to, Roma"; and the author's name, D. Prunti, so far resembles Prunty that the coincidence would seem worthy of note.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CHRISOM, BAPTISMAL ROBE.—Can any reader tell me when the "accustomed offerings" made when a woman was "churched" were given in money, instead of the chrisom? This, I have been told, included, in addition to the child's robe, the cap lined with satin, mittens, and cushion of quilted satin on which the child was carried.

M. ELLEN POOLE.

Alsager, Cheshire.

PEROUN.—At the conversion of Vladimir "the huge wooden idol Peroun was dragged over the hills at a horse's tail, and whipped by twelve horsemen" (Stanley, 'History of the Eastern Church,' 1889, p. 291). Where can I find a representation or description of this idol?

AYEAHR.

GOAT'S BLOOD AND DIAMONDS.—According to Henri Estienne, 'Apologie pour Hérodote,' ed. Ristelhuber, Paris, 1872, tom. ii. p. 244, where Erasmus is cited, Robertus Liciensis (1425–75), in one of his sermons, upon the success of which he wagered a banquet, said: "Le fer se fond par le feu, le diamant est surmonté par le sang de bouc." What are the source and the explanation of the latter clause?

In Gubernatis, 'Zoological Mythology,' 1872, vol. i. p. 422, the blood of the he-goat is stated to have been termed *manus Dei*, and reputed efficacious in medicine; but no mention is made of such a wondrous property as that with which the above-named Franciscan has credited it.

Whether or not it has really any reference to this Occidental belief, the old Chinese regarded the horns of the native antelope (*Antilope caudata*, A. M. Edw.) as the only material with which to crush successfully diamonds as well as the tapir's bones—the latter being also renowned as an extremely hard substance, and said to have been sometimes cunningly produced in the place of the Buddha's canine tooth (Li Shi-chin, 'Pan-tsau-kang-muh,' completed 1578, sub 'Ling-yang').

Also, a history of the Maharajahs of

Chutia Nagpur is said to describe a method of testing diamonds for flaws by affixing them to the horns of fighting rams (V. Ball, 'Jungle Life in India,' 1880, p. 525).

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

GOLDSBOROUGH SHIELD.—On the tomb of Sir Richard de Goldsborough in Goldsborough Church, near Knaresborough, are rows of shields to his children. The shields to the fifth and sixth sons, Peter and George, contain peculiar charges. All the shields are charged with armorial bearings. Some of the charges are sunk an eighth of an inch below the face of the shield, while other charges are raised. Can any reader suggest an explanation? Have the charges in the shields of Peter and George reference to a trade guild or to some ecclesiastical confraternity? MISTLETOE.

KAY, CLERK OF THE GREEN CLOTH.—In Drake's 'Hundred of Blackheath,' Preface, xv, it is said that William Hatcliffe married a daughter of —— Kay, Clerk of the Green Cloth, *temp.* Elizabeth; and at p. 219 is the following foot-note:—

"'Compegio, the Pope's Legate, arrived at Deal in July, 1518. On Thursday, the 23rd, he dined at Lewisham (Rushey Green Place) with Mr. Wm. Hatteclife, one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth."

Who was —— Kay? About this period the Keyes family lived in the neighbourhood.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

KILMARNOCK DOCUMENT OF 1547.—The earliest document known is a precept in Latin for the appointment of a priest for the parish in 1547. In McKay's 'History' (3rd ed.) this is referred to on pp. 4–5, and 100–101; but since then (1864) all trace of the document has been lost. Local antiquaries have no knowledge of it, and it is not among the burgh records. Do any of your readers know if it still exists, and if so, where it may be seen?

WILLIAM GEMMELL, M.B.

Scotstownhill, Glasgow.

ELEANOR, LADY DRAKE OF ASHE, DEVON.—The 'D.N.B.' (x. 342), in the account of her son-in-law Sir Winston Churchill, makes this lady—the grandmother of the first Duke of Marlborough—sister of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. I think this is incorrect, and that she was half-niece of Buckingham. Am I right?

A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

Replies.

LONDON REMAINS.

(10 S. viii. 226.)

MR. ABRAHAMS has broached a very interesting subject. May I add a few instances to those mentioned by him?

Francis Bird's statue of Queen Anne stood in the open space in front of St. Paul's Cathedral until 1886, when it had become so worn that it had to be replaced by the existing copy. A few years later it was found lying in a stonemason's yard by the late Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare, who induced the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor, who were its joint owners, to give up their rights. Four trucks, four trolleys, sixteen men, and twenty-eight horses were set to work, and the monument was re-erected in the grounds of his residence, Holmhurst, near Hastings.

A great portion of the magnificent railings (cast *circa* 1710 at Gloucester Furnace, Lamberhurst, Kent) which until 1886 enclosed the same open space was then purchased by a man who had made a large fortune in America, because, when poor, he had courted his wife beneath the shadow of the cathedral. The ship bearing the railings was lost at sea, but part of the ironwork, recovered with difficulty, now surrounds the wife's grave at Toronto.

Part of the grand marble staircase which adorned the late Baron Grant's splendid, but short-lived palace at Kensington (where Kensington Court is now), and which originally cost 11,000*l.*, was purchased by the proprietors of Madame Tussaud's Exhibition for 1,000*l.* at the great sale of building material in 1882, and is now at their hall in the Marylebone Road.

The river face of the Queen's Promenade, parallel with the Portsmouth Road, at Surbiton is built of stone which was formerly a part of old Blackfriars Bridge.

The old white bear, the large sculptured sign of the ancient galleried inn of that name, which stood until 1852 on the site of the Criterion Restaurant in Piccadilly Circus, may now be seen in the garden of "The White Bear" Hotel at Fickles Hall, close to the little Surrey village of Chelsham.

The columns of the portico at the National Gallery were formerly part of the screen in front of Carlton House in Pall Mall; and the figure of Minerva at the end of the building facing St. Martin's Church was originally intended to represent Britannia

and to ornament the Marble Arch. Moreover, the Marble Arch itself was originally erected by Nash at a cost of 75,000*l.* as an entrance to Buckingham Palace, and stood there until 1851, when it was moved to its present position at Cumberland Gate, replacing a brick gateway by Sir John Soane.

But the subject is almost inexhaustible.

ALAN STEWART.

CONSTANT'S MEMOIRS (10 S. viii. 128).—A query by me having suggested a confusion of "Constant, Valet de Chambre of the Emperor" (Napoleon), with the statesman of the same name and period, you added a note to that effect. I now add that Louis W. Constant was the author. M. T. L.

SHEEP FAIR ON AN ANCIENT EARTHWORK (10 S. viii. 250).—The fair referred to by Mr. Hardy and MR. ADDY is clearly, as stated in the brief editorial note, that of Woodbury Hill, which is described in the 'Little Guide' to Dorset, by Frank R. Heath (Methuen, 1905), as 1½ miles N.E. of Bere Regis:—

"On it is an ancient earthwork, in good preservation, with an oval entrenchment and a rampart which encircles the hill-top, enclosing a great level green space on which a great sheep fair is held annually in September, one of the most famous gatherings of the kind in the S. of England."

This year I visited the fair with a mercurial friend, partly for the sake of the Hardy associations. One of the oldest vendors of fairings told me that he had been to the fair for forty years, and this year, for the first time, not a single sheep was offered for sale, the auctioneers combining to remove such transactions to big towns like Dorchester. There were, however, a number of horses for sale, two samples of the bioscope on view, two merry-go-rounds, and other incitements to gaiety. I did not ascertain whether the traditional "Duck Dinner" was still offered at a dilapidated cottage on the side where Bere Wood approaches the hill. The view all round is beautiful, and Bere Regis is, I need hardly add, an interesting little place, with the Turberville associations so strikingly used by Mr. Hardy in his 'Tess.' HIPPOCLIDES.

MEDICINAL WATERS (10 S. viii. 130, 214).—The literature on mineral waters is vast. The inquirer should refer to my 'Register of National Bibliography,' ii. 341 and 476. The third edition of the volume on 'Spas and Mineral Waters,' by Sir Hermann Weber and F. Parkes Weber, came out a few months ago. The bibliography of the subject occupies pp. 745-71.

The printed matter on the 'Evolution of Artificial Mineral Waters' is set out by William Kirkby in his book with that title (1902, pp. 133-40). W. P. COURTNEY.

LORD TREASURER GODOLPHIN (10 S. viii. 210).—Kneller's portrait of him is at Port Eliot, the seat of the Earl of St. Germans. I believe the one engraved by Houbraken is still in the possession of the Duke of Newcastle. The Duke of Leeds has several portraits of him, one of them at Hornby Castle being also attributed to Kneller.

YGREC.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. viii. 150, 236).—I believe the words

The virtue lies
In the struggle, not the prize,

are taken from a poem by Lord Houghton (R. Monckton Milnes), to which I am unable more precisely to refer, and of which I remember only the one stanza in which they occur:—

If what shone afar so grand
Turn to nothing in thy hand,
On again! The virtue lies
In the struggle, not the prize.

It will be seen that the parallels furnished from Lytton and Mr. Watson at the second reference have the general thought rather than the exact words.

C. LAWRENCE FORD.

Bath.

The lines quoted by B. H., *ante*, p. 169, are from some scathing verses suggested by the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge "bowing as he passed through Westminster Hall," and written by the late Dr. Kenealy, well known as the council for the Tichborne Claimant in the trial for perjury. The verses were handed about in manuscript, and thus came to the notice of the Claimant, who was much impressed by them, and was in the habit of repeating them. They were afterwards published in *The Englishman* (Tichborne Trial Report, 13 June, 1873), and also, I believe, in the *Figaro*. They begin as follows:—

Lo! where Belial moves across the Hall—
A front of honey and a heart of gall.
A tongue that glozes while you 're face to face,
But spits its venom when you 've left the place:
A hand that grasps you, as with all the heart,
But stabs you in the back as you depart.

R. L. MORETON.

MAJOR CUTHBERTSON'S quotation at p. 230 is apparently from Sir Walter Scott's 'Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft,'

end of Letter IV. The story to
e moral is attached therein relates
as the Rimer, and the locality is
-hare upon Eildon hills." The
eads as follows:—

coward that ever he was born,
ıot draw the sword before he blew the

legends find local habitation
Scott mentions one dating from
lizabeth's time. Hodgson, 'His-
Northumberland' (part ii. vol. iii.
as one of King Arthur and Queen
who lie under enchantment at
hields, on the Roman Wall. The
ıat case is longer:—

›etide that evil day
ch this witless wight was born,
rew the sword—the garter cut,
'er blew the bugle horn!

ıotation by MR. A. B. MORRIS on
page, "Where his cathedral huge
&c., is from 'Marmion,' Canto II.
v. RICHARD WELFORD.
e-upon-Tyne.

CUTHBERTSON apparently refers
lition current in Northumberland
ates the castle of Sewingshields
ıstle of the Seven Shields" of
the Dauntless") as the site where
hur, his queen, and the lords and
his Court, with his hounds lie in
l sleep. The legend forms the
f Wilfrid Wilson Gibson's ballad
›using of the King' (*Northern
Magazine*, 1901, ii. 395).
R. OLIVER HESLOP.

n his 'Letters on Demonology and
ft,' gives as legendary the lines
which MAJOR CUTHBERTSON in-
He adapts the lines in his ballad
'The Shepherd's Tale,' and, as a
to this, Lockhart quotes the pas-
n the 'Letters' in his edition of
Poetical Works.' W. B.

is the following variant of the
Woe worth the coward," &c. Arthur
nights are supposed to be spell-
ıder the great tower or keep of
l Castle, Yorkshire. A voice was
say to an intruder:—

ıter, Potter Thompson,
hou hadst either drawn
e sword or blown the horn,
ou 'd been the luckiest man
at ever yet was born.
JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

other correspondents are thanked for
this and the 'Marmion' quotation.]

The complete lines about the late Mr. Gladstone in regard to which F. D. makes inquiry at p. 230 are as follows:—

"He read the lessons twice on Sunday last
With voice as clear and strong as in the past."
O! grand old man, ere yet thou hear'st "the knell
That summons thee to heaven or to hell"
Cease the grim farce (thy saintly antics shock
Religious minds), nor God Almighty mock.
The latest effort of thy waning years
To set a noble empire by the ears;
Truth, justice, honour, trampled in the dust,
Office the object of thy senile lust!
No longer at the lectern masquerade,
Lest e'en the stones thy hardihood upbraid.
Thy place is rather in the porch to stand,
Wrapped in a sheet, a taper in each hand,
With legend on thy breast, of all men seen—
"False to his friends, his country, and his Queen."

They were written by Major Howath Ashton, and appeared—for the first time, I believe—in the *Hatfield Parish Magazine* in July, 1886. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

"INCACHED" (10 S. viii. 90, 235).—I suggest that this word may be a misprint for *incaged*, that is, enclosed in a palanquin or some such conveyance. There are two instances of the word in Shakespeare, which are quoted in the sixth edition of Dr. Johnson's 'Dictionary.' When we are told that "the king goeth incached, as they do all," I presume that by the second clause we must understand the wealthier classes of his subjects, for all of them could not go about in this manner. There is something very picturesque in MR. DODGSON'S idea that the king and all his people were clad in a light and airy costume made of lace. Unfortunately, his derivation will not stand, for the Castilian word *encaje*, once written *encaxe*, was never pronounced *encache*, as he asserts, the *x* in such a word having the same guttural aspirate as *j* at the present day. Some years ago there was a discussion on this matter in 'N. & Q.' (9 S. i. 85, 317, 458; ii. 36, 256), in which MR. DODGSON (who wrote under the *nom de guerre* of PALAMEDES) and MR. FERGUSON took part. Nine summers have just elapsed since the fight was fought and, as most people would fancy, ended. When the noise of this fresh encounter is no longer heard, I trust we shall have another truce that will last as long as the siege of Troy.
JOHN T. CURRY.

The explanations at the last reference cannot be correct. The full passage in Fitch reads as follows:—

"The men be of reasonable stature; the women
little; all blacke, with a cloth bound about their

middle hanging down to their hammes: all the rest of their bodies be naked: they haue horrible great eares with many rings set with pearles and stones in them. The king goeth incached, as they do all: he doth not remaine in a place aboue fiue or six dayes."

My first impression was that the word *incached* was used to signify that every man, the king included, wore a *lungooty* (see 'Hobson-Jobson,' *s.v.*), or, as it is termed in Anglo-Indian parlance, a *crupper*. But I now think that the comma after *incached* is a printer's error; that the sense is, "The king is *clothed* in the same fashion as all the rest"; and that *incached* is only an exceptional form of *encased*=clothed (see 'Oxford Eng. Dict.,' *s.v.* 'Encase,' 2 b). The editor of the Hakluyt Society's edition of Varthema's travels seems so to have understood the word, for on p. 143, where Varthema, speaking of the dress of the people at Calicut, says:—

"The dress of the king and queen, and of all the others, that is to say, of the natives of the country, is this: they go naked and with bare feet, and wear a piece of cotton or of silk around their middle, and with nothing on their heads,"

the editor appends the following foot-note: "As Ralph Fitch quaintly says: 'The king goeth incached, as they do all.'" It is possible that the form used by Fitch was influenced by the Portuguese *encaixar*, in which the *x* has the sound of English *sh*.

DONALD FERGUSON.

"NOSE OF WAX" (10 S. viii. 228).—This phrase is at least as old as the middle of the eighteenth century, and I think considerably older. The first example I remember to have met is in *The London Magazine*, 1748, p. 259. I do not remember in what relation it is used. I came upon it many years ago, and, as is my wont, made a reference, but unfortunately did not copy the passage.

K. P. D. E.

"Nose of wax" is an old expression, put into the mouth of James I. by Sir Walter Scott in 'The Fortunes of Nigel':—

"And now you see, my Lord of Huntingdon, that I am neither an untrue man, to deny you the boon whelk I became bound for, nor an Ahab to cover Naboth's vineyard, nor a mere nose of wax to be twisted this way and that by favourites and counsellors at their pleasure."

Mr. Edward Molineux, gent., of Mariners Westerham, Kent, was called before the Manor Court in 1625, on the information of Lady Rivers and Brian Smithe, for using certain profane and improper words, to wit, that the Bible was "a nose of wax."

See 'Wolfe Land' vol. v. of the "Ha land Handbooks."

PRESCOTT ROW, Editor

Bishop Jewel quotes from Albert Pigh 1542, "addunt etiam simile quoddam aptissimum: eas [sacrosanctas scriptu esse quodammodo *nasum cereum*, posse flectique in omnes modos" ('Apolo Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' ed. Jelf, S.P.C. p. 65).

John Canne, in his 'Stay against Str ing,' 1639, quotes from Knewstub, 157 the effect that allegorical interpretation the sacred Scripture "maketh no ot thing of it than a nose of waxe" (J Ball, 'Answer to Can,' 1642, i. 14).

W. C. B

JAMAICA RECORDS (10 S. viii. 29). subjoin a statement showing the date the earliest records (Church of England) each parish in Jamaica in respect to bir marriages, and deaths. I think it is wo while recording this list in your columns

I would also say in reply to the qu that the records of wills, deeds, power attorney, &c., date virtually from the c mencement of British rule, and ar valuable mine of information.

Parish.	*Baptisms.*	*Marriages.*	*Be*
Kingston	1722	1721	1
Port Royal... ...	1728	1727	1
St. Andrew ...	1664	1668	1
St. Thomas ye East	1709	1721	1
St. David	1794	1794	1
Portland	1804	1804	1
St. George	1806	1807	1
St. Mary	1752	1755	1
Clarendon	1690	1695	1
St. Ann	1768	1768	1
Manchester ...	1816	1827	1
St. Catherine ...	1668	1668	1
St. John	1751	1751	1
St. Dorothy ...	1693	1725	1
St. Thomas ye Vale	1816	1816	1
Metcalfe	1843	1843	1
Westmoreland ...	1740	1740	1
St. Elizabeth ...	1708	1719	1
Trelawny	1771	1772	1
St. James	1770	1772	1
Vere...	1696	1743	1
Hanover	1725	1754	1

NOEL B. LIVINGSTO

Kingston, Jamaica.

THE RACIAL PROBLEM OF EUROPE viii. 145, 218, 233).—During the first which I ever spent in Brittany I was n struck by the dusky, short, thick-set t for I travelled for some distance with men who were striking examples o Their faces to me seemed non-Euro (though some Irishmen show the

atures, build, and complexion), and ggested to my mind Samoyed descent. ese people were dirty, and singularly kempt in appearance. Evidently they longed to a very low class and were dicted to looking on the wine which is l. A companion of theirs showed their aracteristics in a less accentuated form. was somewhat taller, less "stocky," d decidedly cleaner. A neatly dressed *ysanne* in the same carriage was equally rk, but her skin was clear, and she was l and supple, with well-moulded head d clean-cut features. Several days later net another brunette with very dark hair, ebrows, and eyelashes, and eyes of dowy Irish blue.

Does the Irish type which suggests a mpanzee occur in Brittany?

In Lincolnshire, where the blood of the ld standards" is generally supposed to almost purely Teutonic, swarthy families in reality far from rare, and many fair nilies have some swarthy members, or mbers combining blue or light-hazel s with dark-brown hair. There is the dark type, in which the hair is occa-nally a true black, and a short dark type . The latter has often a retroussé nose l other irregular features. Both these k races are generally more lively in nner than the fairer people, especially smaller type. Probably the descent of ry family in the county is anything but ally pure, combining English, Danish, tic, and pre-Celtic blood with varied ains received from William the Norman's ted multitude and later immigrants from Continent. It is, therefore, strange to erve how definite in outward appearance ny of the types remain. Some of the k people, like some of the fiery-haired hot-tempered fair ones, look as if they no kinship whatever with the ordinary colnshire type.

Foreigner" as used in Lincolnshire rs to difference of locality rather than erence of blood. A man is a "foreigner" ny part of the county if he comes from lace eighteen or twenty miles distant—even less—provided his district is un-iliar to the person speaking of him.

J. M.

hat the Neolithic races were generally ll and dolichocephalic, at every period, ns fairly certain; but that there was , in this country, a second, brachy-alic race in Neolithic times, is more than btful. Its existence is assumed by some writers, but the specimens found have not been sufficiently numerous to prove it. The Celts were tall and broad-headed, but they must have long passed the Stone Age before they settled in Britain. The Picts were probably identical with the later Neolithic races; but I know of no pre-Celtic race in this country bearing any resemblance to the Anglo-Saxons, though the Celts had some of the physical features of the later Scandinavians. Meanwhile, may I again protest against the use of the barbarous word "racial," which has no root in any language, ancient or modern? The late Archdeacon Thornton proposed "ethnical" as a substitute, which I have ever since used.

J. Foster Palmer.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

Tombstones and Inscriptions: their Preservation (10 S. viii. 201).—Under this head I may perhaps be allowed an inquiry with regard to a stone said to have been removed from Epworth Churchyard within the memory of persons now living, but when, or by whom, nobody can say. It was to the memory of one Richard Towris, and it bore this inscription:—

> Who lies here? Who do you think?
> Richard Towris, and he liked drink.
> Drink? Drink, for why?
> Beeause Richard Towris was always dry.

I seem to have been familiar with this epitaph (or something like it) all my life. Does it occur elsewhere than at Epworth? Towris (Towers?) is known to have been a common surname at Epworth in the first half of the eighteenth century, but no record exists, apparently, of the death there of any person to whom the epitaph could apply.

C. C. B.

When I was an errand boy in Westminster in 1855, there were hundreds of headstones (mostly made of Portland slabs) in the graveyard situated at the west end of St. Margaret's, *i.e.*, to the north-west of the Abbey. We lads used to play leapfrog over many of them. Later they were buried some eighteen inches below the surface, each immediately over its respective grave. Mr. Harland-Oxley will no doubt be able to give the exact date when, after an average existence of a hundred years or more, these stones were themselves buried.

Harry Hems.

Fair Park, Exeter.

Greensted Church, Ongar: Oak *v.* Chestnut (10 S. viii. 26, 154, 196).—In confirmation of the statements of the work-

men engaged on the restoration of this church, during the middle of the last century, as to the hardness of the timber with which they had to deal, the subjoined letter is of value. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, Newchurch, was built about 600 years ago.

Henry Taylor, Esq. Rusthall, Kent.

DEAR SIR.—The under-mentioned facts I can vouch for.

Old British oak is the hardest wood that a carpenter has to work. It is nothing unusual to find old oak beams, which on the outside are quite rotten, inside nearly as hard as iron.

Forty years ago I worked in an old church at Romney Marsh, in a village called Newchurch. The timbers of the church are old oak, and it was impossible to keep an edge upon my tools; I was continually sharpening them.

I have in my youth also worked on old oak barn floors, upon which the corn used to be thrashed with a flail. My oilstone was in constant requisition, and to drive nails was nearly impossible.

My experience of the heart of oak is that the older it gets the harder it becomes.

Your obedient servant,
A. T. STOAKES.

HENRY TAYLOR.

MR. HENRY TAYLOR is quite correct in his assumption that when (in 1849) he made his note, the old timber in Greensted Church was generally believed to be chestnut.

Samuel Lewis, in his 'Topographical Dictionary of England' (1842), records under 'Greenstead, Ongar':—

"The nave of this church [St. Martin's] is composed of the half-trunks of chestnut trees, about a foot and a half in diameter, split through the centre, and roughly hewn at each end, to let them into a sill at the bottom, and into a plank at the top, where they are fastened by wooden pegs. The fabric is 29 ft. 9 in. long by 14 ft. wide and 5 ft. 6 in. high at the sides, which supported the primitive roof. It is supposed to have been erected about 1013."

I have not visited Greensted since I had the neighbouring church at Chipping Ongar in hand (1884); but at that time I carefully examined its ancient timbers, and, without a doubt, considered they were English oak.

MR. TAYLOR cannot think the wood of every old church has been examined. When, some years ago, a long discussion took place in technical papers upon the subject, all ancient fabrics which were stated to possess mediæval chestnut, received attention; but the earliest example found was at Rodmersham (Kent). Westminster Hall was amongst the number, but we all now know that its grand old roof is constructed entirely of oak.

In 1871 I was in Belgium in company with the Society of Architects, to which body I belong. At Ypres we visited the grand Cloth Hall, with its famous open-timbered roof (460 feet long by 38 feet wide). There we were assured by a local antiquary that the wood was all sweet chestnut, which had been floated in the log into Belgium in or about 1485. Always anxious to learn, I succeeded, at the risk of breaking my neck, in climbing into several different parts of the roof in question, and there cut away large splinters from various beams. These I labelled on the spot, and on my return home planed them. Upon examination they all turned out to be oak, and not chestnut at all!

In Evelyn's time chestnut appears to have been much in vogue, for in 'Sylva,' under the title of 'The Chess-nut,' he writes:—

"Its use is now (next to the Oak) one of the most sought after by the Carpenter and Joyner. It hath formerly built a good part of our ancient houses in the City of London. I once had a very large Barn near the City, fram'd entirely of this timber."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

SILK FIRST MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE (10 S. viii. 231).—The translators of the A. V. give their readers a chance of substituting "silk" from the margin, for the "fine linen" of the text, in Genesis xli. 42: "Pharaoh took off the ring from his hand and put it upon Joseph's hand, and arrayed him in vesture of fine linen." The R. V. hesitates between fine linen and "cotton." Bishop Christopher Wordsworth, commenting on the verse, says, or the printer makes him say, that the material was of "fine muslin like cotton," though it is probable that he wrote "muslin-like cotton." This, he goes on to explain, is *shesh*, *byssus*, which was worn by Egyptian priests and other dignitaries. Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible' avers that "the only *undoubted* notice of silk in the Bible occurs in Rev. xviii. 12, where it is mentioned among the treasures of the typical Babylon."

ST. SWITHIN.

E. A. LUTYENS, PAINTER (10 S. viii. 289).—Mr. Edwin Landseer Lutyens, architect, of 29, Bloomsbury Square, is described in 'Who's Who' as the son of Charles Lutyens. The latter may possibly be the artist about whom MR. DUKE inquires; and if this is so, Mr. Edwin Lutyens would probably furnish the required information.

JOHN HEBB.

Primrose Club, S.W.

NONJURORS: REV. BENJAMIN WAY (10 S. viii. 229).—A list of the Nonjurors appeared in 'The Legitimist Kalendar' for 1899, pp. 122–41, with many valuable notes by the late Rev. C. F. S. Warren. This was founded on the original list in the 'Life of Kettlewell,' 1718, App. VI., p. xii *et seq.*, but contained many additional names, principally taken from a MS. list written (date 1733) on the fly-leaves of a copy of Kettlewell's 'Life,' in the hand of an amanuensis of Bishop Rawlinson. The name of the Rev. Benjamin Way, however, is not among them. RUVIGNY.

Chertsey.

Deprivation appears to have been practised with regard to ministers of the Established Church of Scotland as well as the beneficed clergy of the Church of England, for in Scott's 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ' it is noted with regard to the Rev. James Wemyss, A.M., D.D., minister of the parish of St. Leonard's, Fife, and at the same time Principal of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, that he

"was deprived by the Privy Council, 4th Sept., 1689, for not reading the Proclamation of the Estates, and not praying for their Majesties William and Mary."

ALEX. THOMS.

Way is not found among the long list of Nonjuring clergy at the end of Canon Overton's book 'The Nonjurors,' 1902.

W. D. MACRAY.

HAYLEY AND BLAKE (10 S. viii. 231).—The article to which P. M. refers appeared nearly two years ago (November, 1905) in the now-defunct *Monthly Review*. Its correct title is 'William Blake at Felpham.'

S. BUTTERWORTH.

SWIFT'S WORKS: ANNOTATED EDITIONS (10 S. viii. 231).—An excellent annotated edition of the best of Swift's work, both in prose and verse, is published by the Clarendon Press. The notes, which are full, admirably elucidate the text. The book is described on the title-page as follows: "Swift: Selections from his Works. Edited, with Life, Introductions, and Notes, by Henry Craik." It is in two volumes, and was originally published in 1892. W. B.

ST. ANTHONY'S BREAD (10 S. viii. 230).—"St. Anthony's Bread" is the special designation given to alms which are collected in churches for the purpose of feeding the poor. They are thus named in memory of Antonio of Padua (1195–1231) who was declared a saint by Gregory IX. in 1232. By means of such gifts pious people desire to invoke his help in all wants of human life. X.

'OLD TARLTON'S SONG' (10 S. viii. 188, 235).—Another version runs:—

The gallant Duke of York,
He had ten thousand men, &c.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

MRS. QUENTIN (10 S. viii. 230).—It will interest MR. GILBERT to know that there exists a small tract of seventeen pages, entitled: "Memoirs | of the | Life of the Celebrated | Mrs Q[uentin]. | By Edward Eglantine, Esqre | London | Printed and Published by Mr. Benbow, Castle | Street, Leicester Square, | 1822." A portrait of Mrs. Q. appears as a frontispiece. This is a reproduction of a coloured stipple engraving by Mr. Blake after a drawing by Huet Villiers, published on 1 June, 1820, by I. Barrow, Weston Place, St. Pancras. Since it is stated in the 'Memoirs' that the heroine's maiden name was Harriet W—n, it has been suggested that Mrs. Q. and Harriet Wilson were one and the same person; but I can discover no evidence for this conjection, and the able biography in the 'D.N.B.,' written by Mr. Thomas Seccombe, does not favour the supposition. Another statement in the 'Memoirs,' which informs us that Mrs. Q.'s sister, Jane W—n, married Lieut. B—g (who succeeded his elder brother as Earl of T—e, and became an admiral), does not seem to be verified by Burke. It is hinted that Mrs. Q. enjoyed the favour of George IV., and the fact that a beautiful portrait should be published shows that she was a celebrity. Still, there is no mention of her in the pages of Angelo, Creevey, Huish, Gronow, or John Taylor. The publisher of the 'Memoirs,' Benbow, "the Radical Cobbler," said to have been a friend of W. Cobbett, was a well-known dealer in scurrilous literature, and got into trouble through printing the 'Memoirs of Faublas.' In 1823 he was the proprietor of a scandalous periodical which bore the generic title of *The Rambler's Magazine*. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

LITHUANIAN FOLK-LORE: LEGLESS SPIRITS (10 S. viii. 168).—As a lad I heard from the country folk many tales about ghosts and "ghostesses"—spirits which stood at lane corners in white, some with shining faces, others with beckoning hands and arms, but never a one where *legs* were

mentioned by those seeing the ghosts. The folks who saw these heads, arms, and bodies were too frightened to look for legs, I suppose. Most of the Derbyshire women, and some of the men, were sure to see things when out at night, whether dark or moonlit; and when they ran with the ghosts after them, as was often the case, never in the telling were the legs of ghosts mentioned. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

ORDINARIES OF NEWGATE (10 S. vii. 408, 454; viii. 10).—Apparently the immediate predecessor of the Rev. Paul Lorraine was a Mr. Smith, who was the Ordinary kicked out of the cart on the way to Tyburn by Tom Cox, the highwayman, in 1691 ('The Old Bailey and Newgate,' Charles Gordon, p. 340).

The successor of Purney, who followed Lorraine, was a Rev. Mr. Guthrie, the Ordinary at the time of the execution of the famous Catherine Hayes in 1726 ('Life of Catherine Hayes,' Printed and sold by John Applebee, p. 35). HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

"*Lost*" *Tudor Plays and some Others.* Edited by John S. Farmer. (Early English Drama Society, 18, Bury Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.)

THE collation and study of the works of the early English dramatists have been so far from exhaustive that the Early English Drama Society deserves the thanks of all lovers of mediæval literature for issuing the volume now under review, and we accordingly welcome it as a sound and serious attempt to present the plays therein reprinted in a manner as acceptable to modern ideas as the exigencies of the text permit. These plays are 'Mankind,' 'Nature,' 'Wit and Science,' 'Respublica,' 'Wealth and Health,' 'Impatient Poverty,' and 'John the Evangelist.'

The finding of the three "lost" Tudor plays, viz., 'Wealth and Health,' 'Impatient Poverty,' and 'John the Evangelist,' is in itself a romance. In June, 1906, it was announced that no fewer than seventeen of the rarest pre-Shakespearian interludes (including three "lost" plays), and four apparently unknown or unrecorded editions, had been unearthed in an Irish country house; yet the owner of this quarto volume of old plays, the auction value of which ultimately proved to be over 2,600*l.*, thought so little, or knew so little, of its value that it was sent over to the London auctioneers without a cover. The three "lost" plays are now the property of the British Museum, whilst the others were acquired by various people, concerning whom and their purchases information is given in the preface of the present volume.

The three "lost" plays were so called on account of their existence having been known and mentioned *by contemporary* and succeeding dramatists of the Elizabethan era, but until now all trace of any edition had been sought in vain. Later authorities—Collier, Hazlitt, Fleay, &c.—quote either from an early mention or from one another; and the authors of all three of these plays being unknown, the exact dates when the plays were written are matters of conjecture. As to their respective merits viewed as literature, we incline in favour of 'Impatient Poverty,' which, couched in the allegorical style of the period, shows considerable literary form, pointing a moral with a clearness which is not so apparent in the two other plays. In 'Wealth and Health' the theme of good and evil, with the ultimate triumph of the former, is again enlarged upon. The "tag," consisting of a prayer for the welfare of Queen Elizabeth and the State, sounds quaint to modern ears. The remaining play, 'John the Evangelist,' is by no means of the same calibre as those we have already mentioned. The general trend of the text is misty and vague, besides which it is hardly clear why the character of St. John is introduced at all; and we concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Farmer in the 'Note-Book,' to the effect that the whole piece seems curiously incomplete and scrappy, and at times thin and crude, even for early dramatic effort.

In the Macro plays (which derive their name from Cox Macro, an eighteenth-century antiquary who formerly owned them), viz: 'Mankind,' and 'Respublica,' we have two moralities of varying merit. We are inclined to admire the latter, more on account of its purity of diction as compared with the coarseness and obscenity of the former. There have been three editions of 'Respublica' previously, and the original MS. is now the property of Mr. J. H. Gurney, of Keswick Hall, Norwich. It is a work of considerable merit, by a scholarly, albeit unknown author. The character of 'Respublica' is apparently intended to represent Queen Mary, the theme of the play being the general distress of the people caused by the chaos following on the Reformation, and the hope of relief occasioned by that sovereign's accession to the throne.

The Reformation left the country morally and materially bankrupt, and, Catholic though Mary was, much seems to have been expected of her by the nation at large. We have no hesitation in stating our opinion that 'Respublica' stands far and away above the other plays associated with it in this volume, both as regards scholarly writing and construction. With regard to 'Mankind,' however, we confess to considerable doubt as to the degree of merit it possesses, either as a play or literature. Truth to tell, the intermingling of the obscene and the spiritual which by some might be charitably called quaint, will to the majority of readers be jarring.

The two other plays included in the volume, 'Nature' and 'Wit and Science,' are the only ones of which the authors are known. The former, by Henry Medwall, is an excellent and scholarly work. Medwall was evidently a man of culture and wide understanding, and his work admirably reflects these qualities. The same may also be said with regard to 'Wit and Science,' by John Redford.

We congratulate Mr. Farmer on this excellent collection of pre-Shakespearian plays, and on the care and erudition he has brought to bear upon the difficult task of editing and presenting them to readers in an acceptable form. Especially to be commended is the 'Note-Book and Word List,' which is admirably complete and instructive.

he Legends of the Saints. By H. Delehaye. Translated from the French by V. M. Crauford. (Longmans & Co.)

ÈRE DELEHAYE'S book is not only valuable in self as a contribution to a more enlightened hagiography, but is also remarkable as coming from the n of a Jesuit priest, and being published by ithority as one of the Westminster series of annals intended for Roman Catholic priests and ndents. It is a frank admission that a considerle proportion of the saints who have long passed rrent in the Roman community as deserving the neration of the faithful are imaginary beings who ve their canonization to a popular blunder or the ere misreading of an inscription, and are no tter than phantoms of myth or legend.

The perfect candour with which the learned llandist investigates the claims of these doubtful ints and lays bare their weakness deserves the arty recognition of every lover of truth. The sults are as amusing as they are interesting and structive. One notable instance of this downard evolution is the story of St. Procopius, which s an historical nucleus of fact. His 'Acts,' as st recorded by Eusebius, are simple and natural ough; but in process of time they are gradually panded and amplified by succeeding writers till ey lost all resemblance to their primitive type.

Père Delehaye's admirable book ought to be read connexion with M. Saintyves's more recent work Les Saints Successeurs des Dieux,' which supplements it with much curious learning. Both books ill yield matter of interest to the folk-lorist ite as much as to the student of religious velopments.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—OCTOBER.

BOOK-COLLECTORS have now plenty of Catalogues om which to choose additions to their cherished ores.

Mr. Thomas Baker still keeps us well supplied ith Theology. No. 515 of his Catalogues is devoted Catholic Theology. The items include a set of he *Month* from its commencement, 1864-1905, vols., 14*l.* A rare book is 'Salmeronis Comentarii in Evangelicam Historiam,' 1612, 16 vols. 8, 14*l.* Cardinal de Lugo's 'Opera Omnia,' 1751, vols., folio, is 6*l.* 6*s.*; Quetef and Echard's 'Scriptres Ordinis Prædicatorum,' 1719, a very fine copy, ceedingly rare, 13*l.* 15*s.*; the Bollandists' 'Acta nctorum,' "editio nova, curante J. Carnandet," 63-1902, 65 vols. (as far as published), folio, a gnificent copy, newly bound in best half green orocco, 120*l.*; and a set of Migne, 222 vols. bound 215, at the same price. There are many items of terest under Newman, Gasquet, Kenelm Digby, llinger, and others.

Mr. P. M. Barnard, of Tunbridge Wells, sends his teenth Catalogue. It contains some interesting ssals and manuscripts, 1463, 1476, 1632, &c. mong the books is a rare Cicero, Milan, 1498-9, vols. in 2, folio, old red morocco, 24*l.* This is a gnificent copy of the first collected edition, and r. Barnard states that no copy has been through e London sale rooms except this since 1887. ibdin describes it as "in a typographical point of ew.....one of the noblest monuments of the teenth century." A complete set of "The Tudor anslations," 40 vols., is priced 33*l.* A large clean py of 'Anthologia Epigrammatum Græcorum, cusa Jo. Lascaris,' first edition, 1494, is 10*l.*; and a copy of Lydgate's 'Cronicle of the Warres betwixte the Grecians and the Troyans,' folio, blockletter, 1555, 5*l.* 5*s.* There are many other rare and curious items.

Mr. Harold Brown, who has started business in Wimpole Street, sends us his first Catalogue, devoted to general literature. We note under Art 'George Engleheart,' by Williamson and H. L. W. Engleheart, including 10 hand-painted illustrations, 6*l.* 6*s.* Under Louis Blanc is his 'Histoire de la Révolution Française,' presentation copy, 12 vols., 1*l.* 5*s.* Freeman's 'Norman Conquest,' 6 vols., is 6*l.* 10*s.*; but the first four volumes of Macaulay's 'History' only 10*s.* Hawkesworth's edition of Swift in 23 vols., old calf gilt, 1768, is 2*l.* 15*s.* Under Thackeray is the Library Edition in 24 vols., half calf, 12*l.*; while a set of Pope, 9 vols., old tree calf, 1770, may be had for 18*s.*

Mr. Francis Edwards's Catalogue 292 contains the Topographical and Antiquarian Library of the late E. S. Wilson, F.S.A. Under American War is David Hartley's 'Letters on the War,' 4to, boards, 1778, 2*l.* 5*s.* The author of these letters was M.P. for Hull, and the son of the philosopher and physician after whom Coleridge named his son. The member for Hull was a strenuous opponent of the American War and of the slave trade, and to him and Franklin belongs the honour of having drawn up and signed the treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States. Other items include Ames and Dibdin's 'Topographical Antiquities,' 4 vols., 4to, 1810-19, 5*l.* 10*s.*; *Archæologia*, 1770-1905, 30*l.*; Bewick's 'Fables,' with the thumbmark receipt, 1823, 1*l.* 5*s.*; also the first edition, 1820, 1*l.* 15*s.*; Bibliographical Society, 23 vols. in 21, 1895-1905, 10*l.* 10*s.*; "Bohn's Antiquarian Library," 10 vols., 20*s.*; and Boydell's 'River Thames,' 2 vols., folio, original full red morocco, 1794-6, 14*l.* Under Broadsides is a collection of 17, 1629-99, 2*l.*; while another collection issued in the eighteenth century is 2*l.* 5*s.* A collection of Civil War Tracts, 5 vols., vellum, 1641-60, is 18*l.* Under Costume is Miller's splendid series, beautifully coloured, 9 vols., folio, 20*l.* A magnificent copy of Brayley and Britton, the 5 vols extended to 7 by the inclusion of 1,500 additional illustrations, the whole bound in full purple levant morocco by Wright, 1841-8, is 60*l.* Mr. Wilson was twenty years collecting the illustrations, and the careful mounting and inlaying and binding alone cost 50*l.* Among books of views are Daniell's 'Windsor and Eton,' folio, 1820, 7*l.* 10*s.*; and Havell's 'Thames,' 1818, 26*l.* It is impossible to give an adequate idea of this delightful collection—just such a one as readers of 'N. & Q.' would revel in. Of course there is a complete set of our publication, the price including all the General Indexes, in half calf, being 34*l.* We cannot resist giving a portion of Mr. Edwards's foot-note to this: "When all is said and done, 'N. & Q.' stands in front of all publications which open their doors to those countless items of historical and antiquarian, biographical and literary information which otherwise would be lost, and which are not so much to be dubbed foot-notes to history as winnowed and tested elements out of which it is made..... 'N. & Q.' seems to be indispensable to all."

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Messrs. Myers & Co.'s Catalogue 121 contains the very scarce facsimile reprint of 'The Kynge Apollyn of Thyre,' reproduced by E. W. Ashbee for private circulation, 1870, 10*l.* 10*s.* Under Cruikshank is 'Life in Paris,' 1822, 16*l.*; and under Drama a collection relating to Master W. H. West, the Young Roscius, containing 5 coloured caricatures, 31 original water-colour drawings, original agreements, &c., 1800-36, 15*l.* Malone's 'Shakespeare,' 21 vols., uncut, 1821, is 15*l.* 15*s.* There is a run of *The Times*, 1875-95, strongly bound, 28*l.* Other items include Andrew Lang's 'Ballads of Old France,' first edition, 1872, 4*l.* 4*s.*; four engravings of Nelson's funeral in Hogarth frames, 4*l.* 10*s.*; 'In Memoriam,' first edition, Moxon, 1850, 4*l.* 10*s.*; and the *Times* 'History of the War in South Africa,' 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (published at 6*l.* 6*s.* net). A note states that "Vols. i. to v. are already issued, and the sixth (and final) volume will be delivered free to the purchasers of the above set, as soon as published." There are lists under Angling, Art, Dickens (first editions), Elzevir Press, and Military and Naval Works. The rare first edition of Rossetti's poems, 1870, is 4*l.* There are two of Pickering's publications: Shakespeare, with Stothard's engravings, 9 vols., 16mo, green morocco, 1825, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and "The Diamond Classics," 5 vols., contemporary morocco, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The extra-illustrated works include Doran's 'A Lady of the Last Century,' and Forster's 'Goldsmith.'

Messrs. Myers also send us Catalogue 122, which is devoted to *Vanity Fair* Cartoon Portraits. There are nearly a thousand to select from.

Mr. W. M. Murphy, of Liverpool, has in his List 128 many interesting works on Egypt, including that published by order of Napoleon. The copy offered by Mr. Murphy was the one presented to Mrs. Goodison by Ruskin. The price is 20*l.* Another present from Ruskin was Rosellini's splendid work, 12 vols., half-morocco, 22*l.* 10*s.* The general list includes the *Transactions* of the Biblical Archæological Society, 15*l.* Among the Alkens is the first edition of Surtees's 'Hunting Field,' Ackermann, 1846, 9*l.* 9*s.* A good list under America contains Jorge Juan's 'Relacion Historica,' 2 vols., 4to, 1748-73, extremely scarce, 5*l.* 5*s.* The plans show the towns of 150 years ago. An autograph letter of Robert Bloomfield, July 22nd, 1800, thanks Mr. Vaughan for a copy of Burns's Works: "I wish he [Burns] was alive that I might see him for the small trouble of walking to Scotland for that purpose." There is also an original humorous poem, 'Richard and Kate,' the price for the collection being 3*l.* 3*s.* Other items include 'Mémoires Historiques sur Raoul de Coucy,' a splendid copy, Paris, 1781, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Simpson's 'War in the Crimea,' 80 beautifully executed plates, imperial folio, 1855-6, 20*s.*; Hogg's 'Jacobite Relics,' 1819, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Kinglake's 'Crimea,' original cloth, 8 vols., 2*l.* 10*s.*; a complete set of the Manx Society's Publications, 31 vols., 7*l.* 10*s.*; *Times* reprint of *Punch*, 10*l.*; and Planché's 'Cyclopædia of Costume,' 2 vols., 4to, 6*l.* 6*s.* Under Mesmerism is *The Zoist: a Journal of Cerebral Physiology*, 6 vols., 1844-9, 1*l.* 1*s.*

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DR. JOHNSON'S ANCESTORS AND CONNEXIONS.

SINCE I issued my privately printed work on 'The Reades of Blackwood Hill and Dr. Johnson's Ancestry,' in June of last year, I have collected some more notes in illustration of the Johnsonian section. My book was fortunate enough to win very high praise from a variety of critics, and I hope that these additional memoranda, slight though many of them be, may be considered worthy of record in the pages of 'N. & Q.'

Nathaniel Johnson.—As long ago as 6 Oct., 1855, T. G. L., of Lichfield, communicated to 'N. & Q.' a brief note (1 S. xii. 266) saying that he possessed a letter written by the Doctor's brother, Nathaniel Johnson, to his mother at Lichfield, in which he alluded to Samuel "scarcely using him with common civility," and expressed his intention to "go to Georgia in about a fortnight." Dr. Birkbeck Hill mentions this in his edition of Boswell (vol. i. p. 90, foot-note). Mr. A. C. Lomax, J.P., of Lichfield, a veteran Johnsonian who treasures many precious relics of the Doctor bequeathed to him by his father, the writer of the note alluded to, has kindly supplied me with a tracing of this most interesting letter, carefully made by Mrs. Lomax. Mr. Lomax believes that Dr. Birkbeck Hill, when staying at Lichfield, made a copy of the letter; but I am not aware that it has ever been printed before now*:—

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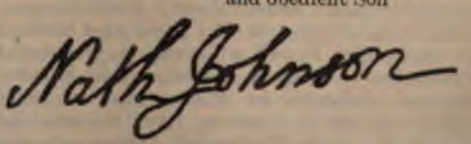
Lichfield.

Hon^d MOTHER

I did not receive your letter soon enough Yesterday to send the Burton Shop Book by y^e Carrier but I will send it next Week & with it all y^e Bills that I can recollect to be Due either on Burton side or any where else. M^r Gresley owes Nothing besides y^e Bill due to my Father you will find it in M^r Gresleys Book I think y^e Books where y^e State.....†of Salmon, Bibliotheca Bis.....bound up in a Dark plain.....on y^e Back is for M^r Pincher .....besides three or four Magazines.....Numbers of Stackhouse's History.....in y^e Shop both for Him M^r Wh.....of Egington M^r Philips owes Not..... They that want Magazines.....M^r Morrice he owes for a be.....M^r Nichols he owes for 3 befor.....M^r Huchinson M^r Whitam.....owes for an old Hudibras 2^s.....these live all.....Burton.....You may send to M^r Dymoke by ordering it to be left at M^r Townrows in Burton & to M^r Philips by ordering it to be left at M^r Shorthouses white Smith in Burton, I have neither Money nor Credit to buy one Q^r of paper, It is true I did make a Positive Bargain for a Shop at Stourbridge in which I believe I might have lived happily & had I gone when I first desired it none of these Crimes had been committed which have given both you & me so much trouble. I dont know if you ever denied me part of y^e Working Tools but you never told me you would give or lend them me. As to My Brothers assisting me I had but little Reason to expect it when He would scarce ever use me with common civility & to whose Advice was owing y^e unwillingness you shew^d to my going to Stourbridge. If I should ever be able I would make my Stourbridge friends amends for y^e trouble and charge I have put them to. I know not nor do I much care in what Way of life I shall hereafter live, but this I know y^t it shall be an honest one and y^t it cant be more unpleasant y^n some part of my Life Past, I believe I shall go to Georgia in about a fortnight, Cottons things I will send.

I thank you heartily for your generous forgiveness & your Prayers which pray continue. Have Courage my dear Mother God will bear you through all your troubles If my Brother did design doing any thing for me I am much obliged to him & thank him give my Service to him & my Sister I wish them both well, I am Dear

Mother your Affectionate
and obedient Son



* Since this was set up in type I have learnt that the letter was printed (though not in full, and with some trifling errors) in *The Evening Standard* for 7 Oct., 1904, in an article on 'Dr. Johnson and Lichfield,' by the Rev. H. B. Freeman, Vicar of Burton-on-Trent.

† This omission, and those that follow, arise from the fact that one section of the letter is missing, having split off at the folds.

Boswell described old Michael Johnson as afflicted with "a general sensation of gloomy wretchedness," and no phrase could better describe the state of mind indicated by this unhappy letter. If Michael transmitted "a vile melancholy" to his elder son, his younger son must have inherited at least an equal share of it. We have no knowledge of what Nathaniel Johnson's troubles were, but it is difficult to explain this letter except on the supposition that, while assisting his mother in the business, he had been discovered in some act of dishonesty. He says that, had his wish to start in business at Stourbridge not been thwarted, "none of these Crimes had been committed which have given both you & me so much trouble"; and declares that in whatever way of life he shall hereafter live, "it shall be an honest one." Finally, he thanks his mother for her "generous forgiveness." He appears not only to have considered himself badly treated by his brother, but also to have complained to his mother that she had not supplied him with a share of the working tools—possibly tools for book-binding.

The letter bears no date, but as he sends his service to "my sister" it must have been written after Samuel's marriage on 9 July, 1735. Nathaniel himself died in March, 1736/7, aged only twenty-four. There is also nothing to tell us where it was written, but from the internal evidence we should conclude that he was running a small branch of the business at Burton-on-Trent. The "Mr. Gresley" mentioned was no doubt one of the Gresleys of Drakelow, near Burton; he seems to have dealt before with Michael Johnson.

The reference to Stourbridge is of interest. His uncle Dr. Joseph Ford had lived there until his death in 1721; and his uncle Nathaniel Ford had also been a mercer in the town. At the date of this letter he probably had a cousin there; while Gregory Hickman, stepson of Dr. Ford and brother of Nathaniel Ford's wife, was a prominent townsman. Gregory Hickman had assisted Samuel Johnson in 1731; and we may safely include him among the "Stourbridge friends" whom Nathaniel Johnson hoped some day to repay for the trouble and expense to which he had put them. Probably old Mrs. Johnson dissuaded her son from his project of going "to Georgia in about a fortnight."

Namesakes of Michael Johnson.—In my book I showed (p. 258) that there was, *during the period* 1663–81, living at Trentham (where we know that the Doctor's father stayed in 1716) a shoemaker named Michael Johnson, who had a son Michael baptized in 1667. Shakespearean students are, I believe, familiar with a Michael Johnson living at Stratford in the seventeenth century. T. J. M., of Stafford, pointed out some years ago in 'N. & Q.' (6 S. x. 465) that a Michael Johnson was Mayor of Chester in 1702. And from Britten's 'Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers,' 2nd ed., 1904, I learn that there was a Michael Johnson, of Barnard Castle, Durham, who was admitted to the Clockmakers' Company in 1687, one watch by him being dated about 1720. It is also worth noting that one Michael Johnson was married to Ann Hestin, of Stretton-upon-Dunsmore, near Rugby, on 15 Sept., 1746, at Lichfield Cathedral; and that a Samuel Johnson was married there, on 8 Sept., 1732, to Margaret Lewis.

Mr. B. Tachella, of Derby, points out to me that the Rev. Richard Johnson, who was vicar of St. Werburgh's in that town from 1608 until his death in 1629 (see J. Charles Cox's 'Churches of Derbyshire,' vol. iv. p. 174), had three sons: Richard, baptized in 1611; Edward, baptized in 1613; and *Michael*, buried in 1629. It was at St. Werburgh's that Samuel Johnson elected to marry the widow Porter in 1735; and Mr. Tachella is inclined to believe that he chose that church because of a kinsman's connexion with it over a century before. There is, however, no evidence of any family connexion between the Rev. Richard Johnson and Michael Johnson, of Lichfield, and the ignorance the Doctor expressed of his father's ancestry seems to negative the idea that he was influenced by any such tradition. Mr. Tachella tells me that Richard Johnson is mentioned by Cotton Mather in his 'Magnalia Christi Americana' (1702) as the head master of Derby School, where he educated the famous John Cotton, pastor of Boston, up to 1597; and that he was an M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. With reference to a possible connexion of the Doctor's ancestry with Derby, my discovery must be borne in mind that Michael Johnson, as early as 1686, had been within an ace of marrying the daughter of a Derby tradesman.

Michael Johnson's Ancestry.—In 'Who's Who' for 1907 Joseph William Johnson, LL.D., F.S.A., of Beau Manor, Maidstone, is described as

"eldest son of Abraham Johnson, descended Dr. Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, found

the great public school Uppingham, 1584; also collateral descendant of the famous lexicographer Dr. Samuel Johnson."

If this implies, as it would seem to do, that "the famous lexicographer" was descended from the founder of Uppingham School, it would be of great interest to hear from Dr. Joseph William Johnson, who appears to have written much on historical subjects, what was the exact line of descent by which William Johnson of Great Cubley, Derbyshire—Michael's father—who must have been born before 1640, and who is supposed to have been a son of the soil, derived from the venerable founder of 1584.

Isaac Johnson.—In his 'Annals' Dr. Johnson, speaking of his visit to London in 1712, when his mother stayed in Little Britain, remarks: "I seem to remember, that I played with a string and a bell, which my cousin Isaac Johnson gave me" ('Johnsonian Miscellanies,' ed. Birkbeck Hill, vol. i. p. 134, foot-note). In my chapter on Andrew Johnson (p. 224) I suggested that Isaac, though his baptism is not recorded at Birmingham, was probably a son of Andrew, whose wife, Sarah Fisher, had relatives christened Isaac. It is, however, worth noting that in Britten's 'Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers,' 2nd ed., 1904, I find an Isaac Johnson who was of the Clockmakers' Company in 1705 (a watch by him is dated 1720), and who could not have been a son of Andrew; and another Isaac Johnson, who was admitted to the Clockmakers' Company in 1723. The Doctor's remark makes it very possible that his cousin Isaac Johnson lived in London.

Cancelled legacy to Dr. Johnson.—In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1784, part ii. pp. 889–91, is given a long abstract of the will of Richard Russell, Esq., who died 30 Sept., 1784, at his house in Bermondsey, from which the following is an extract:—

"2,000*l.* to be laid out in erecting and placing up a monument, to perpetuate my memory, in the parish church of St. John, Southwark, aforesaid.

"And the further sum of 100*l.* I give to Dr. Samuel Johnson, now or late of Bolt Court, Fleet Street, upon condition he writes an epitaph, to be inscribed on my said monument."

The will was executed on 10 April, 1784; and by a codicil dated two days later he revoked the legacy to Dr. Johnson, and gave it to the Rev. John Grose (1758–1821), F.S.A., a divine of whom there is some account in the 'D.N.B.' Accompanying the abstract is a portrait of the testator, and a tabular pedigree showing his descent from the Russells of Rowley Regis. Russell's legacy is noted also in Manning's 'Surrey,' vol. iii. p. 613. Whether Russell was personally acquainted with Johnson, or why he altered his mind so quickly as to the epitaph, I have not discovered. Perhaps the Doctor's ill-health had something to do with it: on the very day of Russell's codicil he wrote to Dr. Taylor as to his weak condition.

ALEYN LYELL READE.

Park Corner, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

(To be continued.)

TAXES IN ENGLAND DURING THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

ABOUT a year ago I ventured to inquire through the medium of 'N. & Q.' for information upon the system of assessing taxes in England during the Tudor period. The fact that my query has so far met with no answer induces me to believe that hitherto the matter has received little attention. I may therefore perhaps be pardoned if I say something more about it, in the hope that light may be thrown upon so important and obscure a question.

The subsidies voted from time to time by Parliament during the thirteenth and succeeding centuries were in a great measure experiments in the art of taxation. Their manifest object was to reach the pockets of all members of the commonwealth, irrespective of the nature of their tenure. The feudal obligation touched the purses of those only whose land was held by knight-service. Thus the townsfolk, the soccagers, and the free-farmers, to say nothing of the villens, escaped taxation. It is a matter of grave doubt to me whether the last class were ever intended to be included personally. The 1297—25 Edw. I.—subsidy was to be levied from the "prodes hommes du reaume." This must mean the "probi et legales homines" of the law-books—men qualified to sue in the King's courts, to act as jurors, and otherwise to exercise the fullest political rights and duties. The 1301 subsidy is stated to have been more drastic in its application, and certainly drew from poorer men. But so far as I have been able to check it by contemporary Inquisitions P.M. villens were not assessed (see Yorks Arch. Soc. Rec. Series, vols. xvi., xxi.). These taxes were confined to personalty, and were really levied chiefly on farm stock and produce, and in the towns stock-in-trade and furniture. The assessors were local men, and certainly treated the taxpayers with great liberality. Indeed, to form one's opinion of the condi-

tion of the country from these returns would lead to the conclusion that England was desperately poor as compared with what, from other sources of information, we know to have been the case.

At a later period efforts were made to change this *ad valorem* system of taking a sum proportionate to the actual wealth of the individual for a species of graduated poll-tax, with a minimum of one or three groats (the former in 1379, the latter in 1381). The odiousness of this tax was not justified by the way in which it was levied. The Wat Tyler myth has long been disposed of; and any one taking the trouble to examine the returns must be convinced that the minimum sum was accepted from a great many who could well have afforded to pay at a higher rate. But it is clear that by this time no distinctions between the "probi" and the "nativi" were any longer observed. Indeed, the latter class had by now shrunk to such a limited number that they were not worth treating separately. A well-to-do villen might bring up his son as an ecclesiastic of high rank or a judge, as was at least reported of the Paston ancestor; or if he were a man of fighting qualifications he might distinguish himself in the wars like Sir Robert de Salle. On the other hand, many freeholds had become so small that the holders were hardly deemed worthy of exercising political privileges. Statutes were passed limiting the franchise, which had once been inherent in the "probus et legalis homo" irrespective of the size of his holding, to the tenant of a forty-shilling freehold or of a five-pound free-farm. But although the assessment of these earlier subsidies was carried out somewhat capriciously, and with the manifest intention of letting off the taxpayer with as small a sum as possible, the principle is fairly intelligible. When, however, we come to a later period, represented by the frequent subsidies granted to the Tudor sovereigns, the method of assessment becomes more obscure, and finally seems to present insuperable difficulties.

In the published returns for a portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Thoresby Soc., vols. ix. and xi.) of a subsidy levied 33 Hen. VIII., the basis of assessment adopted appears to have been 1*s.* in the pound on freeholds over 5*l.*, and 8*d.* in the pound on personalty of 10*l.* and over where no freehold is owned. For some reason which does not appear, this is not always kept to in the returns, many of the sums paid both for personalty and freehold estate being one-half or less of what was due. Below the 5*l.* and 10*l.* limit the tax seems to have been only 2*d.* in the pound on lands, and 1*d.* on goods, up to 5*l.*; above that sum the goods are taxable, like the lands, at 2*d.* in the pound. It will be seen, therefore, that the 5*l.* landholder pays 5*s.*, while the 4*l.* holder gets off with 8*d.*; in the same way the owner of 9*l.* worth of goods pays 18*d.*, but if he have 10*l.* he is mulcted 6*s.* 8*d.* The largest contributor in the Agbrigg and Morley Wapentakes is Sir Henry Saville, who is credited with the respectable income of 400*l.* in land. The largest owners of personalty appear to be three wealthy tradesmen of Wakefield—Richard Pymond, Christopher Field, and Robert Cookson. Each of these men is rated at 80*l.* worth of goods. These are extraordinary cases: the average landholder has from 5*l.* to 10*l.*, and the average non-landholder from 10*l.* to 20*l.* personal estate.

Notwithstanding all incongruities and the additional difficulty arising from the difference between the amounts assessed and the actual sums paid, so far we have what may reasonably be assumed to be an attempt to value the real and personal property of the taxpayers. It is fairly conceivable that in estimating the estate of the landholder the actual rents were taken into consideration, though it is hard to believe that many gentlemen who cut a brave figure in the Visitations were possessed of no greater properties than are here credited to them. In the same way it may be assumed that a rough estimate, on very broad lines, of the personalty was made in every case. Here again it may be noted how infrequently a relationship between the status of the better-class taxpayer and the contemporary gentleman of the heraldic Visitations is discovered. The names of Pymond, Field, and Cookson are not to be found in the 1564 Visitation, though one would have thought that men of such wealth would have either founded families themselves or mated their daughters with members of the recognized gentry.

But when we pass from this to later examples of assessment "still the wonder grows." In 1621, 19 James I., a subsidy was completed, of which the return for the Wapentake of Skyrack has been printed by the Thoresby Society. This may be said to be late for the Tudor period, but it is the only one of which I have returns complete enough to venture to quote it, and from the earlier ones of which I have obtained extracts I judge this to be a fairly average

specimen of the way in which these estimates were made. Between 1545 and 1621 the wealth of England had increased enormously; rents had gone up exorbitantly; money had circulated lavishly through the country. One would naturally expect that in even out-of-the-way places like the West Riding of Yorkshire the taxable value would have very much increased. But what do we find? The largest property owner on the list is Sir Thomas Bland with 20*l.*, upon which he is assessed 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, or 1*s.* 4*d.* in the pound. Sir Richard Hawksworth and William Arthington, Esq., have the same. A very few of the gentry have estates ranging from 4*l.* to 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; a much larger number, with the bulk of the yeomanry, from 20*s.* to 3*l.* The personal estates are quite insignificant, ranging, with evidently artificial uniformity, from 3*l.* to 6*l.* Of the latter Leeds can boast only one —John Harrison, the munificent benefactor; and there are but three other men on the whole list with as much as 5*l.* to their credit. On this huge personalty they pay at the rate of 1*s.* in the pound. There is no material difference in the state of things in the succeeding subsidy for 1627, though there is a change in the assessment of personalty to 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, and of realty to 4*s.* No doubt the latter was considered a very exorbitant impost.

The only conclusion to which one can come is that the assessors departed entirely from any real valuation of either goods or lands, and graduated the taxpayers after a system of their own. They seem to have put the landholding men into classes, beginning with the 40*s.* freeholder, whom they ranked at one-half, 20*s.* From him upwards they sorted the larger owners according to an approximate half of the ancient rents of their estates. The personalty was estimated after a still more curious fashion, and bore only a remote relation to the actual property taxed. Men sometimes seem to have been allowed to choose whether they should appear as freeholders or not; for there are certainly cases in which the owners of freehold property appear under the personalty assessment. I rather think that minors escaped altogether; but I do not like to assert this as a general principle, as those instances I have noted may be simply due to local favouritism. I should like very much to know whether the same conditions prevailed over all England. Perhaps some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' will be induced by this note to inquire into the subject.

A. B.

HODGSON'S, 1807–1907. (See *ante*, pp. 246, 266.)—Among many valuable records possessed by the Hodgsons are the catalogues of the trade sales conducted by them, and as these comprised almost all the chief sales, they form a most interesting chapter in the history of bookselling in England. They were not really public sales; they were usually held at "the Albion" Tavern (a landmark which has only recently disappeared), and were attended, on invitation, by the trade. The books were offered at reduced or "liberal" prices rather than sold by auction. Many hundreds of these trade sales were held, but they virtually ceased some twenty years ago. I think I am right in stating that the last was that of the Bentleys, whose house in Burlington Street was full of literary relics and reminiscences of the choicest kind. One trade sale conducted by Mr. Edmund Hodgson was of worldwide interest, being that of the entire stock and copyrights of the life and works of Sir Walter Scott. This took place at the London Coffee-House on Wednesday, the 26th of March, 1851. In 'John Francis,' vol. i. pp. 505–7, the following is quoted from *The Athenæum* of March 29th:—

"The stock had been valued at 10,109*l.* 3*s.*—a very low figure indeed: but the matter was open to reference afterwards. The two things must be sold as one: the purchaser of the copyright must take the stock. At length 5,000*l.* was offered, followed up by 5,500*l.*; and so on the biddings went by jumps of 500*l.* at a time till the figure had reached 10,000*l.* In this stage of the contest fresh questions began to arise: 'Were Mr. Cadell's trustees bidders on this occasion?' 'Was there a reserved price?' 'Yes,' it was answered; 'they retain—and perhaps will exercise—the right of bidding.' Then followed another 500*l.* leap, Mr. Bohn and the Row retiring, and the struggle lying between Mr. Virtue and some imaginary bidder to be seen only by the eyes of the auctioneer. At 13,500*l.* Mr. Virtue gave way; and after a further rivalry the hammer sounded, and the copyrights were 'bought in' at 15,000, making the figure, including the stock, 25,109*l.* 3*s.*"

On the following 10th of May *The Athenæum* states, on the authority of *The Scotsman*, that the whole of the copyrights, stock, &c., of Scott's works have been transferred to Messrs. A. & C. Black.

Messrs. Hodgson in their commemorative booklet remind us that when their firm was founded many authors who have since taken their place

"in the highest realms of literature had not yet been given to the world! Sheridan, Blake, Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Landor, Lamb, De Quincey, and Jane Austen—to mention only the more famous authors living in 1807—had but recently produced,

or indeed were actually writing, those works which were to earn for them immortal fame. Byron, Shelley, Keats, Carlyle, Macaulay, and Borrow were then in early youth or childhood, while the great Victorian writers—FitzGerald, Tennyson, Browning, Ruskin, Thackeray, Dickens, and the Brontës—were not yet born. In the world of art and book illustration Bartolozzi, Rowlandson, Gillray, Turner, Stothard and Smirke were producing those illustrations which have never since ceased to interest or charm, and some of which are now valued by the collector at many times the prices obtained in 1807."

Cruikshank was then only fifteen years of age.

A glance at a few of the London publishing houses of that date shows us Thomas Norton Longman the third, reigning at "The Black Swan" and "The Ship" in Paternoster Row, his firm, in addition to publishing, then engaging extensively in the old-book trade. A near neighbour of Edmund Hodgson, at 32, Fleet Street, was "a very excellent and gentlemanly man—albeit a bookseller," and one of whom Scott wrote as "a young bookseller of capital and enterprise, and with more good sense and propriety of sentiment than fall to the share of most of the trade."

This very excellent and gentlemanly man was John Murray the first, then twenty-five years of age. He had married the year previously Miss Elliot of Edinburgh, and among his publications was Scott's new poem 'Marmion,' of which he held a fourth share, which had been offered to him by Constable. Another near neighbour of Hodgson, at 43, Fleet Street, was Joseph Butterworth, the extensive publisher of law-books, and one of the founders of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is curious to note that, in the old catalogues of the Hodgsons, solicitors whose libraries were sold anonymously were invariably described as "respectable"—a practice which was discontinued about 1852, when the epithet "eminent" was generally adopted. Another firm of the time was the Rivingtons. In 1807 this was represented by Francis and Charles, the grandsons of the original founder; they had not then moved into the handsome premises they occupied for many years at 3, Waterloo Place, opposite Smith & Elder's. James Nisbet, the founder of the Berners Street firm, came two years later (1809); he rigidly excluded every publication that was not of a religious character.

Mr. Sidney Hodgson rightly considers that the avidity with which Americans catch up book rarities is largely responsible for the advance in price of choice works in English *literature*. Well can I remember, as far back as 1854, the large purchases made by them, both for their own private libraries and for the purposes of sale. British book-lovers were slow to recognize this, and many a choice treasure, which should have found its home either in the private libraries of the wealthy or in the British Museum, got shipped off to the United States. Although we may lament this, we can at the same time feel proud that the literature of the old home is so highly valued by our relatives across the sea.

I have been comparing prices, and, thanks to my friend Mr. Francis Edwards, I am able to quote a few. I have taken the catalogue of Messrs. Willis & Sotheran of 1862 (in the compilation of which Mr. Charles Edmonds, as Mr. Henry Cecil Sotheran informs me, took an important share), and compared the prices with those in Mr. J. H. Slater's invaluable 'Book-Prices Current,' 1905-6. The conditions of the works are as nearly as possible the same; the first price quoted is that of 1862, and the second that of 1905-6.

A fine copy of the First Folio, 1623, the text perfect, but the letterpress title and verses in admirable facsimile, 53*l.*; a copy sold in June, 1906, wanting title, portrait, and verses opposite, and other defects, not subject to return, 245*l.* A Second Folio, a good sound copy, 18*l.*; an inferior copy, March, 1906, 40*l.*

As regards the original Quarto editions of Shakespeare's works, only two copies of the first separate edition of 'Hamlet' are known, so that it lies quite beyond the reach of money. The rise in Shakespeare Quartos is well illustrated by 'Henry IV. (Part 1).' This fetched at the Steevens Sale 3*l.* 10*s.*, and at the Roxburghe Sale 6*l.* 6*s.* In 1856 it realized 21*l.* 10*s.*; and in the following year the Halliwell copy commanded 75*l.* In the sixties Mr. George Daniell valued his copy at 200*l.*; and if a fine example occurred for sale at the present period, it would probably fetch that sum.

The best Quarto edition of 'Henry V.' is that issued in 1608. At the dispersal of Steevens's library a copy was knocked down for the insignificant sum of a guinea, but a hundred times that sum might fail to secure a fine example to-day. But the rise in value is shown in a far more marked degree in the case of 'Henry IV. (Part II.).' This was first published in 1600, by Andrew Wise and William Aspley. About a century ago copies could be bought in the saleroom for 2*l.* or 3*l.*; but in 1904 an example was

ut up at Sotheby's, and the bidding only eased when the sum of 1,035*l.* had been eached.

Ackermann's 'London,' 1811, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* nd 19*l.*

Boydell's 'Thames,' 1794-6, 3*l.* 3*s.* and 1*l.* 10*s.*

Alken's 'National Sports,' 1823, 36*s.* and *l.*

Ainsworth's 'Jack Sheppard, 3 vols., 839, 10*s.* 6*d.* and 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* 'Miser's aughter,' 3 vols., 1842, 10*s.* 6*d.* and 5*l.* 5*s.*

A fall in price has taken place with Billings's 'Baronial Antiquities,' 4 vols., to, 6*l.* 6*s.* and 2*l.* 6*s.*

Borrow's 'The Romany Rye,' 2 vols., 857, 8*s.* 6*d.* and 3*l.*

The first edition of Burton's 'Anatomy f Melancholy,' 1621, original stamped calf, fine copy, 2*l.* 12*s.*; the same in old vellum, 0*l.*

A few Cruikshank notes show the follow- ng results: 'My Sketch-Book,' 8 parts, 834, 16*s.*; 9 parts complete, 9*l.* 'Table- Book,' 1845, 12*s.* and 3*l.* 12*s.*

Under Dante I find the rare Aldine edition, 502, 1*l.* 5*s.* and 7*l.*

The Christmas Books of Dickens, 5 vols., 5*s.* 6*d.*; a set containing the two issues of The Battle of Life,' 8*l.* 15*s.* Sketches by Boz,' vols., cloth, 1837, 15*s.* and 20*l.* 'Memoirs f Grimaldi,' 2 vols., 1838, 8*s.* 6*d.* and *l.* 15*s.* 'Oliver Twist,' 3 vols., 1838, 14*s.* nd 2*l.* 18*s.*

Pierce Egan's 'Life in London,' 9*s.* and *l.* 16*s.*

Under Thackeray I note 'Vanity Fair,' 848, 1*l.* 1*s.* and 6*l.* 6*s.* 'Esmond,' 3 vols., 852, 16*s.* and 3*l.* 6*s.*

The most wonderful increase in price of l has been in the first edition of Lamb's Rosamund Gray,' 1798, from 3*s.* to 122*l.*

Edmund Hodgson's ancestors belonged to ent Dale, where they ranked as "States- en." A great many Hodgsons are buried Dent Churchyard. An excellent likeness Edmund Hodgson is given in the com- emorative booklet. His calm, earnest face brought vividly to me as I remember him hen he used to sell under the stationer's op at the corner of Chancery Lane. The om, or rather cellar, was dark and gloomy, t Edmund Hodgson, with his genial, easant manners, made buyers forget this. ery different was it from the present hand- me room at 115, Chancery Lane, where e auctions are now held. A notice at the rner of Chancery Lane still indicates the sition of the former premises.

It is not generally known that Haygarth Taylor Hodgson, the father of Edmund, was also a bookseller and stationer at Great Marylebone Street, where he had a British and Foreign Library. It is curious to read in his circular: "Improved portable pens, warranted cut by hand with a knife."

Edmund Hodgson was one of those who took a leading part in the foundation of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, which to-day has much extended its usefulness, thanks to the time and care bestowed upon it by its President, Mr. Charles James Longman. When he retired the business passed into the charge of his two sons, Barnard and Henry Hill. In 1871 Barnard also retired, and the latter had entire control until 1900, when he handed over the active management to his sons, John Edmund and Sidney. Henry Hill Hodgson still takes active interest in all trade matters, and is in the present year Master of the Stationers Company. There is an excellent likeness of him in the booklet, as well as an illustration of the room in which the sales are now held. Honourable reference is made to those employed by the firm, a note as to their services bringing the interesting booklet to a close. JOHN C. FRANCIS.

SQUIRE BANCROFT. — To those interested in dramatic matters the following extract from Canon Beck's 'History of Rotherhithe,' p. 122, may be of interest:—

"1841, Sept. 12. Squire Bancroft, son of Secundus Bancroft White and Julia Butterfield, Oak Cottage, Merchant [baptized]."

The date of Sir Squire Bancroft's birth in 'Who's Who' is given as 14 May, 1841, and the place London. AYEAHR.

SIR WILLIAM TRELOAR AND B. L. FARJEON.—Early in the seventies B. L. Farjeon published two Christmas stories entitled 'Blade o' Grass' and 'Golden Grain,' in which he projected the establishment of a "home" for the regeneration of the "waifs and strays" of London life, and so foreshadowed the scheme with which the name of Sir William Treloar will be permanently identified. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

"DIABOLO"; "LORIO." — I have not seen it remarked that the game played by those of us who were young in the late forties, which was virtually identical with the now maddening "Diabolo," was then called "Lorio." The construction was precisely the same, but in those precelluloid days the double cone was made of the humbler tin. J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

DIDDLEBURY, SHROPSHIRE: VICAR AND RECTOR.—I do not think there are many instances where a clergyman is vicar of his parish church and rector of another church in the same parish. But this is the case with the vicar of Diddlebury. The parish church is a vicarage, and the church of Westhope in 1277 was a rectory with resident rector (Bishop Cantiloupe's Reg.). It is now served by the vicar of Diddlebury.

In bygone days there were other churches and chapels in this parish.

The sites of St. George in Sutton, Siefton Chapel, and Dinchope Chapel have not been located.

Of Corfham Chapel there are no remains.

Corfton or Corveton Chapel is now in ruins.

The Mount is supposed to be the site of an ancient chapel. H. S. D. E.

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON. (See 10 S. vi 45, 424; vii. 445.)—The following is a complete list of the London signs mentioned in the MS. 'Index Locorum' to the Chancery Bills and Answers (original series) of James I. (1603–25):—

Blue Boar Inn, without Aldgate.
Horn Tavern, Fleet Street.
Golden Lion, afterwards George, Cheapside, parish of St. Vedast.
Three Cranes, Vintry.
Goat Tavern, West Smithfield.
Rutland Place, Thames Street.
Antelope, Holborn.
Symonds Inn, Chancery Lane.
Saracen's Head Inn.
Bell Inn, West Smithfield.
White Bear Inn, Basinghall Street.
Swan, Bishopsgate.
Mermaid, Fleet Street.
Lily Pot (Messuage).
Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.
Three Pigeons, Fleet Street.
King's Head Tavern, Paul's Chain.
Black Spread Eagle, St. Bride, Fleet Street.

This list may be regarded as supplementary to that printed at the first reference. The signs are again given in the order in which they occur in the catalogue, the arrangement of which, it should be borne in mind, is not chronological. The second, fourth, and ninth signs are twice referred to, though this does not necessarily mean that two suits arose concerning each during the period covered. Occasionally a "bill" became detached from its "answer," with a result that the two documents were catalogued separately. WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SIR THOMAS WARNER'S TOMBSTONE.—On 2 June, 1866 (3 S. ix. 450), a correspondent quoted the inscription on the above memorial, and asked for particulars of the missing portions. We have searched subsequent numbers, but have been unable to trace any reply. We are endeavouring to trace the missing words, and have consulted Capt. Laurence-Archer's book on 'Monumental Inscriptions of the West Indies,' but find that the copy of the inscription there is likewise incomplete. Also the 'D.N.B.' does not help us at all. Information will be welcome. J. D. & SON.

EPITAPH ON BURNE-JONES. — Could any reader favour me with the Latin inscription and its English equivalent on the tomb of Burne-Jones at Rottingdean?

JOHN S. CROXE.
Kensal Lodge, Harrow Road, N.W.

MARSHAL NEY.—Is there any truth in the idea that he was of Irish-Scotch extraction—McNey, Macnay, &c.? A. C. H.

'THE FAILURES OF CIVILISATION': "MONADNOCK."—Through the closing of the house 28, Herne Hill, so long associated with the Ruskins, there has come into my possession a book—bound in calf, gilt, and lettered on its front 'The Failures of Civilisation'—containing six articles, the first under the title just named, the others being as follow: 'Forty per Cent.,' 'The Great Problem Solved,' 'The Best and the Worst Side,' 'What to Do and How to Do It,' and 'Family Club-Life in England.' On the top right-hand corner of the first article "Nov. 1862" is inscribed, and on the left-hand corner of the last article, in a similar handwriting, "*Temple Bar*, Oct., 1864." To judge from typographical appearance, all the articles appeared in *Temple Bar*. There are twelve white-paper ruled pages at the beginning and end of the book, and immediately following the last magazine article a cutting from an American newspaper has been carefully pasted. Possibly the book was a gift by the writer of the articles to Ruskin's father. The title, 'The Failures of Civilisation,' has a Ruskinian

and appeals to disciples of the
It would be interesting to learn
ing concerning this series of articles
eir authorship. Can any reader of
Q.' supply information?
American cutting is headed "From
a Correspondent—Heart of Old Eng-
Wednesday, August 27, 1867." "My
o the great Musical Festival at Bir-
m has taken me into the sweet heart
land," it begins. The writer then
s to describe Oxford and its Univer-
akes some allusion to "commercial-
gossip in the ancient city regarding
Victoria, John Brown, and the Prince
s; and concludes with an avowal of
of ancestry in this country, and a
happiness in everything I see in it
grand and beautiful." The article
d "Monadnock." Who is the Ame-
vriter — probably a friend of the
—who used this pseudonym?
J. GRIGOR.
oumert Road, Peckham.

GE FITZROY, DUKE OF NORTHUM-
D, AND HIS DUCHESS.—What was the
name of the wife of George Fitzroy,
f Northumberland? Was he married
Or is the one referred to in a letter
y Mary Wortley Montague to the
s of Pomfret in 1738 the same as the
erred to in the Seventh Report of
t. MSS. Commission as having been
away to a Nunnery," under date
ch, 1685/6 and by Evelyn in his
?
F. F. LAMBARDE, Capt.
te Street, Chester.

ING.—Anne, daughter of Sir John
, married, *circa* James II., William
of Abbeyville, co. Roscommon.
s Sir John the grandson of William,
ane, and the son of James Fleming
get Barnewall? (Lodge's 'Peerage
id,' ed. 1789, vol. v. p. 48.)
D AND FITZGERALD. — Owen Lloyd
ham, co. Roscommon, "a captain
army," married, *circa* Charles I.,
h FitzGerald, "a granddaughter of
e FitzGerald," according to Burke's
of the Commoners,' vol. iv. p. 90.
s Sir Luke? and who were Eliza-
arents?
.—I also want information concern-
family of Anne, daughter of George
of Castle Laccan, Tireragh, co.
mon. She was born in 1705, and
Matthew Phibbs of Collooney, co.
mon.
KATHLEEN WARD.
Ward, Downpatrick.

SCOTT'S 'COUNT ROBERT OF PARIS.'—In chapter xxiv. of 'Count Robert of Paris' Agelastes answers the Emperor Alexius Comnenus by a quotation intended to alarm him:—

"The speech that suggested itself was said to be that which the phantom of Cleonice dinned into the ears of the tyrant who murdered her:—

Tu cole justitiam: teque atque alios manet ultor.

The sentence, and the recollections which accompanied it, thrilled through the heart of the emperor."

It would be strange enough if the Byzantine maiden Cleonice, when haunting Pausanias (about 478–7 B.C.), intimidated him with a *Latin* hexameter. Plutarch, who tells the tale in two places ('Vit. Cimonis,' cap. vi., m. p. 482, and in his treatise on 'The Delayed Vengeance of the Gods,' cap. x., 'Moralia,' 555 c), gives the Greek verse

στεῖχε δίκης ἄσσον· μάλα τοι κακὸν ἀνδράσιν ὕβρις,

for which the Latin is obviously no equivalent.

As if this were not enough, an annotator in the "Centenary" Edition of the Waverley Novels (Edinburgh, 1871), vol. xxiv. p. 308, calmly adds in a foot-note "Ov. Met." as the reference. The shade of Ovid has surely haunted that annotator since with direr visitations for his worse outrage than that of Pausanias, who did not murder, but killed his victim unintentionally.

However, poor stuff as the line is, who is responsible for it? H. K. ST. J. S.

CAMEL BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' supplement the following list of works and articles on the camel?

ENGLISH.

Adam, Symmetry of the Camel.
Gleichen (Count), With the Camel Corps up the Nile. London, 1888, 8vo.
Leonard (A. G.), The Camel and its Uses and Management. London, 1894, 8vo.
Marsh (G. P.), The Camel, its Organization and Habits. Boston, U.S., 1856.
Report of the Secretary of War respecting the Purchase of Camels for Military Purposes.
Steel, Diseases of the Camel.
Walton (Elijah), The Camel. With illustrations. London, 1866, folio.

FRENCH.

Acclimatation du Chameau aux Etats Unis. 1874.
Aucapitaine (le Baron), Sur les chameaux d'Algerie. 1854.
Carbuccia (General), Armée d'Algérie, Du Dromadaire comme bête de somme et comme animal de guerre. 1853.
Chatin (Dr.), Sur le lait du Chameau à deux bosses 1864.
Cocchi (Z.), Sur la naturalisation du Dromadaire en Toscane. 1858.
Dareste, Dromadaire. 1857.

Daumas, Du Chameau d'Afrique. 1854.
Davin, Notice industrielle sur le poil du Chameau. 1857.
Desmoulins (Dr. A.), Patrie du Chameau à une bosse. 1823.
Menegaud, Les Chameaux.
Pichot (A.), Acclimatation du Chameau aux Etats Unis. 1884.
Seguier, Compte rendu de l'introduction du Dromadaire au Brésil. 1860.
Simon (E.), Sur le Chameau du désert de Gobi. 1862.
Simonds (P. L.), Le Chameau. 1885.
Vallon (A.), Mémoire sur l'histoire naturelle du Dromadaire. 1857.
Vogeli (F.), Rapport sur le transport de 14 Chameaux d'Alger au Brésil. 1866.
Wolf (H.), Sahara et Soudan: Régiments de Dromadaires. 1884.

GERMAN.

Hammer Purgstall, Das Kamel.
Kamel (Das). 1755.
Lehmann (O.), Das Kamel, s. geograph. Verbreitung und d. Bedingn. s. Vorkommens. Weimar, 1891.

ITALIAN.

Lombardine (Luigi), Ricerchi sui Camelli. Pisa, 1879.

C. A. THIMM.

"DYSPEPTIC" HISTORY OF STAFFORD.—One frequently sees in the catalogues of second-hand booksellers Mazzinghi's 'History of Stafford' described as the "Dyspeptic" 'History of Stafford.' But why dyspeptic? FRED. C. FROST.
Teignmouth.

ETON HOUSE, KENT.—Can any one kindly tell me where this old seat of the David family is exactly? P. J.

ENGLISH ONE-ACT PLAYS.—I am anxious to find out how to obtain a list of English one-act plays which have not been translated into German.

FRED. W. TRUNDLE.
Sweetholme, Caterham Road, S.E.

"THE WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN."—What is the origin of the public-house sign "The World Turned Upside Down"? There are two or three about: one is at 145, Old Kent Road.

HENRY J. BARCLAY.

"POLITICA DEL CARCIÓFO."—In a recent debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Ferri, a Socialist member, made use of the phrase "una politica del carciofo," which he attributed to Cavour; but another deputy, Faelli, declared that the phrase originated with Carlo Emanuel.

Carciofo, according to Baretti, means an *artichoke* and also a stupid fellow, so that the phrase may mean an artichoke or piecemeal policy or a stupid policy. Which is correct? JOHN HEBB.

JAMES GORDON OF THE SURTEES SOCIETY.—James Gordon was born at Gilling, near Richmond, Yorks, in 1803, "of respectable parents"; became solicitor in Durham, and under-secretary to the Surtees Society. He died at Richmond, 4 May, 1837. He wrote to J. Nichols, the publisher, in 1832, about a wardrobe account (Eg. MS. 2839 f. 235). What is known of his family?

J. M. BULLOCH.
118, Pall Mall.

"DRIVE": "RIDE."—When did "drive" begin to yield to "ride"? Americans all classes, I believe, "ride in a buggy," but certain English people still fight the good fight for the word "drive" in the sense of "go in a carriage." L. B. M.

ENGLISH TOYS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Can any one kindly give information as to where descriptions or relics of English toys in the sixteenth century may be found; or trade cards of toyshops at that date? MED.

Replies.

'SOBRIQUETS AND NICKNAMES.'

(10 S. vii. 366, 430; viii. 37, 114.)

THE contemporary caricatures give a great many sobriquets and nicknames under which the prominent people of the day were satirized. The following are taken from the caricatures in my collection and from the 'Catalogue of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum: Division I. Personal and Political Satires':—

Count O'Kelly.—The Eclipse Macaroni.
Stephen Fox, 2nd Lord Holland, The Sleepy Macaroni.
Earl of Ancram, afterwards 5th Marquis of Lothian.—The Silly Macaroni.
Sir Joseph Banks.—The Fly-catching Macaroni.
Dr. Solander.—The Simpling Macaroni.
Sir Richard Fitzpatrick.—The Parade Macaroni.
Capt. Charles Horneck.—The Martial Macaroni.
George, Lord Villiers, afterwards Earl Grandison.—The Nosegay Macaroni.
Charles, 3rd Earl of Harrington.—The Chapeau Macaroni.
Hugh, 2nd Viscount Falmouth.—Lord Pyebald.
Field-Marshal John Ligonier, Earl Ligonier.—The Old Soldier.
Miss Hebe Watson.—The Youthful Hebe.
Richard, Lord Grosvenor.—The Cheshire Cornuto.

Neuman.—Baron Forchetta.
ider Dunn.—The Scotch Damien.
re Ellis.—Guy Faux of 1770.
Parsons.—The Female Pilot.
is of Granby.—Germanicus.
bert Ladbroke.—The Father of the City.
Nivernois.—Barebones.
Murphy.—The Irish Owl.
ousseau.—The Savage Man.
Townshend, Marquis Townshend.—Sulky.
r. John Burton.—Parson Surly.
eorge Lyttelton.—Cassius; Gudgeon.
Vilkes.—Col. Sedition; Col. Cataline.
n Hogarth.—The Panel Painter.
harles Churchill.—The Bruiser.
f Newcastle.—Goody Mahon; The Goose;
d Castle.
Barrymore (?).—The Noble Gambler.
Henley, Earl of Northington.—Surly Bob;

Townshend.—The Weathercock.
d Burke.—The Jesuit; Loyola.
bert Walpole.—Sejanus; Robin.
n Pitt, 1st Lord Chatham.—The Political
r; Will Honest; West-Country Will;
Born Minister.
Smollett.—Dr. Small Wit.
Grenville.—George Stamp; The Stamper;
t Financier.
James Fox. — Reynard; The Word-
Sansculotte; a Democrat; Citizen Vol-
epublican Hercules; Worn-Out Patriot;
n of the People; Westminster Watchman;
l; Carlo Khan; His Highness the Pro-
Black Charley; The Coal Heaver; Charley
rd; Demosthenes; Loader.
Mansfield. — Judas Iscariot; Lord Chief
effries [*sic*]; Strix.
er Princess of Wales. — The Wanton

III. — The Button-Maker; The Sleepy
l; The Royal Dupe; David Simple of
Hall; Uncle Dick; Farmer George.
ick, 2nd Earl of Guilford, Lord North.—
The Badger; The Washerwoman; The
atchman; Mother Cole.
us Henry, 3rd Duke of Grafton. — The
caroni; Capt. Macheath; The Balance

Russell, 4th Duke of Bedford.—Bloomsbury
ld Miser Grappall; Covent Garden Cob-
ck Rustle; The Leviathan; The Great
hire Ox; The Bloomsbury Farmer.
Stuart, Earl of Bute.—The Wire Master;
tish Pilot; The Northern Grinder; The
Colossus; The Northern Dancing Master;
ortimer; John a Boot'; False Joseph; The
ank; The Political Bagpiper; The State
Cousin Johnny; His Northern Lordship;
ne; Sawney; Gisbal, Lord of Hebron;
Boot.
ohn Horne Tooke.—The Parson of Brent-
e Old Brentford Shuttlecock.
Fox, 1st Lord Holland.—Volpone; Rey-
he Sturdy Beggar; The Lying Hydra;
d of the Nation; The Toy-Woman.
l Henry Seymour Conway.—Prudence.
d Grenville Temple, 2nd Earl Temple.—
Templar.
n Talbot, 1st Earl Talbot.—Lord Dripping;
Forbuck.
eorge Whitefield.—The Field Preacher.

William Petty, Lord Shelburne, created 1st Marquis of Lansdowne.—Crafty; Judas Iscariot.
Dr. William Scott.—Anti-Sejanus.
John Henley.—Orator Humbug; Orator Henley.
Sir John Barnard.—Sir John Steady.
George Frederick Handel.—The Charming Brute.
Robert Darcy, 4th Earl of Holdernesse. — The Patriot of Patriots.
George Anson, 1st Baron Anson.—Little Ben; Admiral Amadis.
Edward Augustus, Duke of York, Prince Edward.—Ned Worthy.
William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.—Will Jolly; The Butcher; The Cleaver; The Scourge of Rebellion.
William Pitt, son of Earl of Chatham. — The Infant Hercules; Billy Lackbeard; The Vulture of the Constitution; The British Butcher; The Sleep-Walker; The Ministerial Tippler; The Giant Factotum.
Francis Rawdon Hastings, 2nd Earl of Moira.—Lord Longbow the Alarmist; a Man of Importance; Lord Stiletto.
Sir Cecil Wray.—The Westminster Mendicant; The Westminster Deserter; Judas Iscariot.
Jack Robinson.—The Political Rat-Catcher.
Major John Cartwright. — The Drum-Major of Sedition.
Richard Howe, 1st Earl Howe.—Themistocles; Black Dick.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan.—Sherry.
Lord Salisbury.—Polonius.
William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, b. 1776, d. 1834.—A Single Slice of Gloster.
Mrs. Billington the Singer.—The Bulstrode Siren.
Napoleon I.—Corsican Tiger; Corsican Spider; Corsican Nurse; Corsican Fox; Tiddy Doll, the Great French Gingerbread Maker.
Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth. — The State Waggoner.
Michael Angelo Taylor.—The Law Chick.
Edward, Lord Thurlow. — The Shuffler; The Thunderer; The Rat.
Charles Stanhope, 3rd Earl Stanhope. — The Sansculotte Peer.
Duke of Clarence (William IV.).—A True British Tar; Nauticus.
Lord Nelson.—The Hero of the Nile.
Thomas, Lord Erskine.—Counsellor Ego.
Miss Farren, Countess of Derby. — Nimeney Pimeney [*sic*].
Lady Buckinghamshire.—Madame Blubber.
George IV.—Prince Florizel.
Warren Hastings.—The Saviour of India.
Charles Howard, 10th Duke of Norfolk.—The Jockey.
Dr. Samuel Johnson.—Old Wisdom.

ALFRED BOWDITCH.

Boston, Mass.

"BALZO," 'PURGATORIO,' iv. 47; ix. 50, 68 (10 S. viii. 226).—There is a Neapolitan family the Dukes del Balzo. They took their title, I believe, to indicate their descent from the great Provençal family of De Baux, who claimed to be titular Emperors of Constantinople. How did this latter family get its name? We have the *baussi roussi*, or *baux roux* (red rocks), just

beyond Mentone on the Italian side, which before the Corniche Road was made must have been a precipice. Can the Italian *balzo*, a cliff, be a variant of this Provençal word? and can it have any connexion with our English word "balk"?

SHERBORNE.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY: UNROOFED CARRIAGES (10 S. viii. 167, 234).—Some time in the early sixties I remember inquiring the meaning of "Covered carriages," which I had observed to be invariably used on excursion bills of the period issued by the L. & N.W.R. The explanation was forthcoming, but no one could tell me why the term continued in vogue after unroofed carriages had ceased to be used. I know for a fact that it appeared on bills sent out by that Company for more than a decade afterwards.

My mother, born in 1829, used to tell me that her first journey to London from Northamptonshire was by coach, and that she returned by rail. This would be a year or two after the completion of the London and Birmingham Railway, which was effected in August, the railway being opened to the public on 17 Sept., 1838. She informed me that it rained all through the journey home, and as the carriages had no roofs, umbrellas were used as a protection overhead. The water ran down on to the seats; and as these sloped backwards and the water had no outlet, it flopped about in a most uncomfortable manner. The passengers were fain to sit on the extreme edges of the seats, but even thus could by no means prevent themselves from being soaked to the skin from the waist downwards.

I possess a copy of 'Drake's Road Book of the London and Birmingham Railway,' the preface of which is dated 1839, in which the writer, after dilating upon the comfort of the first-class carriages, continues:—

"The second-class carriages are, however, of a very different character. These cushionless, windowless, curtainless, comfortless vehicles, seem to have been purposely constructed so that the sweeping wind, enraged at being outstripped in his rapid flight, might have an opportunity of wreaking his vengeance upon the shrinking forms of their ill-fated occupants. At night, however, the partnership of the railway with Messrs. Rheumatism & Co. is dissolved, and even second-class passengers are provided with shelter from the cold and chilling blast."

How this latter arrangement was effected does not transpire. No reference is made to the uncovered carriages, which I presume were considered to be entirely beneath the writer's notice.

I may mention that the houses used by the officials of Welton station on the L. & N.W.R. still bear iron labels on their walls displaying the letters "L. & B.R." (London and Birmingham Railway).

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

MR. F. A. RUSSELL wants to know when open railway carriages were discontinued. As a boy I lived in the East End (1860–70), and I recollect the following. (*a*) On the Great Eastern Railway the third-class carriages were open at the sides in the upper part, the roof being fixed to uprights by ornamental iron scrollwork at each corner. (*b*) On one occasion we were taken on a school treat from Mile End to Broxbourn in trucks with low sides, in which our school forms were placed. (*c*) On the London and Blackwall Railway the third-class "smoking" compartments had no seats, and sides only shoulder high, the men inside leaning over them with their pipes in their mouths. S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.

The last form of the advertised "covered" carriage was virtually a railway truck, having wooden seats, a covering top, but open throughout its length on both sides. This was running on the London and Epsom branch of the Brighton Railway up to 1865.

JAMES H. MITCHINER.

In 1875 or 1876 I travelled from Peterborough to, I think, March or Ely in a third-class carriage which, though it had a cover, was open at the sides, the consequence being that I could not get away from the coal dust which blew into every part of the long carriage. R. B—B.

South Shields.

GERARD LANGBAINE, PROVOST OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD (10 S. viii. 229).—There is a short account of Barton School, near Penrith, to be seen in Carlisle's 'Endowed Grammar Schools' (1818), ii. 704. It was founded by Gerard Langbaine, D.D., a native of this parish, and Lancelot Dawes, D.D., then vicar of Barton. Other benefactors were Dr. Adam Airey, Principal of St. Edmund Hall in Oxford, and Dr. William Lancaster, Provost of Queen's College, a native also of the same parish. No date is given of the foundation of the school, but Gerard Langbaine was Provost of Queen's College from 1646 to 1658.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"BUMBLE-PUPPY" AND "DOVES" AVERN (10 S. vii. 306, 456; viii. 72).—In small book called 'Philosophical Recrea- ons; or, Winter Amusements,' &c., "Lon- n: Printed for T. Hughes, 3, Broadway, dgate Hill" (no date), p. 47, No. 73, is La Bagatelle Boards, and Bumble Puppy ounds, how to arrange the holes, so as een shall count every way." Then ap- ars a plan of three rows of numbers, one ove the other: first or top row, 4, 9, 2; ond, 3, 5, 7; third, 8, 1, 6. This plan es 15 whether the numbers are taken m side to side, from top to bottom, or m corner to corner. It is then said that

this arrangement of figures has been attributed e connection with magic.....Combinations of res, or the congregation of other objects, that uld produce fifteen, as a balance, or a grees [*sic*; ? congeries or congress] of totals, re long held in high veneration by the Egyptian gii [*sic*], and their scholars, from Greece, Syria, Abyssina [*sic*], all of whom attributed many tues to numbers so disposed, as to produce een."

dging from the paper-board cover and e letterpress thereon, I should put the te of the book at about 1830. The pre- ce is signed J. B.

"Bumble-puppy" used to be a name ven in derision to whist badly played ten twenty years ago, and probably much rlier. I remember seeing a good many ars ago a facetious book about bad whist, ntitled, I think, 'Bumble-puppy.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE HAMPSTEAD OMNIBUS (10 S. viii. 86, 6).—The paragraph quoted by A. F. R. m *The Daily Telegraph* appeared in several her journals, but it is slightly inaccurate, although it states that "as late as 1835 e only public conveyances to London were o coaches, each constructed to carry ghteen persons." Pigot's 'London Direc- ry' for 1823–4 gives the following list of ese vehicles to the City:—

"Mr. John Dance's coaches, at eight, nine, ten, d eleven in the forenoon, and at two, three, six, ven, and eight in the afternoon, from the Office the High Street.

"Messrs. Hamilton & Clarke's coaches hourly, m eight in the morning till eight in the evening, m their office in the High Street.

"Mrs. Mary Woodward's coaches, hourly, from lf-past eight in the morning till eight in the ning, and till nine in the summer, from the ce in the High Street."

om this it would appear that Hampstead s very well served in the matter of con- yance to town.

Now, after trying one or two new routes, the Hampstead omnibuses have again reverted to their old one from "The Bird in Hand," High Street, to St. Giles's Church, this taking place on 1 September, the present starting- and stopping-places being within a stone's throw of the same spots used for these purposes for upwards of 150 years, for "The Bird in Hand" was formerly one of these coach offices, and "The Blue Posts," Tottenham Court Road, was the end of most of their journeys.

E. E. NEWTON.

7, Achilles Road, West End, Hampstead, N.W.

"SHAM ABRAHAM" (10 S. vii. 469).—Although one can find no account of how the name of Abraham came to be used in such a connexion, yet all accounts agree that when Bethlem Hospital was first built, or soon after it was built and endowed, a part was appropriated for the reception and maintenance of idiots. These were called Abraham Men (Tom o' Bedlam's Men, or Bedlam Beggars) because Abraham was the name of the ward in which they were confined. It would be well if the statement could be better substantiated, but it is said that on certain occasions, as of holidays, those inmates who were not too incapacitated had permission to visit their friends outside the hospital, while those who had no friends begged about the streets. The ridicule to which the latter class were subjected by the young and ignorant excited pity on their behalf, and to be an Abraham Man was soon found by the vagrant to be a profitable vocation, with the result that idiotcy, and the Bethlem dress which indicated it, became too fashionable, and such unscrupulous persons were said to "sham Abraham," until the offence was punished by the whipping-post and confinement in the stocks. In 'King Lear' the country gave Edgar "proof and precedent of Bedlam beggars" when he borrowed "Poor Tom's" dress for the purpose of disguise (Act II. sc. iii.). But it has yet to be explained, I think, why the particular ward in Bethlem Hospital was named the Abraham ward. Who was this Abraham? Or was the name of the ward adopted in allusion to the beggar Lazarus being "carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom"?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Streatham.

I can remember how, fifty years ago, "bone-idle" or "born-idle" men were called "Sham Abrahams," which meant that they shammed some ailment so as to avoid working. The saying was also often

heard: "You may sham Abraham, but you mayn't sham Abraham Newland." The people using it would not, however, know that an Abram Man meant a beggar, but some one quite out of sorts with work.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

The song referred to in the editorial note is entitled 'Abraham Newland.' The first line is:—

Ne'er yet was a name so bandied by fame.

It appears in an old book of songs called 'The Songster's Favourite Companion' ("London: Printed for Lane & Newman, and A. Macgoun, Glasgow." No date). The date of the song may be vaguely inferred from two lines in the last stanza (p. 9):—

The French say they're coming, but sure they are humming,
I know what they want if they do land.

The music "for the Flute, Voice, and Violin" is given. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"RAPIDS": "WATER-BREAK" (10 S. viii. 189).—There is a well-known use of the latter word in Tennyson's 'The Brook':—

With many a silvery waterbreak
Above the golden gravel.

A cognate word, of course, is "waterslide," so largely used in 'Lorna Doone,' and referring to a rapid that runs smoothly, without break and bubbling.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Hadlow, Kent.

Anglo-Saxon, having been the language of the people living south of the Thames, cannot be expected to contain an equivalent to what its users never, or rarely, saw. The Norse settlers gave the Northerners their past and present word—*fors*, *foss*.

H. P. L.

[ST. SWITHIN also refers to Tennyson.]

"TOTTER-OUT": "JAG" (10 S. viii. 5, 113).—MR. BAYNE mistakes the meaning of "jag" in slang usage. It is not a drink, but the results of the drink, being in fact a "load," in serious meaning and as a jocular synonym for it in slang. To "have a jag on" is to have a load on, in either sense. In my younger days (and doubtless so still) farmers spoke of "taking a little jag of wood to market." The adjective reminds me that "jag" was always used for a rather *small* load; and if I am not mistaken, a pack-animal in hill districts in the old country was called a jag-horse or jag-mule. Had the name anything to do, I wonder, with the "jog" or jogging pace inevitable on mountain roads, and its limitation with the fact that only small loads could be carried there?

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

MAHONY OR O'MAHONY FAMILY (10 S. viii. 148).—The mother of Daniel, Count Mahony, was a Moriarty, and he was born at "Couliercorane" in Ireland, according to the records of the Order of Santiago, to which he was admitted in 1711. He is therein described as

"Mahoni y Moriarti (Daniel), Teniente General de los Ejércitos de S.M., Coronel de un Regimiento de Dragones irlandeses, Govornador de la ciudad y castillo de Cartagena. Electo comendador del Aceuchal. *Couliercorane* (Irlanda)."

RUVIGNY.

Chertsey.

BEER SOLD WITHOUT A LICENCE (10 S. ii. 9, 71; viii. 232).—I have often heard a friend of mine, who is now dead, say that it was the custom in this town, as late as the forties of the last century, for the parish clerk to brew beer and entertain the bellringers and other friends and neighbours at Whitsuntide. He had not a licence, but no one interfered, for the neighbours thought that he had a prescriptive right, on account of the office he held, to sell beer at the time of that festival. This custom was probably a survival of the church ales of the Middle Ages. EDWARD PEACOCK.

Kirton-in-Lindsey.

CLARA REEVE (10 S. viii. 166).—Allibone's 'Dictionary' gives 1725-1803 as the dates of the birth and death of this lady, adding that she was born, lived, and died in Ipswich, and that her father was rector of S. Nicholas's in that town, and rector of Kirton (an adjacent parish to Newbourne).

'The Old English Baron' is a weird story, and used to be bound up with 'The Castle of Otranto' in a little sixpenny book, though it has run through many editions. I can remember reading it when a little boy, and being alarmed at a woodcut representing the discovery of the skeleton of Lord Lovel in a box, under the floor of a bedroom. It certainly is a fact that Lord Lovel was never heard of after the battle of Stoke Field, Notts, in 1487, and he is usually supposed to have been drowned in the Trent, which flows hard by. He had been fighting on the side of the Earl of Lincoln, of whom he was a firm partisan. Minster Lovel, the ancient family seat, is

in ruins, is about three miles from Witney, and is on the banks of the Windrush.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

BIDDING PRAYER (10 S. vi. 448; vii. 32, 70, 92, 277).—In the interesting replies to this query I do not observe any reference to the part King Edward VI. took in the matter. One of the numerous little tracts (all now rare) written by Dr. Richard Steward, Dean of St. Paul's, dealt with the subject thus:—

"Judgment of a Private Prayer in Publick, relating to the Orders of the Church of England. With an Account of the Bidding Prayer. Oxford: L. Lichfield for Richard Sherlock. 1684." 12mo, pp. 12.

On p. 8 the Dean says:—

"One thing I shall adde more, and it is a short discourse, How the Pulpit Forms of Prayer were brought into the Church of England. We must know then that in the time of Popery the manner commonly was to use the Lord's Prayer or else an Ave Maria before [the] sermon, so that when Edward the Sixth came to compose his 'Injunctions,' he made choice, as he had good reason, of the Lord's Prayer for that purpose. But because it was thought fit that the King's just supremacy in ecclesiastical things should be at the least weekly published to the people, it was thought expedient to premise to the Pater Noster a Form, as his 'Injunction' stiles it, of Bidding Prayer, wherein the Priest was not to speak to God, but only to the People, exhorting them to pray instantly for such and such persons, but he prayed not to God at all untill he closed with the Lord's Prayer. This was likewise confirmed in the 'Injunctions' of Queen Elizabeth and expressly called the 'Form of Bidding Prayer.' And when King James of blessed memory turn'd those 'Injunctions' into Canons his Law runs:—Canon 55:—'That Ministers should move the People to joyn with him in prayer, viz., in this Form of Bidding Prayer:—"Ye shall pray for Christ's Catholick Church," &c., concluding always with the Lord's Prayer.'"

Among other places this quaint pulpit exhortation is recited in Holy Trinity Church at Stratford every April.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

ROBIN HOOD PLAYS (10 S. viii. 70).—The play of 'Robin and Marian' is said to have been performed, according to annual custom, by the schoolboys of Angiers so early as 1392. Friar Tuck is mentioned in Skelton's play of 'Magnificence,' f. 5 b. (See Warton's 'English Poetry,' Murray, 1870, pp. 163 and 556).

'Robin Hood's Pastoral May Games,' anonymous play, 1624.—'Robin Hood and his Crew of Soldiers: an Interlude,' 1627, anonymous. Of the latter, and of 'A Pastoral Pleasant Comedie of Robin Hood and Little John,' David Erskine Baker says in his 'Biographia Dramatica' that although they are "in all the lists, yet I do not find any of the writers who pretend to have seen them. Langbaine and Jacob have mentioned them without date." He continues that it is only in 'The British Theatre' that he met with the following three pieces in addition to the 'Pastoral May Games' and the 'Crew of Soldiers':—

"Robert Earl of Huntingdon's Downfall, afterwards called Robin Hood of merry Sherwode; with his Love to the chaste Matilda, the Lord Fitz water's Daughter, afterwards his Maid Marian. An historical Play, by Thomas Heywood, 4to. 1601."

"Robert Earl of Huntingdon's Death, otherwise called Robin Hood, of merry Sherwode, with the lamentable Tragedy of chaste Matilda, his fair Maid Marian, poisoned at Dunmow by the King. An historical Play, by T. Heywood, 4to. 1601. This play and the preceding one are both printed in the old black-letter, and are neither of them divided into acts. The first part is introduced by J. Skelton, Poet Laureate to Henry VIII., and the other by Fryar Tuck. The story on which they are both founded may be seen in Stow, Speed, Baker, and the other historians of the reign of Richard I."

"Robin Hood. Opera. Acted at Lee's and Harper's Booth, Bartholomew Fair, 8vo. 1730." (See also Henry Morley's 'Bartholomew Fair,' Warne & Co., p. 318.)

One more is given by Baker:—

"Robin Hood: a Musical Entertainment, 8vo. 1751. This piece was performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, but without any great success; it had little more than musical merit to recommend it, which was not then quite so much the idol of public adoration as it seems at present to be."

'Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne' (Percy's 'Reliques') appears never to have been dramatized.

'The Poetical Register; or, the Lives and Characters of the English Poets,' 1723, notes only four plays: 'Robin Hood's Pastoral May Games'; 'Robin Hood and his Crew of Soldiers: an Interlude'; Heywood's 'Robert Earl of Huntingdon's Downfall: an Historical Play,' 1601, acted by the Earl of Nottingham's Servants, and his 'Robert Earl of Huntingdon's Death; or, Robin Hood of Merry Sherwood; with the Tragedy of Chaste Matilda,' 1601.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"BUS" FOR "OMNIBUS" (10 S. viii. 147).—P. T. G. says: "'Motor-bus' has become official—alas!" I agree; but if the officials had written "motorbus," I should approve.

I think "bus" amply expresses what the thing is when you know. Why, then, do more? Is it on the exploded theory of making words show their derivation?

I regret this idea is so often carried out by printers. I was glad to observe that 'N. & Q.' (10 S. vi. 187) printed "autobus" as one word, and why not "motorbus," "electrobus," &c. ? Why make the words ugly with hyphens for half a century, which is about the time it takes our printers to begin to think they may venture to print "Haymarket," "handbook," &c., without hyphens ? RALPH THOMAS.

"GOUMIERS": MOROCCO TERM (10 S. viii. 247).—MR. PLATT gives no ground for his odd surmise that "Goumiers" is a form of Khroumirs. "Goumiers" is a French word for the members of a "Goum." The latter word has been used for "units" of the local native levies of the French in Algeria since the conquest in 1836, and "Goumiers" is equivalent to our Indian "Catch 'ems." D.

"Goumiers," which is a French derivative from "Goum," has nothing to do with the Khroumirs of Tunis. As MR. JAS. PLATT is aware, the letter *qâf* is usually pronounced as hard *g* in Northern Africa. "Goum" is *Qaum*, a tribe, pronounced in the Yemen, where Arabic pronunciation still adheres to classical usage, as "Qowm" (*ow* as in "cow"), and as "Qôm" in India. In the debased Maghrabi dialect it is found as "Gûm," or Gallicè, "Goum." "Goumier," therefore, merely signifies a tribesman. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"MORAL COURAGE" (10 S. viii. 229).—The expression is found in Colton's 'Lacon' (London, 1825), vol. i. p. 44 (first edition published in 1822) :—

> "Cromwell had much of this decision in the camp, but in the church hypocrisy asserted her dominion, and sometimes neutralized his *moral courage*, never his physical."

A. H. ARKLE.

"THIGGYNG": "FULCENALE": "WARELONDES" (10 S. vii. 507; viii. 92).—I am much obliged to PROF. SKEAT and others for their suggestions. I should be disposed to accept the former's derivation of "thiggyng" from A.-S. *thiging*, were it not for another reference to it which I have found. In a plea of Robert Grosvenor (14 Hen. VI.) to hold the serjeancy of the Dee from Eton Weir to Arnoldseyre, he claimed the right to a ferry, and, in the case of local users, to collect from them "thiggyng" in the autumn "ad voluntatem vicinorum"; whilst strangers paid a halfpenny if merchants, and if not, what they chose. In view of the collection of the toll in the autumn I suggest "thiggyng" means straw for thatching (A.-S. *theccan*). There are frequent mentions in documents relating to Cheshire of the "garbæ" or sheaves exacted by the bedells.

As regards "fulcenale," I suspect (from a statement in the inquisition where it occurs that the sheriff was accustomed to clothe his bedells) that this word may be connected with "fullage," *i.e.*, money paid for fulling cloth. Another not unlikely suggestion is that it is a mistake for "fouayle," fuel. R. S. B.

Among the Scottish proverbs in Ray's 'Collection of Proverbs,' second edition, 1678, p. 363, is "Better a thigging mother, nor a ryding father."

Ray is said to have taken his Scottish proverbs from the collection made by the Rev. David Fergusson, who was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1573, and died in 1598. If this proverb was in Fergusson's collection, it was probably current by about the middle of the sixteenth century. See Dean Ramsay's 'Scottish Life and Character,' twentieth edition, 1871, pp. 166–72. W. S.

Ainsworth's 'Lat. - Eng. Dictionary' (Mediæval Law Latin Appendix) gives a different account of *putura*. It says under *potura*: "A custom of foresters and others to take horses' and men's meat gratis of tenants and neighbouring inhabitants." H. P. L.

SHEEP FAIR ON AN ANCIENT EARTHWORK (10 S. viii. 250, 272).—Yarnborough Castle, in the parish of Hanging Langford, Wilts, is the scene of a fair on 4 October. The fair is always referred to as Castle Fair. Yarnborough Castle is an extensive and perfect British camp. J. J. H.

An ancient earthwork points to the fact that the site was one where people assembled of old, and the celebrated Tan Hill Fair on the Wiltshire Downs, near Devizes, held on 6 August, is another such fair. The date and the name (*Tan*, Celtic for fire) both point to the time when heathen celebrations may have taken place at this spot, at the August quarter of the May year. Further information about fairs can be found in the article by the Rev. J. Griffith in *Notes* of 5 September, 'The May or Gorsedd Year in English and Welsh Fairs.' T. S. M.

No doubt such information as is desired might be traced through a long and instructive paper read by Mr. T. Davies Pryce at

Nottingham Congress of the British chæological Association, 1906, entitled arthworks of the Moated Mound Type,' ich was published in the *Journal* of the sociation for December, 1906, pp. 231–68 th twenty-two valuable illustrations). also the 'Report of the Committee on cient Earthworks and Fortified En- sures,' presented to the Congress of chæological Societies, 5 July, 1905, where excavation of several ancient defensive l other works is noted.

Whether Woodbury Hill be prehistoric or one cannot say, but it was conjectured Drs. Stukeley and Coker that Bere Regis he site of a Roman station—an opinion firmed by the large circular entrench- nt to which MR. ADDY alludes. The date which the fair was "holden" has evi- tly been shifted, for at the beginning of century it opened on the Nativity of the ssed Virgin, which is, I think, 8 Septem-

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

NONJURORS: REV. BENJAMIN WAY (10 S. i. 229, 277).—The Rev. Benjamin Way, second son of John Waye of Bridport, von, according to Burke's 'Landed ntry' (1853 edition) was ejected from the ing of Barking, Essex, in the time of the mmonwealth. The same authority adds at he died at Bristol in 1680; conse- ently he could not have been one of the njurors of 1689. That he should have en ejected in the time of the Common- alth seems unlikely, and 'The Noncon- rmist Memorial' (London, 1775) mentions Way among the list of ministers ejected silenced after the Restoration, par- ularly by the Act of Uniformity of 1662, d this fits in with the date of his death as ven by Burke.

A. H. ARKLE.

SILK FIRST MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE (10 S. viii. 231, 276).—Père Cibot, S.J., was ite accurate in his statement that in his ld Testament the only mention of *silk* was at in Esther viii. 15. Cruden's 'Con- rdance' (to the Authorized Protestant rsion) supplies four references, viz., en. xli. 42, Prov. xxxi. 22, Ezek. xvi. 10, . But, as MR. KOPSCH remarks, Père ibot quoted from his own Latin Vulgate, hich in fact does use the term *sericus silken*) only once, namely, in Esther viii. 15. n the four places of reference given in the Concordance,' the Vulgate makes use of no ore definite a term than *byssus* or *byssinus*, term signifying (a garment of) *fine linen* r cloth, and not necessarily of silk. Père Cibot's accuracy is good testimony to his knowledge of the Bible, for accurate concordances were in his time (1735) unknown, and to ascertain a fact of this sort was in those days by no means so easy as it is now.

DOM BASIL WELD, O.S.B.

Fort Augustus.

According to the Vulgate, silk is only mentioned twice in the Bible (I believe), viz., in Esther viii. 15, "amictus serico pallio," and Apoc. xviii. 12, "merces..... serici." The Revised Version has "fine linen," and the Vulgate "stola byssina" and "byssus" in Gen. xli. 42 and Proverbs xxxi. 22, when the Authorized Version has "silk." Both R.V. and A.V. have "silk" in Ezek. xvi. 10, 13, when the Vulgate has "subtilia" and "polymitum."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

[MR. STAPLETON MARTIN also thanked for reply.]

SERVIUS SULPICIUS AND BRET HARTE (10 S. viii. 205).—In one of Voltaire's romances a widower, who recently has lost his wife, meets a widow, whose husband has just died. They are both inconsolable. A year afterwards, when they are quite cured of their sorrow, they meet again. I forget whether they marry one another or not. But they jointly erect a temple to Time the consoler.

E. YARDLEY.

The sentiment expressed is a common one. Thus in Schiller's 'Wallenstein's Tod,' Act V. sc. iii., we find:—

Denn was verschmerzte nicht der Mensch? Vom Höchsten
Wie vom gemeinsten lernt er sich entwöhnen,
Denn ihn besiegen die gewalt'gen Stunden.

So also in Chateaubriand's 'Atala' Father Aubry says:—

"Croyez-moi, mon fils, les douleurs ne sont point éternelles; il faut tôt ou tard qu'elles finissent, parce que le cœur de l'homme est fini; c'est une de nos grandes misères: nous ne sommes pas même capables d'être longtemps malheureux."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

EDWARD DE VERE, 17TH EARL OF OXFORD (10 S. vii. 409).—Mr. Bond is wrong, and the 'D.N.B.' correct. Sir William Cecil married his first wife, Mary Cheke, sister of Sir John Cheke, in August, 1541; she died in February, 1543, their son Thomas, who later became Earl of Exeter, having been born in May, 1542 (see Nares's 'Memoirs of Lord Burghley,' vol. I. chaps. v. and vi.). The second wife, Mildred Cooke, was married in December, 1545. The adult issues were Anne, Countess of Oxford; Elizabeth, who married the eldest son of Lord Wentworth;

and Robert, first Earl of Salisbury, b. 1563. Queen Elizabeth was present at Lady Anne's wedding (see Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage,' *s.v.* Exeter). N. W. Hill.
New York.

"Nose of wax" (10 S. viii. 228, 274).—Latham's 'Dictionary' gives excerpts from Massinger's 'Unnatural Combat,' Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' and from 'The Honest Ghost' to illustrate this phrase.
John B. Wainewright.

[Mr. Gibson Thompson's reply is anticipated by that of Mr. Prescott Row, printed last week, in which "Lord of Huntingdon" should have been Lord of Huntinglen.]

Botha: the Name (10 S. vii. 486).—Mr. Platt is, I think, premature in assuming this patronymic to be of Dutch origin. In Keane's 'Boer States,' chap. viii., there is a list of Waldense and Huguenot families which emigrated to the Cape in the seventeenth century, taken from an authority quoted by Theal in his 'History of South Africa.' From this it would seem that the two families, Bota and Valleti therein named were originally Piedmontese; the first Prof. Keane identifies as the modern Botha. Bota as a family name is clearly identical with Botta, the surname of the Italian historian, and means a toad. Among the highly educated Dutch in South Africa the Transvaal Premier's name—which, by the by, is a very common one there—was, I noticed, uttered very short, as Bŏtá, and not Bōtha, as it is by ordinary colonists; so that this is also in favour of the Italian source of the word. Other non-French patronymics that have become established among the Africanders are the Italian Chiappini (pronounced Kappeeny) and the Portuguese Ferreira and De la Rey. N. W. Hill.

"Pot-waller: "Pot-walloper" (10 S. viii. 181, 233).—The writer at the former reference says: "There is no ground whatever for attributing to *wallop*.....the sense of 'to boil.'" I do not know what Dr. Murray precisely means by "no ground"; if he means that there is no authority for this sense of the word, I think he must have overlooked the evidence for it to be found in 'E.D.D.' (*s.v.* 'Wallop,' v.[2] and sb.[3]). For the use of *wallop* in the sense of a quick boiling the editor cites Ellis's 'Modern Husbandry' (1750), III. i. 128; and for the verb in the sense of "to boil with a bubbling sound" he gives a quotation from Ruickbie's 'Wayside Cottager' (1801), 160. The word is widespread in the dialects: 'E.D.D.' registers its use in Scotland and the North Country, in the Midlands, in the Eastern Counties, and on the South Coast in Kent and Sussex. It is probably a special use of the 'E.D.D.' word *wallop* (to gallop), which occurs in the 'Promptorium,' and is doubtless merely a French variant of O.F. *galoper* (to gallop). A. L. Mayhew.
Oxford.

May I suggest to Dr. Murray that *pot-wabbler*, instead of being a perversion of *pot-waller*, may be an independent formation, and stands for *pot-wappler*, or more correctly *pot-wapoler*, derived from old Eng. *wapol*, *wapel*, to boil (A.-S. *wapelian*)? Thus we find in 'Old English Glosses,' edited by Prof. A. S. Napier ("Anecdota Oxoniensia," 1900), "ebulliebant, *wapeledan*" (p. 93, 3481); "bullirent, *wapeledan*" (3962); "scaturiat, *hwapelaþ*" (p. 51, 1891); and in Wright's 'Vocabularies' (ed. Wülcker), "ebullit, *wapolaδ*" (69, 32).
A. Smythe Palmer.
S. Woodford.

With reference to Prof. Skeat's remarks as to *wallop* it is not inapposite to mention the little village of that name in Hants, whence the family of the Earls of Portsmouth derives its name. It is so called from being the source or welling-up of a stream that flows into the Test and the Southampton Water through the Wallop village. H. P. L.

"Place" in the House (10 S. viii. 207).—The general living room in old fashioned houses, described by Mr. T. Ratcliffe as "the house *place*," was known as "the house *part*" in Lancashire.
James Williamson.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Henslowe Papers: being Documents supplementary to Henslowe's Diary. Edited by Walter W. Greg, M.A. (A. H. Bullen.)

In this book, which is uniform with the two recently published volumes of 'Henslowe's Diary,' Mr. Greg has laid both student and discerning general reader under a heavy obligation. Apart from its unique historical value, it has an almost personal interest, in view of the new and intimate light which it throws on many well-known names of the period. It contains, moreover, much detailed information, hitherto well-nigh inaccessible, concerning Elizabethan theatrical productions; in particular, certain inventories, the quaintness of which, though of the same stamp as that exhibited in the churchwardens' accounts beloved of local

antiquaries, is the more striking in that its range is wider. For example, the 'Enventary tacken of all the properties for my Lord Admeralles men, the 10 of Marche, 1598,' is sufficiently comprehensive, including as it does in the first "Item" "j rocke, j cage, j tombe, j Hell mought," and going on to, among other things, "ij marchepanes and the sittie of Rome."

Pleasant reading, too, are the letters from Philip Henslowe and Joan Alleyn to Edward Alleyn, and the jocose effusion written by John Pyk to Mistress Alleyn, concluding:—

Yett I swear to you by the fayth of a fustyan kinge never to retorne till fortune vs bryng w^{t} a Joyfull metyng to lovly london J sesse.

Yo^{r} petty prety pratlyng parlyng pyg
by me John pyk.

The 'Papers' are divided into 'Muniments [that is, documents on vellum] relating to the Theatres and Bear Garden,' 'Papers relating to the Drama and the Stage' and to 'Bear-baiting,' the 'Memorandum-Book of Edward Alleyn,' 'Miscellaneous Notes,' and 'Miscellaneous Papers.' Of the appendixes, which are three in number, the first two contain respectively 'Documents not now at Dulwich' (including the Inventory above quoted) and 'Dramatic Plots,' such as 'The Seven Deadly Sins,' 'Dead Man's Fortune,' 'Frederick and Basilea,' and a fragment of a 'Troilus and Cressida' hitherto unprinted; while the third consists of Alleyn's part in Robert Greene's play of 'Orlando Furioso.' The book is a masterpiece of careful editing, and there is a good Index.

Bell's Cathedral Series.—Bangor and Llandaff Cathedrals; Romsey Abbey; The Temple Church. (Bell & Sons.)

We have before had occasion to speak in terms of praise of this admirable series of descriptive guides, and the volumes now to hand cannot but enhance the reputation the series already enjoys. Whilst avoiding abstruse technicalities, the little books yet contrive to impart to the lay reader accurate information as to the various beauties and peculiarities of architecture which are to be found in our historical cathedrals and churches. In particular we commend the volume on Romsey Abbey by the Rev. T. Perkins. The author is evidently a lover of Norman architecture, and we should welcome a description from the same pen of the church of St. Cross at Winchester—one of the finest examples of Norman architecture which we have met with, and well worthy of a place in the "Cathedral Series."

The little volume on the Temple Church, by Mr. George Worley, also calls for mention. The two sections of this famous church, the "Round" and the "Oblong," and their respective styles of Transitional and Early English, are described in a manner which all can understand, and in addition there is a sketch of the history of the Knight Templars (by whom the church was founded) from their rise to their final extinction as an Order.

We commend these little guide-books to all who are interested in famous churches, either from an architectural or an historical standpoint.

The Cornhill Magazine for October is full of variety and interest. 'Herbert Spencer: a Recollection,' by Rosaline Masson, is slight, but effective in its exhibition of the philosopher's whims and social oddities. The Rev. W. H. Hutton writes excellently, as might be expected, on 'Edgehill,' recalling not only the battle, but also the life of Sanderson Miller, the designer and antiquary who put up the modern castle ruin there, and was in addition famous as an agriculturist, being celebrated by Jago, a poet whose verse was hardly equal to one of the fairest parts of England. In 'A Botanical Legend' Canon John Vaughan tells how he searched successfully for traces of the wild pea which on a Suffolk beach in 1555 once saved many from hunger. The article is a veritable romance of botanical history, and the sea-pease in question was much written up by old botanists. Mr. J. B. Atlay has a good subject in 'The Author of Ten Thousand a Year,' whose fantastic vanity was almost incredible. We cannot share Mr. Atlay's view that the work in question is one of the best in the English language. Much of its satire is so underlined in Early Victorian style as to be tedious. The Rev. G. E. Jeans has combined both amusement and instruction in 'A Light Study in "Bradshaw,"' which we once saw put first in a list of educational books which had to be handed in to a pedantic don. Many are the curiosities in place-names which this paper reveals, and more might easily be added. There are also an article on 'Uganda Housekeeping'; a poem by Mr. Leonard Huxley on the joys of Switzerland; and a discussion by Mr. A. C. Benson on 'Humour,' which would be the better for more illumination by that same quality. Mr. Benson's views are sound, but he reminds us of many things which others have said before, and we do not think that he is quite fair to an attitude of mind which he dismisses without adequate discussion.

The National Review is too technical this month not to be skipped widely by the man who cares more for humane letters than politics. We really think that far too much is being written about the navy and army and the Irish party month by month. Was it worth while to reproduce from *La Revue* a private diary concerning 'The Death of Leo XIII.," with its attendant crowd of journalists and ecclesiastics? The writer, Adriano Pierconti, might have produced a complete line in the first set of verses quoted as by Leo. We feel sure that even when he was nearing the end he did not compose a hexameter with half a foot short. Probably the word "jam" has been missed out, but it does not matter, the really important thing in the article being the amount of telegrams sent, the fuss over the dying Pontiff. We can see nothing of real significance in all this detail that "makes death a hideous show," as Matthew Arnold said in some lines very different in ideal from the modern craze for publicity. Dr. W. H. D. Rouse has a really practical and well-written article on 'Classics in the Modern School,' which does deserve ample notice. The Rev. R. L. Gales in 'Still More Dicta of the Poor' supplies some good and characteristic stuff both in the humorous and the pompous line. Literary critics are apt to underrate the talking ability of the people who do not read books, and these articles, obviously first-hand knowledge, please us well. 'The Social Transformation of Scottish Liberalism,' by Mr. William Wallace, has some striking remarks on Scottish literature.

The same writer continues the criticism of literary Scotland in *The Fortnightly* with the 'Limits of Scottish Patriotism.' Sir Thomas Bar-

clay makes the best of the rather visionary results of 'The Second Hague Conference.' The Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, has a well-reasoned and eminently sensible article on 'Some Problems of University Reform,' with special reference to the Oxford passman. His paper should be read by all the good wild people whose zeal exceeds their knowledge. Prof. Churton Collins deals favourably with 'The Poetry of Crabbe,' who may now be said to have come to his own in the shape of critical praise. K. M. Goring gives a further view of Ruskin's delightful correspondence concerning 'The Friends of Living Creatures,' which, however, rather approaches the sickly sentimental. Sir George Arthur in 'The Soldier as Student' talks about "biographing" people, and has an odd view of tests of ability if he really thinks that "it evidences no mean degree of mental alertness to succeed in solving the time-honoured arithmetical conundrums about the hands of a watch, and the cost of papering a room." Major Martin Hume writes well on 'The National Significance of "Don Quixote"'; Mr. Binyon has a skilful poem on 'The Crusader'; Miss Constance E. Maud writes in gushing style about 'A Greek Play at Orange'; and Mr. R. S. Garnett has in 'The True History of Monte Cristo' an excellent subject of which he makes good use.

The Nineteenth Century is full of good and arresting matter this month. Mr. G. W. E. Russell quotes from that delightful book 'Friendship's Garland' in reference to Deceased Wives' Sisters. Bishop Welldon has in 'The Authenticity of Ancient Literature, Secular and Sacred,' touched a subject on which scholars receive frequent queries. It is a fact that the MSS. of the New Testament compare favourably with those of several famous classical authors in point of age. The number of MSS., where these are of inferior character, may sound imposing, but offers little support to the critic. Mrs. Creighton is, as usual, admirably sensible in 'Some Modern Ideas about Woman's Education.' Dorothea Gerard writes at length on three French novels: 'Monsieur et Madame Moloch,' by Marcel Prévost; 'L'Ile inconnue,' which is a diary of English life rather than fiction, by Pierre de Coulevain; and Abel Hermant's 'Les Grands Bourgeois,' a book which may be compared in its bitter incisiveness with Mr. Galsworthy's masterly study 'The Man of Property.' 'The American Sunday Newspaper' is depressing reading, but its effect can be removed by 'A Fête Day at Avignon,' by Miss Rose Bradley. Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, who ends the number with 'Oxford and the Nation,' wastes time in going through history, and strikes us as more verbose than practical.

The Burlington Magazine this month opens with the picture of 'A Little Girl' by Velazquez—one of the great things from the Rodophe Kann Collection now belonging to Messrs. Duveen. Mr. Harold Child writes an interesting article on 'Attila' and stage production; Mrs. Ellen Duncan has a good paper on 'The Irish National Art Collection'; and Mr. Claude Phillips and Mr Campbell Dodgson show their expertness as connoisseurs. The plates of the number are, as usual, attractive and varied.

MR. JOHN S. FARMER asks us to announce that in future the "Tudor Facsimile Texts" (including the Fasimile Series originally announced by the Early *English Drama* Society) will be issued by Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack. Amongst issues almost ready for delivery are the four recently recovered and hitherto unknown (or supposedly lost) editions of 'King Darius,' 'Lusty Juventus,' 'Nice Wanton,' and Heywood's 'Ray of the Weather.' The facsimile reproductions of the Macro Plays are also approaching completion, and will shortly be issued. The most forward item for delivery, however, is the facsimile of the only MS. of an Elizabethan play which we have in the author's handwriting, viz., 'Believe as Ye List,' by Massinger. A new illustrated prospectus is in preparation, including many scarce plays and some unique examples of Tudor literature.

HANNAH LIGHTFOOT. — We have received the following, which deals with a mystery much discussed in 'N. & Q.':—

"Some years ago, after a minute inquiry, W. J. Thoms decided that not only was Hannah Lightfoot not the wife or the mistress of George III., but that she never even existed. An American lady, Mrs. Aline Shane-Devin of Washington, D.C., now comes forward with the following statement addressed to Lord Sackville (owner of a reputed Reynolds portrait of Hannah Lightfoot), who has handed it on to Mr. Beckles Willson, who has just published a work entitled 'George III. as Man, Monarch, and Statesman.'

"'My father's mother was Hannah Lightfoot Rex, daughter of George Rex, son of the third George of the Hanoverian line, and of Hannah Lightfoot, the Quakeress. My great-grandfather, George Rex, came to America during the Revolutionary War, and was from first to last a devoted Royalist. He married in Pennsylvania a woman of German birth, and by her had a large family. His oldest son was called George, his oldest daughter my grandmother, receiving her grandmother's name. The origin of the family has always been known and accepted by its members, though the circumstances connected with it were felt to be of so discreditable a nature to both sides that it was very seldom mentioned, and then as something to be deplored and concealed.

"'We of this generation, however, are far enough removed from the scandal to appreciate the romantic interest that in most minds attaches to the love affairs of a prince, even when they result in their consummation "without benefit of clergy," a conclusion which, according to some authorities, is in this particular case open to question. The very little confirmatory evidence obtainable upon this point, however, does not seem to me to be of a convincing character; even though one may heartily wish to be persuaded.'"

Notices to Correspondents.

A. H. ("Shakespeare and the Musical Glasses")—See Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield,' chap. x.

J. S. CROME ("Hayley") and W. E. WILSON ("Authors of Quotations").—Anticipated by replies already in type.

NOTICE.

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llers' Catalogues.

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Notes.

TIC BARONETCIES SINCE 1837.

e dignity of a Baronet has of late been quently conferred on those who have the office of Lord Mayor of London ince the election of 1899 (inclusive), of the eight Lord Mayors has been ated, viz., Treloar (1907), Morgan , Pound (1905), Ritchie (1904), Samuel , Dimsdale (1902), Green (1901), Newton (1900). These consecutive ns are, however, a comparatively n practice. During the twenty pre- years, 1879 to 1898, but nine Lord s (*i.e.*, not half the number) received etcies, viz., Phillips (1897), Renals , Tyler (1894), Knill (1893), Savory , Whitehead (1889), Hanson (1887), r (1885), and Ellis (1881). During the years before this period, 1859 to only five Lord Mayors (*i.e.*, exactly ter of the number) were thus dignified, usk (1874), Waterlow (1872), Gibbons , Lawrence (1868), and Gabriel (1866). roportion of Baronetcies conferred Lord Mayors during the first twenty- ears (1837 to 1858) of the reign of Victoria shows a slight increase, being *i.e.*, a little more than a third of the r), viz., Carden (1887), Salomons (1869), Moon (1855), Musgrove (1851), Duke (1849), Magnay (1844), Pirie (1842), and Cowan (1837).

The Baronetcy of Carden, however, was not till thirty years, and that of Salomons not till fourteen years, after their respective Mayoralties 1857-8 and 1855-6; that of Moon was for the entertainment at Guildhall, 19 April, 1855, of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Emperor and Empress of the French; that of Musgrove for a like entertainment of the Queen and Prince Albert, 9 July, 1851, to celebrate the success of the "Great Exhibition of Industry" in Hyde Park; that of Duke for the opening of the new Coal Exchange, 30 October, 1849; that of Magnay for the opening of the Royal Exchange, 28 October, 1844; that of Pirie for the birth of the Prince of Wales, 9 November, 1841; and that of Cowan for the Queen's entertainment at Guildhall, 9 November, 1837, shortly after her accession.

Many of the Lord Mayors during the first half of the long reign of Queen Victoria did not even receive Knighthood. Such were Besley (1869–70), Allen (1867–8), Cubitt (two years, 1860–62), Carter (1859–60), Wire (1858–9), Finnis (1856–7), Sidney (1853–4), Challis (1852–3), Hunter (1851–2), Farncomb (1849–50), Hooper (1847–8), Johnson (1845–1846), Gibbs (1844–5), Humphery (1842–3), Johnson (1840–41), Wilson (1838–9), and Kelly (1836–7), the said Thomas Kelly being actually in office on, and many months after, 20 June, 1837, the accession of the Queen to the crown.

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term "the delightful comedy" of 'The Merry Devil of Edmonton':—

Frank Jerningham. The way lies right: hark, the clock strikes at Enfield; what's the hour?

Young Clare. Ten, the bell says.

But to return to sun*rise*. Leigh Hunt tells us that Lamb sent his all-too-credulous friend, "that good-natured heathen" George Dyer, with some other folk, to Primrose Hill at daybreak, to watch the Persian ambassador worshipping the sun. Lamb's account of the affair, in a letter to Manning, 2 Jan., 1810, is as follows:—

"The Persian ambassador is the principal thing talked of now. I sent some people to see him worship the sun on Primrose Hill at half-past six in the morning, 28th November; but he did not come, which makes me think the old fire-worshippers are a sect almost extinct in Persia."

Now we well know that, if anywhere, it is in his letters to Manning that Lamb's fun tempts him to play the part of the "matter-of-lie man," leaving the "matter-of-fact" to be dealt with elsewhere by more prosaic natures. This Mr. Lucas recognizes when he writes:—

"No wonder that a man with Lamb's native gift of fun should turn with relief to Manning's twinkling maturity and genial sympathy. Manning prompted Lamb to more admirable absurdity than any one. The letters to Manning of 19th February, 1803, and 2nd January, 1810 [the one just quoted from], are among the best pieces of good fooling in the language."

It is, I think, probable that Lamb's story of the party at Primrose Hill is one of his pleasant fictions based upon some story current among the characters involved. Let us go back a little in our chronology. In 1792, after varied experiences, George Dyer settled in London in those Clifford's Inn chambers in which he continued to live for many years. On 22 Sept., 1793, the Welsh bard Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg) took part in a morning meeting of Ancient British Bards on Primrose Hill, reciting on the occasion his 'Ode on converting a Sword into a Pruning-Hook.' Among the many interested spectators we may, I think, safely place George Dyer, whose friendship for the Welsh bard was as sincere as that of Southey; and to this meeting, probably often referred to by Dyer, we may owe Lamb's ingenious fooling of Manning. In the enumeration of his friends in the Preface to his 'Poetics' Dyer places "my old friend Mr. Edward Williams, the Welsh bard," first on the list; and in an unpublished (and, of course, undated) letter now before me, addressed to Southey, Dyer informs his correspondent that

"while writing this letter, I am receiving a most affectionate letter from Edward Williams, dated Neath, informing me he shall be in town in July."

Dyer's introduction to Williams was due, no doubt, to the good offices of their common friends the Morgans of Stamford Hill, who were Glamorganshire folk, one of whom, William Morgan, was sometime actuary of the Equitable Assurance Office. What an interesting couple of dreamers these two must have been! Of Dyer's self-absorption many stories are well known: Williams seems to have been equally absent-minded. When in the country, he was accustomed to ride. One day whilst walking, deep in thought, he came to a tollgate at which he stopped and shouted to the keeper: "Here, what 's to pay?" "For what?" inquired the man. "For my horse, of course," said Williams. "There 's no horse here, sir." "Bless me!" exclaimed the bard, suddenly awaking to the situation, "I thought I was on horseback."

I should like to know that Lamb met Edward Williams, who lived till December, 1826; but of this I can find no trace.

William Blake, who would have made an admirable third with Dyer and Williams, also saw the sun from Primrose Hill; but he saw a little more than either of the others. "I have conversed with the spiritual Sun," he proclaimed.

"I saw him on Primrose Hill. He said, 'Do you take me for the Greek Apollo?'—'No,' I said; 'that' (pointing to the sky) 'is the Greek Apollo. He is Satan.'"

Of the books by, and belonging to, Dyer which passed into the possession of the Morgans, and are now in my library, I may possibly tell in some future number of 'N. & Q.'

J. Rogers Rees.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

'Merry Wives of Windsor,' II. i. 197: "An-heires."—In this passage (l. 228 in the Globe), where the Cambridge editors have introduced into the text "An-heires," the reading of F_1, Q_2, and F_2—doubtless because they were not satisfied with any one of the many ingenious conjectures which have been suggested instead of it—the happy original Shakespearian expression has yet to be discovered. But of this we may be certain—that, whatever the word or words were of which "An-heires" is the outcome, they were not such as a compositor or copyist would easily recognize. Our only chance of solving the difficulty is by

arefully observing the peculiar style and hraseology of mine Host of the Garter's nterlocutions. Now I observe that he not nly urges Falstaff to speak scholarly and visely, but that he himself ever and anon ffects the scholar by interlarding his peeches with such classical allusions as 'Hercules,' "Hector," "Cæsar," "Kaisar," 'Pheizar," "Æsculapius," "Galen," and he like; gods, demigods, and heroes dart rom his lips, and sparkle in his speeches. n this place I imagine that mine Host ad recourse to the Greek mythology, and, ddressing the irrepressible Shallow, blurted ut characteristically: "Will you go, *aine Ares?*" What a puzzle that martial eity's name would have been to an inrudite transcriber! how likely for him to ave set down in its stead what seemed o him the nearest and most probable ollowing of its letters—that grim resemlance of them—that most like, yet most nlike—that monstrous distortion of them —"An-heires"! PHILIP PERRING.

'ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA,' II. vii. 7–9:—

"'As they pinch one another by the disposition, e cries out 'No more'; reconciles them to his ntreaty, and himself to the drink."

o far as I know, no satisfactory explanation as been given of "by the disposition." Clarke renders the words "as they try each ther's temper," "as they gall or plague ach other's sensitiveness by their mutual aunts"; but we have no indication of he "competitors" being quarrelsome in heir cups. Schmidt says "*i.e.*, by their oible: a servant's speech"—an easy way ut of the difficulty, but not, I think, ustified by anything in the same servant's ther speeches. I believe that we have ere a dislocation of the type, and that we hould read, "As they pinch one another, e cries out 'No more'; reconciles them to is disposition by the entreaty, and himself o the drink": "disposition" (*i.e.*, mood) eing used equivocally, first as his pretended isinclination, secondly as his real willingess. For "disposition" Staunton conjectured "disputation"; Kinnear, "doing eason." To "pinch" seems to mean nothing more than to put pressure upon, o stimulate each other to further drinking.

K. D.

'MERCHANT OF VENICE,' I. i. 29–36 (10 S. vi. 504; vii. 145; viii. 164).—Since A. E. A. now says that "almost all editors and readers" refer "worth" to the supposed merchant, I infer that originality is claimed only for the suggested insertion of "not bethink me" after "word." The speaker had already called to mind the cause of his vessel's possible destruction, "bethink me" thus having served its full purpose when the "edifice of stone" suggested "dangerous rocks." After the cause comes the wreck, the latter being completely summarized by

> And, in a word, but even now worth this,
> And now worth nothing.

"Bethink me" covers both the cause and the effect, and its second insertion would be superfluous. A. E. A. has his eye on "me" as being referred to "worth"—"(not bethink me) but even now worth," &c. This cannot be, as "bethink me" is used reflectively. DR. SPENCE was grammatically correct in suggesting the same reference for "worth": "(I) but even now worth," &c.

A. E. A. takes too much for granted in stating that I "seem to forget that it is Salarino who speaks." He looks upon Salarino as a supposed "merchant," and so do I in my remarks.

E. MERTON DEY.

St. Louis.

'TROILUS AND CRESSIDA,' III. iii. 196–200 (10 S. vii. 483; viii. 165).—I have never given it as my opinion that in this passage "cradles" "is corrupt because of the short metre, and an expression too homely for the dignity of poetry." There are plenty of short lines in Shakespeare, and they have force and purpose. The case for "heraldry" rests not on its completing the metre, but on the support which it derives from a very striking passage in 'The Rape of Lucrece.'

PHILIP PERRING.

'MACBETH': THE THREE WITCHES (10 S. vii. 484).—A much more curious illustration than that quoted can be given. Brand in his 'Popular Antiquities' reprints an extract from *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1779 of 'News from Scotland: the Damnable Life and Death of Dr. Fian,' originally printed about 1591. This Dr. Fian and others were tried for various acts of witchcraft, apparently intended to prevent the King and his train reaching England safely on their return from Denmark. One of the accused, Agnes Simpson or Thomson, after being an hour tortured by the twisting of a cord round her head, confessed that she had, with the other persons then charged, taken a cat and christened it, and afterwards bound to each part of that cat the four joints of a man, and that the cat was then

conveyed into the midst of the sea by those witches sailing in their sieves, and there thrown in to make a tempest,

"which tempest was the cause of the perishing of a boat coming to Leith with sundry gifts and jewels which should have been presented to the now Queen of Scotland, at her Majesty's coming to Leith. Again, it is confessed that the said christened cat was the cause that the King's Majesty's ship at his coming forth of Denmark had a contrary wind to the rest of his ships," &c.

Fian himself confessed that they could not compass the King's death, though they had power to delay his voyage, for the reason that Satan (who, by the way, spoke in French) stated his Majesty was a "man of God."

The King took much interest in this trial, and was not only present at the examinations, but also sent for one of the women concerned, and caused her to play before him the tune to which Satan led the brawls at the witches' meetings.

It is evident that Shakspere read the report of this trial in the pamphlet already spoken of, and we see the result in the scene where the witches vow vengeance on the sailor whose wife refused to share her chestnuts :—

Her husband 's to Aleppo gone, master o' the Tiger;
But in a *sieve* I'll thither sail,
And, like a rat without a tail,
I'll do, I'll do, and I'll do.

And again :—

Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be tempest-tossed.

Incidentally it seems strange to me that it has not—to the best of my knowledge—ever been pointed out, on the strength of this 'News from Scotland,' that it was a cat whose likeness Shakspere makes the witch take, and not a tailless rat, as hitherto printed. EDWARD STEVENS.

Melbourne.

'HENRY IV.,' PART II., IV. iv. 90–92 (10 S. viii. 164).—In England summer birds, such as the blackbird, thrush, and robin redbreast, sing at the end of winter. Gilbert White has noticed that they sing at the beginning of January, and later. The haunch is the hinder part; and "haunch of winter," though a strange expression, is quite intelligible. I do not know whether birds sing at the dawn of a winter's day. I doubt whether Shakspeare means that they do. "The lifting up of day" is not necessarily the dawn. Westmoreland brings the good news. He tells that the sun is shining again; and he gives the tidings to the King, who is sad, sick, and dying. So the bird, when the winter is far advanced, sings, if the sun should shine and break through the gloom of winter. "The lifting up of day," I think, in this case means the appearance of the sun at any time of the day after gloom.

E. YARDLEY.

Surely the
summer bird
Which ever in the haunch of winter sings

is the blackbird or the thrush; or both may be equally intended. I vote for the former:

The silver tongue
Cold February loved,

as Tennyson calls him. He sings as early as any of our songsters, and is particularly a morning singer, though he rarely fails to repeat his song in the evening. C. C. B.

'THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.'—The short account of hare-hunting in Gloucestershire is in need of correction. It consists of 72 short lines, and contains at least nine errors and slips in printing:—

L. 11. Harman should be Harmer.

L. 12. "Master" should be *huntsman*.

L. 31. Tocknalls should be Tocknells.

Ll. 32-3. Mr. Hudson was not "subsequently joined by Sir Francis Ford and Mr. E. Potter," but he was succeeded by Mr. T. Potter, who was succeeded by Sir Francis Ford.

L. 37. T. S. Gibbons should be J. S. Gibbons.

L. 46. "The country hunted [by Mr. Gibbons] lies in the Vale of Severn" is not correct, as some of it is on the Cotswolds.

L. 61. Mr. J. H. Priday should be Mr. T. H. Priday.

L. 62. Brockworth should be Longford.

L. 63. Harvey Melville should be Melville Harvey.

The subject is no doubt one which is only entitled to a brief notice, but some omissions can hardly be excused on the plea of exigencies of space.

It should certainly have been stated that Capt. Dighton kept a pack of harriers between 1856 and 1868, and also between 1871 and 1875 or 1876, with which he hunted the country from Tidenham Chase, three miles from Chepstow, nearly up to the Malvern Hills. His kennels were at Newland, and he was his own huntsman. During the last few years of his mastership, he killed an average 50 brace of hares a season. An account of his harriers may be read in *Sporting Magazine*, vii. 251-5.

It should also have been stated that Col. (then Capt.) Henry Somerset kept a pack of harriers in the fifties when he lived at Olivers, near Painswick, and hunted part of the country which belonged to the Brockworth harriers.

The latter pack (which was only known in the fifties as the "Brockworth," and not as the "Cottiswold or Brockworth" harriers), was owned between 1864 and 1868 by two brothers, Messrs. Charles and John Codrington, who lived at Tocknells Court—a house which Mr. Charles Codrington had built in 1863. They removed the kennels from Coberley to Tocknells Farm. Mr. John Codrington (who became successively master of the S. and V. Wilts and Cattistock foxhounds), acted as huntsman. Between the mastership of Sir Francis Ford and Mr. Gibbons, the Brockworth harriers were owned for one season by Mr. Rome.

Misspellings (such as those already pointed out), occur also in the notice of the V. W. H. hounds on p. 294. Chester Master is twice written Chester Masters, and Sir T. Bazley is called Sir T. Bazeley. F. A. HYETT.

Painswick House.

ENGLISH PLAYERS IN GERMANY IN 1592.—Fynes Moryson in his 'Shakespeare's Europe'—as its editor in 1903, Charles Hughes, has entitled it—has a passage on p. 304 worth quoting in 'N. & Q.':—

"'Germany hath some fewe wandring Comeydians, more deseruing pitty then prayse, for the serious parts are dully penned, and worse acted, and the mirth they make is ridiculous, and nothing lesse then witty (as I formerly haue shewed). So as I remember that when some of our cast despised Stage players came out of England into Germany, and played at Franckford in the tyme of the Mart, hauing nether a Complete number of Actours, nor any good apparell, nor any ornament of the Stage, yet the Germans, not vnderstanding a worde they sayde, with men and wemen, flocked wonderfully to see their gesture and Action, rather then heare them, speaking English which they vnderstoode not, and pronouncing peeces and Patches of English playes, which my selfe and some English men there present could not heare without great wearysomenes. Yea, I my selfe Comming from Franckford in the Company of some cheefe marchants, Dutch and Flemish, heard them often bragg of the good markett they had made, only Condoling that they had not the pleasure to heare the English players."

On p. 476 Fynes Moryson says that English players are the best in the world:—

"The Citty of London alone hath foure or fiue Companyes of players with their peculiar Theaters capable of many thousands, wherein they all play euery day in the week but Sunday, with most strong concourse of people, besydes many strange toyes and farces exposed by signes to be seene in priuate houses, to which and to many musterings and other frequent spectacles the people flocke *in great numbers*, being naturally more newe-fangled then the Athenians to heare newes and gaze vpon euery toye, as there be, in my opinion, more Playes in London then in all the partes of the world I haue seene, so doe these players or Comedians excell all others in the worlde," &c.

F. J. F.

ELIM CHAPEL, FETTER LANE.—Fetter Lane and Bream's Buildings in former times, with their old courts and alleys, were well supplied with churches and chapels, as already shown in the pages of 'N. & Q.,' and the fire of Monday, the 2nd of September, showed that the Baptists must be added to the list. *The Baptist Times* of the 13th contains an interesting account of "Elim," the old Baptist chapel, gutted in the fire. It was built in 1790 as a General Baptist chapel, but the church worshipping in it was founded some years earlier by the Rev. John Green, a Calvinistic clergyman, one of Whitefield's friends, who died in 1773. Among its ministers was Ebenezer Smith, at one time assistant to Dr. Gifford at Eagle Street chapel. However, he had to leave Eagle Street because he gave up his belief in the doctrine of the Trinity. For a time he held services in a chapel in Oxford Street. Then he removed to Elim Chapel in Fetter Lane. Towards the middle of the nineteenth century the church became extinct, and the chapel passed into the hands of the Methodists. They, too, found it impossible to carry it on successfully, and for some years it had not been used for public worship.

"In clearing away the *débris* of the fire, a curious tank was discovered, which was evidently the old baptistery. It was of brick, cemented over, and was a little more than six feet square, with a depth of five feet. There were no steps outside or inside, but at one end was a small arch, leading into a smaller tank, the purpose of which is not clear. The architect suggested that perhaps the officiating minister stood in the smaller tank, or that it was connected with a spring from which the baptistery was filled. At one side some steps had been cut down into the basement of the chapel, but these were evidently a later addition, as, with such an opening, the tank would not have held any water. From the curious shape of the baptistery the architect supposed that the candidate must have stood or knelt in the water, the minister simply bending the head so as to secure complete immersion."

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

ANONYMOUS SONG ATTRIBUTED TO BURNS.—In his 'Selected Poems of Robert Burns,' which he has contributed to the series known as "The Dryden Library," Mr. Andrew Lang includes not only the poet's 'Braw Lads on Yarrow Braes,' but also 'Braw Lads of Galla Water,' which appeared in David Herd's

'Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs' before Burns had emerged from boyhood. The poet's connexion with Johnson's 'Musical Museum' has been the cause of both perplexity and misunderstanding. Johnson, Mr. Lang says, would have published his anthology, although Burns had not become a coadjutor. This no doubt is the case, but it must be evident, even to a superficial observer, that, apart altogther from the poet's own contributions, the work without his help could never have reached its wonderful comprehensiveness and its representative character. With his generosity of appreciation, his zeal for everything characteristic and fresh, and his quickness in recognizing what constitutes a song, he discovered for Johnson much that had genuine and unmistakable value, a large proportion of which, it is quite safe to say, the publisher himself and his immediate advisers would have overlooked altogether. In one of his deeper moods Burns pays a hearty tribute to those unknown and forgotten minstrels whose lyrics, in whole or in part, remain as pathetic evidence and quick touchstone of their genius. He was never weary of following upon the track of these lyrists, and saving even their fragments from oblivion by securing a place for them in Johnson's collection. It is just possible that 'Braw Lads of Galla Water' is one of those vagrant pieces which thus gained favour on his initiative; but, whether or not, it was duly included in the second volume of the 'Musical Museum.' It is entered in the index as anonymous, and, curiously enough, it stands there between two of Burns's songs, each of which is announced under the poet's name. To all intents and purposes it is the lyric which Herd in 1776 included among his "Fragments of Comic and Humourous Songs," although it is not reproduced verbatim, as Scott Douglas asserts in the reprint of the Kilmarnock poems. Some one —it may have been Burns, or it may have been Johnson himself, who had his own notions on matters of taste—introduced into Herd's text two trivial variations, but these by no means warrant an ascription of authorship. Various editors before Mr. Lang gave the song to Burns, but it is long since the error of these practitioners was exposed and their decision shown to be unwarrantable. THOMAS BAYNE.

"CAMELIAN." (See 8 S. vii. 429; 9 S. iii. 75, 193, 276.)—About twelve years ago I wrote to 'N. & Q.' to try to learn the nature of "*Camelian*," which was employed by an American writer, Miss Mary E. to denote, as it appeared to me, gam that had the glitter of the metal, but nothing of its value. T of 'Comfort Pease and her Gold which appeared in *The English Il Magazine*, vol. xiii. pp. 3–18, remi pleasantly of a word in active us my childhood in Lincolnshire, b ignored, as far as I can make speakers and the dictionaries. As I in 1895, the nearest thing in the 'N. "*Cameline*, sb. 2": "1. A genus of cru plants; *spec.* the 'Gold of pleasure' *lina sativa*). Also *attrib.*"

At 9 S. iii. 75 I suggested that "ca might bear some relationship to the of pan-brass and arsenicum which fu the occamy or alcamy spoons used first New England colonists. This re M. C. L. of New York of my origina and he and another correspond 'N. & Q.' expressed the belief that lian" was but a mispronunciation o nelian"; but that, as I took occa state, did not commend itself to me. in my mind's eye a kind of locket, an double glass, framed in chased metal was said to be "camelian," and n though I could not have detect counterfeit.

Having been fortunate enough t again with 'Comfort Pease,' I will qu two passages where mention is m "camelian";—

"[Comfort] had been named for her Au fort, who had given her a gold ring an dollar for her name.....One of Comfort's delights was in looking at her gold ring dollar. She had never worn the ring—it w too large for her. Aunt Comfort and her had each thought that it was foolish to bu ring that she could outgrow. 'If it was a c ring I wouldn't care,' said Aunt Comfort does seem a pity when it's a real gold ring.'

Of a schoolfellow of Comfort's it is

"She was a doctor's daughter, and ha things that the other little girls had not, b she had no gold ring, nothing but a camelian

A lady of my acquaintance has twice to Miss Wilkins (once to the ca publisher, once to the address gi 'Who's Who') for information "camelian," but without eliciting a r

ST. SWI

DEATH OF THE OLDEST PHOTOGRAP The death of Mr. William Hardy Ke is regarded as the oldest photogra the world, is, I think, worthy of men 'N. & Q.' Mr. Kent, who had attai

age of eighty-eight, spent his early years in New Bedford, Massachusetts, at that time the centre of the whaling industry. A few years after Daguerre's invention Kent learned the art of photography, and in 1848 opened his first studio in New York. So great was his success that after realizing a small fortune he came to England in 1854, and opened three London studios—one in Oxford Street, one in Regent Street, and one in Knightsbridge. He lived for some years at Eastbourne, where he died on 29 September.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

BEAUCHAMP OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

Is the relationship of the Somerset branch of this distinguished family to Hugh de Beauchamp, the companion in arms of William the Conqueror, and the Beauchamps of Warwick, known? Sir Bernard Burke, 'Dormant Peerages,' 1866, p. 33, says (following Dugdale) that the first of the Beauchamps of Hacche or Hatch (called after them Hatch-Beauchamp), in Somersetshire, was Robert de Beauchamp, who died in 1228.

But we can go back further than this, for the Norman Survey states that "Robert holds of the Earl Hache." Not long after the Conquest the three manors held by Godric, Godwin, and Bollo became vested in the family of Beauchamp, from whom the united manor derived its additional name (Collinson, 'History of Somerset,' 1791, i. 44).

In the reign of Henry II. Robert de Beauchamp or Bello Campo, styled of Hache, was Sheriff of Somersetshire several years. His possessions in the county were very considerable, the number of knights' fees being no fewer than seventeen, which he certified to hold when the aid was levied for marrying Matilda, Henry's daughter, to the Duke of Saxony. Robert died in 1211 (Collinson, *u.s.*). This date differs from that given by Burke, who is probably wrong.

At Robert's death his son Robert de Beauchamp was a minor. This Robert was appointed Constable of Oxford and Sheriff of the county, 1215; judge, 1234; justice itinerant, 1234 and 1238. He died shortly before 1 Feb., 1251/2, when his son did homage for his lands (see 'D.N.B.').

Robert de Beauchamp of Hacche, his son, attended King Henry III. in his military expedition into France in 1253 (Collinson *u.s.*). He was living in 42 Henry III., *c.* 1258 (HERMENTRUDE at 5 S. xi. 347). Was he the Robert de Bello Campo who with Alice his wife held land in London and Middlesex of the Abbot of Westminster, 36 Henry III.? (See Hardy and Page, 'Calendar to the Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex,' i. 1892, pp. 33, 34.)

His son and heir John de Beauchamp was, 5 Edward I. (1277), appointed Governor of the Castles of Caermarthen and Cardigan. He married Cicely, second daughter of William de Vivonne (styled de Fortibus) and his wife Maud de Kyme (Duchess of Cleveland, 'Battle Abbey Roll,' 1889, iii. 411), or one of the sisters and heiresses of William de Fortibus (Collinson, ii. 118). He died 12 Edward I., 1283 (Collinson, i. 44).

His son John de Beauchamp succeeded in 1284 at the age of ten years (*Ancestor*, Oct., 1903, p. 254). The Duchess of Cleveland (i. 132) says he was summoned to Parliament in 1299; Collinson (i. Introduction, p. xxix) says he served the county of Somerset in Parliament in 1307, 1314, and 1316. He was summoned to Parliament as a baron by the style of "Io de Bello Campo (de Somerset)" (Burke, 'Dormant Peerages,' 1866, p. 33), and was thus the first Lord Beauchamp of Hacche. He was in 1306 (34 Edw. I.) one of those gentry who received the honour of knighthood with Prince Edward previous to the King's expedition against the Scots (Collinson, i. 45). His wife was Maud (HERMENTRUDE in 'N. & Q.,' *u.s.*). Of what family was she? He was Governor of Bridgwater Castle (*Ancestor*, *u.s.*), and died in 1336.

His son and heir John de Beauchamp, 2nd Lord Beauchamp of Hacche, was 30 years of age when he succeeded, and was summoned to Parliament from 1336 to 1343, in which year he died (Collinson, i. 45). His wife seems to have been Margaret, Margareta, Margarita, or "Margaretta, com. Warwick, ob. 35 Edw. III." (Weaver, 'Somerset Incumbents,' 1889, pp. 122,* 124, 410, 442). Was she the Margaret, daughter of William de Beauchamp, 1st

* The first of these references may be a mistake of mine for another of Weaver's books, 'Visitations of the County of Somerset, 1531 and 1573,' Exeter, 1885; but I am unable to verify this now.

Earl of Warwick, who (according to Burke, 'Dormant Peerages,' 1866, p. 30) was married to John Sudley? John, 2nd Lord Beauchamp, left a son and heir John, and had also three daughters, Cecilia, Margaret, and Eleanor.

John de Beauchamp, 3rd Baron, born about 1330, married Alice, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, 3rd Earl of Warwick, and died 35 Edw. III. (1360–61) without issue, when the barony fell into abeyance. His widow afterwards married Mathew de Gurney or Gourney, and died in 1383. In a pedigree (taken from the De Meriet pedigree in the *Proceedings* of the Somerset Archæological Society, 1882) in Weaver (p. 122) the name of the last Baron is given as "Willmus Beauchamp, Baro de Hach, ob. 35 Ed. III. (1361)," and two brothers—"John and Edward, *s.p.*"—are named; but this would seem to be an error.

Of his sisters, Cecilia was first married to Sir Roger St. Maur or Seymour, and afterwards to Richard Turberville, of Bere Regis, Dorset. From her first marriage descended the celebrated Protector Somerset, the first Duke of Somerset, who was beheaded in 1552; also Lady Jane Seymour (third wife of King Henry VIII.), King Edward VI., the Dukes of Somerset, and the Marquises of Hertford.

Margaret was married to Thomas Challons, and appears to have died before her brother.

Eleanor, the third sister, who also died before her brother, the last Baron, was married, c. 1345, to Sir John Meriet or Meriett, Kt., whose granddaughter Margaret was the wife of Sir William Bonvile, Lord Bonvile of Chewton, beheaded 19 Feb., 1460/61 (10 S. vi. 143, 195). From them, again, descended the family of Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and Duke of Suffolk, and the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, executed in 1554.

Isabel, "only daughter and heiress of Lord Beauchamp of Hache," was married first to Henry Lovet, Lord Lovet, from whom the family of Lovett, of Lipscombe House, Bucks, is descended. She was married secondly to Sir William le Blount, of Soddington, Worcestershire, whose father, Sir John Blount, lived *t.* Henry III. (Betham, 'Baronetage,' i. 1801, p. 500; iv. 1804, pp. 87–8). The date would make her about contemporary with the 1st Lord Beauchamp of Hache. Was she his daughter, or the daughter of John de Beauchamp who died in 1283? In either case she had a brother. How could she then be described as "heiress"?

Burke says Sir William Blount married Isabel, supposed to be a daughter of Willm Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick ('Landed Gentry,' 1837, i. pp. 355–6; 'History of the Commoners,' i. 1836, pp. 355–6). But here again there is a difficulty; for this Isabel, daughter of the 1st Earl of Warwick, was married to Peter Chaworth (Burke, 'Dormant Peerages,' 1866, p. 30), or Sir Patrick Chaworth, Knt. (*id.*, 432), or Patrick de Chaworth, who died in 1382 (*id.*, 111), or Patric Chaworth, who died in 1282 (Duchess of Cleveland, 'Battle Abbey Roll,' 1889, i. 230). On p. 432, further, Burke tells us that this Isabel was married secondly to Hugh le Despenser. But Burke is so careless that he does not trouble to reconcile his own statements one with another, and it is difficult to know how much confidence to place in him. Whether we have here one Isabel or two Isabels, therefore, is a puzzle.

Beatrix, daughter of "John, Lord Beauchamp of Hache," was married first to Peter, 2nd Baron Corbet of Caus, who died 26 May, 1322, *s.p.*; and secondly to Sir John de Leybourne, who survived her. She died in 1347 (Betham, 'Baronetage,' v. 1805, Appendix, p. 6; Burke, 'Dormant Peerages,' 1866, p. 136; Duchess of Cleveland, *u.s.*, i. 221). Was she a daughter of the 1st Lord Beauchamp of Hache?

Still another daughter of "John Beauchamp of Hache"—Eleanor—was married, after 1347 (as second wife), to Sir John Blount, the Elder, of Soddington (grandson of the before-mentioned Sir William le Blount), his first wife being Isolda, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de Mountjoy. He died 1358 (Burke, 'Landed Gentry,' 1837, i. 355–6). From them descended Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and the Blounts of Ive and Maple Durham. Was this Eleanor the sister of the last Baron Beauchamp of Hache, who had been married to Sir John Meriet? If not, where is she to be placed?

Can the relationship of the following with the family be traced?

Lodovic de Bello Campo, living c. 128 (*v.* Historical Manuscripts Commission Report on the Manuscripts of Wells Cathedral, 1885, p. 19).

John de Beauchamp, of West Stoke, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset, who died 1304 (Weaver, 'Visitations of Somerset, 1531 and 1573,' 1885, p. 4).

Roger de Bello Campo, mil., patron the rectory of St. Laurentii, Cucklington, Somerset, 1353 (Weaver, 'Somerset Incumbents,' 1889, p. 78). Was he not Thomas de Beauchamp, 3rd Earl of Warwick?

omas Beauchamp, M.P. for Somerset-
1399, 1424 (Collinson, 'History of
rset,' 1791, i. Introduction, p. xxxi).
n Beauchamp the Elder, died 1637.
ombstone, with that of his wife Dorothy
died 1653), is in the churchyard at
ham, Somerset. It was probably his
r or grandfather who, 22 Dec., 1532,
I his name "Joh. bechame" as witness
will of Joh. Parsons, who was buried
churchyard of Buryngton (Weaver,
s Wills,' 1890, pp. 36, 207).
other information about the family
welcome. FREDK. A. EDWARDS.
gate Road, Hammersmith, W.

FÊTE DI FELICI CORNUTELLI.—*La des Deux Mondes*, 1852, 'Scènes de romaine,' vol. ii. p. 438, dit :—

fête des cornes est une coutume fort ancienne
e. On distribue chaque année à cette occa-
eaucoup de lettres et des pièces de vers
nes aux *cornutelli* les plus fameux pour les
à porter une bannière dans la procession en
ur de Saint-Luc, qui a pour attribut le

te fête existe-t'elle encore ? Pourrait-
ndiquer une des lettres ou pièces
mes auxquelles on fait ici référence ?
par hasard la trop grande liberté de
ge—le motif s'en prête bien—empêchait
publier dans 'N. & Q.' on me rendrait
en m'envoyant directement les
ses. FLORENCIO DE UHAGON.
lle de Ferraz, Madrid.

MIRAL NEALE AND THE ATKINSON
LY.—In the beginning of the nineteenth
y there lived at Wandsworth, in
, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and their
children. The parents died in 1831
843. One of their daughters lived, as
mpanion, with Lady Neale, wife of
al Sir Harry Burrard Neale, at Wal-
ton, and was adopted by them. She
d, in 1821, a French gentleman, and
n 1860.
anybody tell me the origin of the
ns between Admiral Neale and this
son family ? Are there yet any
entatives of this family ?
COMMANDANT REBOUL.
(Nièvre).

KBRIDE OF ELLERTON, CUMBERLAND.
any of your correspondents give me
ation about this now extinct family,
than that contained in Hutchinson's
ry of Cumberland' ? In particular,
re information with regard to the
ge, about the year 1500, of Cyssley, daughter of John Kirkbride of Ellerton, to Thomas Hewitt. The Kirkbride arms were Argent, a saltire engrailed vert.

A reply, either through your columns or to me direct, will be highly esteemed.

J. A. HEWITT, Canon.
Cradock, South Africa.

CHATTERTON PORTRAIT.—In 'N. & Q.' for 20 June, 1857 (2 S. iii. 492) is a letter on the above subject signed E. S. FULCHER (Gainsborough's biographer), in which reference is made to a reputed portrait of Chatterton in the possession of a Mr. Naylor, "whose address J. M. G. may learn from the Editor of 'N. & Q.'"

I hope that I may yet trace J. M. G. and his portrait, and shall be glad to know if there have been other references to the subject, in addition to that in 'N. & Q.' for 13 May, 1882 (6 S. v. 367).

RICHARD QUICK, Superintendent.
Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.

C. F. DE BREDA, PORTRAIT PAINTER.—I intend to write a biography of this painter, and should be pleased to hear of any reference to him in literature. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1788–96, and was a pupil of Reynolds. I also want to know the whereabouts of the following portraits by him : Sir William Chambers, the architect ; Bennet Langton, the friend of Dr. Johnson ; Mary and Jane Langton, his daughters ; Edw. Daniel Clarke, professor at Cambridge ; John Martin Cripps, who travelled with Clarke ; John Peter Salomon, musician ; Louisa Gautherot, violinist ; John Ledyard, traveller ; Dr. Will. Withering, botanist ; Woods, actor, of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh ; and "Miss Shaw."

Who was this "Miss Shaw" ? She must have been well known about 1790, for the newspapers mention her name in this way in the list of the portraits exhibited.

Does any one know the full name of "Mr. Woods," actor ?

The portrait of Dr. Will. Withering was exhibited at South Kensington in 1868, and belonged at that time to "Mrs. Alfred Seymour." Who was this Mrs. Seymour ?

Do readers of 'N .& Q.' know any other portrait by Breda ? D. E. H.

"THE ROSE OF NEWPORT."—Is there a poem in English (I know of one in German by Conrad F. Meyer) on the subject of the "Rose of Newport"—the episode of a rose being handed by a girl in Newport to Charles I. on his way to Carisbrooke Castle ?

M. PEARTREE.

SUDLOW FAMILY.—Four generations ago Richard Sudlow, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Sudlow, founded the family in America, of which I am a descendant. These people were Quakers living in or near London. Has anything appeared in 'N. & Q.' concerning Sudlows in the South of England? or how can I get information? H. E. SUDLOW.
Sherrard, Ill.

THOMAS ATKINSON.—I should be greatly obliged for any information about Thomas Atkinson and his family. He was from South Carolina; then of Skipton, Yorkshire; afterwards a partner in a South Wales ironworks from 1790 to 1815. In the latter year he was living at Tredegar Ironworks, Mon.
EDWIN RICHARDS.
Nantyderry, Abergavenny.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND PROTECTORATE.—Can any reader refer me to any likely sources of information on this subject? I know of no history of the endowed schools—particularly the grammar schools. What became of the choir schools during the Commonwealth? J. B. W.

[MR. A. F. LEACH has written much on grammar schools. His 'English Schools at the Reformation' appeared in 1896; 'Early Yorkshire Schools,' 1899 and 1903; and 'History of Warwick School,' 1904. An article by him on 'Our Oldest Public School' was printed at 10 S. i. 269, several communications from other correspondents having appeared earlier in the volume. MR. A. R. BAYLEY gave some interesting anecdotes concerning Magdalen College School at the time of the Civil War in his series of articles concluded at 10 S. vii. 383. Some notes by MR. BAYLEY on early masters of the Stratford-on-Avon Grammar School are now in type, and will appear in a week or two.]

"PALE-FACED SIMEON."—Can you oblige me by telling me the origin and the meaning of the above saying, also current as "pale-faced Simian"? A. WEBSTER.

NEWMAN STREET.—What is the origin of the name Newman Street, off Oxford Street, and after whom was it named? I should be glad of any particulars as to the family. H. E. NEWMAN.
Carisbrooke, Dynas Powis, Glam.

STRZYGOWSKI.—How ought one to pronounce the name of the brilliant professor at Graz whose investigations into the origins of Christian art have been, to some extent, made familiar to English readers by Prof. W. R. Lethaby in his 'Mediæval Art,' published a year or two ago?
BENJ. WALKER.
Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

"BACON."—According to Kluge, '... buch der deutschen Sprache,' 6th ed... the English word *bacon* was borrow... French as early as the twelfth c... according to the 'N.E.D.,' not be... fourteenth. Who is right?
G. KRU...
Berlin.

'THE BAZAAR GIRL.'—Can any ... me in what collection of poems I c... one called 'The Bazaar Girl'? ... been wrongly informed that it was ... by Sir Edwin Arnold. It is the stor... Indian girl who rescued an Englis... from a tiger at the risk of her life.
KATHLEEN W...
Castle Ward, Downpatrick.

NELSON AND WALMER CASTLE.—*Th... trated London News*, 18 Sept., 1852, ... contained the following:—

"In one part of Walmer Castle may b... room not more than eight feet wide, wi... three feet thick. This was the room w... celebrated William Pitt used to meet Lord... In that room were planned the future ... and proceedings of the English fleet dur... wars of the French Revolution."

'Records of Walmer,' by the ... C. R. S. Elvin, published in 1890, ... states:—

"Here too, in a narrow little room wh... forms a sort of alcove to the Drawing... Nelson is said many a time to have confer... Pitt, while his flagship lay in the Downs."

But 'The Official Guide to Walmer ... 1907, p. 31, says:—

"'Lord Nelson's Room,' so called.—Th... has been named after our great naval h... parently for no other reason than the fa... old chest of drawers—with the inscription ... to Nelson, Trafalgar,' stamped on th... escutcheon of each keyhole—having sto... for some years. As to Nelson having slept... room, it is pretty certain that he never se... Walmer Castle at all. There is not only n... or documentary evidence of his having don... even no authenticated tradition to that ef...

There appears to have been a res... tradition as far back as 1852, at th... of Wellington. How came the ... drawers there? and in whose tim... the brass escutcheons engraved an... on the furniture? R. J. FYS...
Sandgate.

BRUCE AND FLEMING.—Every ... knows the story of the slaying of ... Comyn by Bruce at Dumfries in 1... of Kirkpatrick's share in the ... remember, however, hearing, whe... from a lady who belonged to a ... branch of the Flemings of Cumbe...

tradition connecting that family with the murder. The story ran that Bruce was accompanied not only by Kirkpatrick, but also by one of the Flemings, who cut off the Comyn's head and brought it out under his cloak, exclaiming as he showed it to Bruce, "Let the dead shaw." His object in taking possession of the head was that he might lay claim to the estates of Comyn. Biggar and Cumbernauld, which the Flemings held for centuries, are said to have been part of the lands of Comyn. I have never seen this story in print, and should like to know if it has any historical truth.

ALEX. RUSSELL, M.A.

Stromness, Orkney.

Replies.

JOSEPH KNIGHT ON THE LAUREATESHIP.

(10 S. viii. 267.)

HERE is an authentic transcript of the original article by Joseph Knight in pp. 407-8 of *The Idler*, vol. vii. published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, April, 1895. Not one line could have been spared. It is worthy of being printed *in extenso*, *verbatim et punctuatim*, in memory of our dear friend and beloved Editor of 'N. & Q.' Under the title 'Who should be Laureate?' the Idlers' Club on pp. 400–419 debated the matter by giving twenty-two replies to the question, each one illustrated by a small portrait of the writer, contributed by Louis Gunnis and Penryn Stanley. The briefest was written by Sir Edwin Arnold, to the effect of indicating himself (as it was ungenerously suspected), and in these words: "The man whom Her Majesty chooses." The pre-eminence of A. C. Swinburne is generally recognized. We have to do only with the contribution, twelve years ago, of Joseph Knight:—

"The only man who could accept the Laureateship is Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Morris's politics putting him out of the running. I cannot think the gentlemen who supply us with a constant stream of verse—epic, lyric, dramatic, what not—possessing every attraction and quality except the essential, could seriously challenge the verdict of the ages upon their presumption. To do so would show a lack of the sense of humour, with which I hesitate to credit them. Among our fledgeling bards, I find none who has, as yet, beaten out his music, or whose young wings have carried him near the higher peaks of Parnassus. There is abundance of excellent verse. Almost everybody, nowadays, writes it. Poetry in these days is the blossom of most intelligent minds. Only when it becomes fruit is the world concerned with it. A single lyric in 'Atalanta' or 'Songs and Ballads' outweighs all the remaining verse issued in the United Kingdom. These opinions will, I know, if read, be distasteful to many worthy gentlemen whom I greatly respect. It is not my fault. It was not I who wrote:—

Mediocribus esse poetis,
Non homines, non Di, non concessere columnæ.

As this is a popular magazine, I give Conington's translation:—

But gods and men and booksellers agree
To place their ban on middling poetry.

If I were one of our minor bards, whom somebody approached on the subject of my claim to the Laureateship, I should look for the tongue in the cheek, or wonder whether I had incurred some concealed animosity. If Mr. Swinburne may not have the post, and I know there are some difficulties, let it be abolished. I do not wish to reduce the meagre recognition awarded to letters, but to fall from the height it has attained to its former level, would be a dangerous experiment even for the Laureateship."

JOSEPH WOODFALL EBSWORTH.

MAJOR MONEY AND HIS BALLOON (10 S. viii. 170).—MR. PICKFORD mentions a balloon adventure at sea recorded under date of 1787. Quite recently I happened to be in the Museum at Calais (built in 1231, so the local handbook records), and saw there, carefully preserved, the car of a balloon that alighted on French soil from England early in 1785. It is 6 ft. 6 in. long and about 4 ft. wide, shaped something like an ancient Briton's curricle. It has a pointed bow, and is of canvas stretched upon an iron framing. The former is elaborately decorated, the subjects being celestial figures floating upon clouds. It has a seat—which also does duty as a strut—5 in. wide in its midst, and the five loops by which this car was originally attached to the balloon are still there.

Particulars relative to the adventure are appended in the shape of "a Translation of an extract from the Registers of the Crown at Calais." Therefrom we learn that M. Blanchard made his aerial passage from Dover to Calais, attended by a Dr. Jeffreys, on 7 Jan., 1785, and on that day,

"at half past one P.M., the Mayor and municipal officers of the town of Calais, being informed that the balloon was appearing above the horizon near Dover, immediately took convenient seats for observing its arrival. It was soon obvious that it was directing its course towards the Blanez, the most elevated and visible object on the French coast, and which, naturally, served as a guide to so experienced a traveller as M. Blanchard.

"At 2 o'clock the balloon was observed to be about half way over the straits, and there it remained, apparently stationary, at a height of about 4,500 ft. above the level of the sea, i.e., so far as it was possible to judge by the aid of instruments. Afterwards it continued its course, sometimes

rising and sometimes falling, so as to cause some apprehension, on account of the changing of the wind towards the west, that it might be carried away into the North Sea, and this was only avoided by his keeping it to the nearest point of land.

"The wind now shifted again more to the south, and blowing from the south by west, the magistrates and the public had every opportunity of appreciating the superior talents of M. Blanchard in the aeronautic art by the course of the balloon, which he still directed more to the west, retarding, indeed, his voyage, but rendering it perfectly safe, and doing away with all fear as to the route it might have taken.

"At 3 o'clock the report of a cannon was heard from Fort Rouge, as a signal that the balloon had effected the passage over the Straits, and it was soon visible that he was endeavouring to alight, but that the wind carried him back towards the sea, obliging the aeronaut and his attendant to re-ascend and pursue their course beyond the marshes of Frethun and Guines, where they could not descend without danger, on account of the water with which these lands were covered. At half past three the balloon was seen descending toward the point of the Forest of Guines, two and a half leagues distant from the sea.

"In order to perpetuate the remembrance of the voyage, and give M. Blanchard a testimony of their esteem, the magistrates of the town of Calais came, the same day, to a resolution that the title of Citizen should be, the day following, conferred on M. Blanchard, and the form necessary for the same presented him, enclosed in a gold box, ornamented with a medallion relative to his voyage, and that the same sentiments of esteem should be expressed to Dr. Jeffreys, with the regret they had not it in their power (on account of his being a foreigner) to offer him the same title without special authority from the French Government."

The above is printed, and enclosed in an old black frame of the period. If the particulars are accurately recorded—and there appears to be no reason to doubt them—it would seem that M. Blanchard possessed some means of steering in the air.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

There are various coloured and other illustrations relating to this incident in the fine collection of balloon prints, &c., comprised in 'Aeronautica Illustrata,' contained in several large folio volumes, in the Patent Office in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane. These were collected by the late George Norman, and were sold by him to this institution shortly before his death. The collection is well worth inspection.

E. E. NEWTON.

7, Achilles Road, West End, West Hampstead.

'THE OUTLAW' (10 S. viii. 231).—This poem was written by Mrs. Henderson, *née* Scott, for G. V. Brooke, and first recited by him at the Theatre Royal, Belfast, in the summer of 1842 ('Life' by W. J. Lawrence, p. 31). It was impressed on my memory by the discovery that the first stanza was practically "lifted" from Sir Samuel Ferguson's ballad of 'Willie Gilliland' and three other stanzas almost word for word from Fitz-Greene Halleck's poem on Burns. The poem is too long for insertion, but I may be able to send a copy direct if MR. GILMOUR favours me with his address.

JOHN S. CRONE.

Kensal Lodge, Harrow Road, N.W.

"POT-GALLERY" (10 S. vii. 388, 431; viii. 172, 254).—I am not clear whether DR. MURRAY's third illustration is or is not a reproduction of a two-page sheet in the Guildhall Library (Index, p. 916), 'A Survey of the Buildings and Encroachments on the River of Thames,' dated 1 March, 1683/4. If not, he may like to have the following nine extracts from it (out of 58 encroachments specified):—

	Dimensions. East to West, ft.	Ft. into the River.
At Allen's Dye-house and Pott Gallery	21	12
A Pott Gallery upon the West Side of Still Stairs ...	90	5, 6, 7, 8, 9
A Pott Gallery to the West of Wheeler's Yard	85	9
Thomas Harvell's Pot Gallery	22	8
John Gulick's Pot Gallery ...	12	10
Thomas Mallam's Pot Gallery	15	10
Mr. Edward Hawkins's Pot Gallery	35	8
Robert Warner's Pot Gallery	25	8
Mr. Crowder's Pot Gallery ...	45	6

The above dimensions clearly establish that the structures were galleries on (*i.e.*, alongside of or over) the river, and effectually dispose of my suggestion at the second reference that they were eel-pot stagings projecting into the river. But also they seem to cast not a little doubt on the suggestion favoured by DR. MURRAY, viz., that a pot-gallery was the balcony of a pothouse, where customers sat over their pots. The first gallery mentioned, for example, was at or on a dyer's. Then there was another gallery no less than thirty yards in length. If the majority of them were on pothouses or inns, there is no indication that such was the case. On the other hand, as one gallery, for example, belonged to plain Thomas Harvell and another to "Mr." Edward Hawkins, it may reasonably be inferred that the two proprietors were not regarded as of the same social standing—not both of them bonifaces. So that we seem back to the point that there were a good many balconies over the

and that these balconies were termed lleries; but the second and third in- s even seem to indicate that the gal- were not necessarily on houses, the y of these two being fixed by reference rs and to a wheeler's yard: no men- f any house at all. But why, with width of the Thames, and the banks ably dry or nearly dry at low water, galleries of only 5, 6, 7, and 8 ft. ion have been regarded as encroach- (? the navigation of) the river?

DOUGLAS OWEN.

both sides of the Tyne, here and at Shields, were balconies or galleries he river. At the east end of this here is a Balcony Quay (accent on syllable, "Balcóny"). R. B—R. Shields.

'ERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE" (10 S. vii. 70, 492).—Yet another version of the of this phrase is to be found in *The fall Gazette* of 23 September, which, the fact that the descendants of Sir St. Aubyn, third baronet, have just a monument to his memory in a Church, near Truro, says:—

third Sir John, of the original creation, m these posthumous honours have been epresented Cornwall for some two-and- years, and was the subject of Walpole's isquoted remark about 'all men having rice.' What Sir Robert *did* say was that w the price of every member of the House, hat of the little Cornish baronet.' And, of he meant this in a complimentary sense."

as been said at another reference on ubject, "This is most circumstantial ecise," but where is the evidence?

POLITICIAN.

R. J. FYNMORE refers to *The Daily Graphic* ptember for Walpole's remark on "the little baronet."]

. MARSH, AUTHORESS OF 'THE VAL- F A HUNDRED FIRES' (10 S. viii. 149, 'The Valley of a Hundred Fires' was a by Mrs. Stretton (as stated in the B.'), and not by Mrs. Marsh. I was copy of the book in 1880 by the late Cecilia Collinson, a sister of the ess. Mrs. Stretton also wrote 'The of the County.'

KATHLEEN WARD.

e Ward, Downpatrick.

LE, BRITANNIA': VARIANT READING viii. 188, 258).—I possess copies of original publication of the ode, and at he correctly set the word "rule" as written by Thomson. I have also the libretto of 'Alfred,' published in 1745, which gives the line "Britannia, rule the waves."

I may add that I have many editions of the music and words published in England and Hanover, and find they all agree in the correct reading.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

"SOPS AND WINE" (10 S. viii. 249).—The notion that English words are "corruptions" of something else ought to be abandoned at the present day, when the study of our language no longer depends upon guesses. Considering that Spenser mentions "sops in wine," and that Chaucer has the expression "a sop in wyn," in a not unknown work called 'The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales,' the idea of invoking the phrase *soupçon de vin*, literally "a suspicion of wine," is suggestive of an accusation of drunkenness on the part of our two great poets, which none of us ought to admit. If Chaucer obtained his phrase from French, we should have to suppose that *soupçon de vin* is a phrase older than 1400—which ought not to be admitted without proof.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

SHREWSBURYE CLOCK: "POINT OF WAR" (10 S. viii. 8, 96, 195).—Although originally applied as a general term for the various trumpet calls and drum beatings in the field, still I think that at least for the last 150 years "point of war" has been used in a restricted sense for one particular call, as is certainly the case at the present time.

In Capt. Simes's 'The Military Medley,' published at Dublin in 1767, it is stated to be the signal for "Charge bayonets" (see p. 237). No setting is given, but apparently it might be beaten by the drum alone. It is, however, to be found in the manual of instruction for 'Drum and Flute Duty for the Infantry' now in use in our army, where it is given as No. 17 of the 'Drum and Flute Calls,' set for fife and drum, and entitled 'The Salute (or Point of War).' It is added in a foot-note that "it is also used when the Escort delivers to or receives the Colours from an Officer."

I think the term "point" originally meant a point to be remembered—one of the things necessary to be known to every soldier. In Garrard's "Arte of Warre.... Corrected and finished by Captaine Hichcocke" (anno 1591) on p. 204 it is said:—

"All Collonels must ordaine, that all the drums have one kind and maner of battery, and that they do use all one forme of sounding to the field, of sounding the alarme, and to use one proper sound,

to plant themselves in battell, to advance themselves, to recoyle, to turn in battell themselves from one side to another, to make retraite, and in sum to signifie all other points that the voice of one person alone cannot make so easily to be understood as doth the sound of many drums," &c.

The list of trumpet calls quoted by MR. PICKFORD (*ante*, p. 96) from Sir C. R. Markham is given on p. 298 of Ward's 'Animadversions of Warre' (1639), in Section XII., 'The Drilling or Exercising of Horse Troopes' (chap. 115). With the exception of "Carga," "Auquet" (of which I do not know the derivation), and the "Tucquet," which is the Anglicized form of the word "Toccata," they are in the Italian in Ward's list, and he calls No. 6 "the sixth and last."

On p. 282, chap. 102, on the duties 'Of the Cornet belonging to the Cavalry,' he writes :—

"There ought to be two trumpets at the least to each Troope of Horse, whose duty is besides their knowledge in distinguishing their sounds & points of warre. But they must be wise in delivering Embasses & Messages," &c.

C. S. HARRIS.

PANTALOONS *v.* TROUSERS (10 S. vii. 207, 271).—In the editorial note at the former reference mention is made of an order against the wearing of pantaloons or "trowsers" in Hall or Chapel by St. John's and Trinity Colleges (? Cambridge).

In 'Gradus ad Cantabrigiam,' by "A Brace of Cantabs," London, 1824, p. 114, *s.v.* 'Union,' is a parody on Gray's 'Bard,' by M. Lawson, Esq., M.P. for Boroughbridge, and Fellow of Magdalen College. The subject is the suppression of the Union by the Master of St. John's during his Vice-Chancellorship in 1817. It begins :—

Ruin seize thee, senseless prig!
Confusion on thy "optics" wait!

The first lines of the second stanza are :—

At a window, which on high
Frowns o'er the market-place below,
With trowsers on, and haggard eye,
A member stood immersed in woe.

A foot-note says :—

"The savage despair of the Member is finely pourtrayed by the trowsers. A total indifference to moral guilt or personal danger is argued by his thus appearing before the Vice-Chancellor: that gentleman justly regarding the wearing of trowsers as the most atrocious of moral offences, and having lately deservedly excluded a distinguished Wrangler who had been guilty of them, from a Fellowship of his College.

Crure tenus medio tunicas succingere debet.
Juvenal, Sat. vi. 445.

Tempora mutantur. Trowsers are now universally and fearlessly sported by men of every standing."

The above places the transition from knee-breeches to trousers at the University of Cambridge at about 1817 to 1823. In the Juvenal reference l. 445 should be l. 446. The name of the Vice-Chancellor appears to have been Wood :—

Such were the sounds that o'er the pedant pride
Of W—d, the Johnian, scatter'd wild dismay.

. . . . .

Ye Johnian towers, old W—d's eternal shame.

. . . . .

Fond impious man, think'st thou thy puny fist,
Thy "*Wood*-en Sword" has broke a British club?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

PRE-REFORMATION PARSONAGES (10 S. viii. 109).—THE REV. F. G. ACKERLEY will find a very interesting example of mediæval vicarages, still showing the original arrangement of them, at Muchelney, Somerset; it is timber-built, and divided into two parts, half being the general room open to the roof, the other having an upper, gallery-like story approached by a ladder. Many ancient manses—to use the word which seems best to translate the name for them in 'Valor Ecclesiasticus'—have within memory been improved away; others, like St. Mary's, Taunton, have been added to and adapted; others converted to lay uses, as was that of East Coker before being pulled down. MR. ACKERLEY in inquiring about parsonages, and then calling them vicarages, seems to fall into the modern mistake of regarding a vicar as a parson, which he never was in old days.

ALFRED C. E. WELBY.

ELDER-BUSH FOLK-LORE (10 S. viii. 131, 211).—A provincialism in the north of England for the elder tree is "burtree," and boys often speak of making "burtree" guns, usually called popguns.

On the battlefield of Towton, co. York, fought in 1461, is a large elder tree, not, probably, the identical one from which Lord Dacre was killed by a headless arrow shot by a boy perched on it. The nobleman had taken off his helmet to drink from the little river the Cock, and the rime is preserved :—

The Lord of Dacres
Was slain in the North Acres.

Another local name for the tree in Yorkshire is the "auberry tree." These names for the elder are not found in Halliwell's 'Dictionary.' JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Something of what is said of the elder has been said of other trees. The Cross is also supposed to have been made of the wood of

the aspen tree; and, ever since the Crucifixion, the leaves of this tree have trembled in commemoration of the dire event.

Some time ago, the immunity of the laurel from injury by lightning was mentioned in 'N. & Q.,' and some illustrative quotations were given. The following, however, are new. In Corneille's tragedy of 'The Cid' there is a reference to this virtue of the laurel, where the count is warned not to trust too much to his glory shielding him from harm:—

Tout couvert de lauriers, craignez encor la foudre.

In Cowper's 'Table Talk' is the line:—

The laurel, that the very lightning spares.

E. YARDLEY.

I remember being told, "when that I was and a little tiny boy," that an elder tree was always safe shelter in a thunderstorm; the Cross of Calvary was made of elder, and since it had been the means of the expiation of the sins of mankind, it was exempted from being struck by lightning,

R. L. MORETON.

'THE MELTON BREAKFAST' (10 S. viii. 269).—This picture was No. 245 in the Royal Academy Catalogue of the exhibition for 1834. The portraits are given in the following order: "Earl of Wilton, Count Matuscivic, Lords Rokeby, Kinnaird, Forester, and Gardener, Sir Frederick Johnston [Johnstone ?], Messrs. Stanley, Errington, Gilmore, and Lyne Stevens."

ROBERT WALTERS.

Ware Priory.

At least two versions of the painting in question exist: one at Belvoir Castle; the other in the possession of Miss Grant, daughter of the late Sir Francis, at her house at Melton. H.

W. B. H. may like to know that in the Catalogue of the South Kensington Exhibition of 1868 No. 474 was entitled 'The Melton Hunt: Going to Draw the Ram's Head Cover,' and was lent by the Duke of Wellington. The short description appended says that it contains portraits of "the Countess of Wilton, in pony phaeton, Hon. Mrs. Villiers, Hon. Aug. Villiers, E. of Wilton, E. of Darlington, Sir F. Johnstone, Bt., Sir D. Baird, Bt., E. of Rosslyn, Count Batthyany, &c." It is further stated that the portraits are "full-length, small-size figures on horseback, in hunting dress with hounds."

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

[Reply from MR. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK next week.]

HUME'S PAPERS (10 S. viii. 268).—I believe that all Joseph Hume's papers were destroyed in the great Pantechnicon fire. His son, Mr. A. Octavian Hume, lives at the Chalet, Kingswood Road, Upper Norwood, S.E. WM. H. PEET.

BOUVEAR, BOUVIÈRE, OR BEAUVAIS (10 S. viii. 251).—The Beauvais family came from Nantes, Morbihan, settled in Cornwall about the end of the eighteenth century, and intermarried with the Annears, another refugee Huguenot family. Their descendants are now represented by several branches of Annears in Australia and the United States, and are also connected by marriage with Bergner, Edwards, Finch, Grose, Payter, Petherick, Varcoe, Wade, Wallace, Wooton, and other families at home and abroad. My wife Mary Agatha (born Annear), granddaughter of Samuel Annear and Jenifer Beauvais of St. Austell, desires earlier information as to both families.

E. A. PETHERICK.

Streatham, S.W.

ST. ANTHONY'S BREAD (10 S. viii. 230, 277).—The Misses Tuker and Malleson in a note at p. 161 of Part III. of their 'Handbook to Christian and Ecclesiastical Rome,' which was published in 1900, write thus:—

"In churches there is often an alms box marked 'S. Antony's bread.' Six years ago a woman of Toulon could not enter her baker's shop, the lock of which was damaged, and she promised S. Antony a little bread for his poor if the door could be opened. A key was now tried, and the door opened immediately. Hence it has become the custom to accompany every petition to S. Antony with a promise of bread for the poor. As S. Antony is the *finding saint*, and is, unhappily, invoked to restore every lost article, the alms box receives the donations of those whose petitions have been heard. A list of poor institutions and orphanages is kept, and these send in turn for the bread, which is distributed to each according to the number of inmates. Antony is also patron of firemen."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"St. Anthony's Bread" means offerings—always spent in poor relief—given to the saint in return for granted requests; frequently, in gratitude for lost property recovered. I have experienced several favours of this sort, the last instance (now two months since) being, in the circumstances of it, nothing short of miraculous.

PHILIP NORTH.

"The Work of the White Bread of St. Anthony of Padua" is a system of obtaining benefits, through the intercession of the saint, against the promise of a certain sum

to be devoted to doles of bread. In an interesting fourteenth-century parish church of a town in the south of France I have quite recently seen one of the contribution-boxes mentioned. It has two slits: one, "Promesses faites," presumably for payments in advance or for "chits"; the other, "Promesses acquittées." A printed notice attached gives a full account of the special "graces" in which the saint interests himself, notably the finding of lost goods, and also a form of prayer, ending thus:—

"I promise you, as a thank-offering, to give for the bread of the poor the sum of.....which I will pay as soon as I obtain the benefit I ask for. Amen."

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Hyères.

"PASSIVE RESISTER" (10 S. iv. 508; v. 32, 77; viii. 37).—The following appears in chap. vi. of 'The Heart of Midlothian':—

"The passive resistance of the Tolbooth-gate promised to do more to baffle the purpose of the mob than the active interference of the magistrates."

MISTLETOE.

I have just come across 'Passive Resistance to the Payment of Church Rates,' which is the heading to an article in *The Republican* (a periodical edited by Richard Carlile) for 10 Nov., 1832, p. 110. It was published by Henry Hetherington.

RALPH THOMAS.

In the report of the Medical Officer of the City of London for 1861 he speaks of certain holders of house-property "nullifying the efforts of sanitary improvement by passive resistance." STANLEY B. ATKINSON.

ROTHERHITHE (10 S. viii. 166).—It is now suggested that Rother-hithe is derived from the A.-S. *hrūther, hryther, hrīther*, a steer, a heifer; but no proof is offered of the fact. We could easily settle the question by collecting all the old spellings. But it is hardly necessary; the 'Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem' is sufficient evidence. The index gives Retherhethe, Retherhithe, Rotherhethe, Rutherhuthe, as old spellings of Rotherhithe; and, with a parallel vocalism, Retherfeld, Rotherfeld, Rutherfeld, as old spellings of Rotherfield in Sussex. But the latter appears in Kemble's Index as Hrytheranfeld, which is decisive. For *rother*, a steer, began with *hr*; whereas *rōther* or *rēther*, a rower, never could have done so, being derived from *rōwan*, to row.

Besides, oarsmen are not found in a *field*; *neither is rōther*, a rower, a common word, being found in glosses only. Anoth A.-S. *rother* is now spelt *rudder*.

The phonology of the word for "stee is a little difficult, as there are three A forms; and the Middle English forms sh *eo, e, i, o*, and *u*. But no student of An Saxon could well miss the origin of Rotl hithe. WALTER W. SKEAT

The interpretation of the ancient pl name Rotherhithe can only be reached the strict application of the historic meth It is true that the word *reðra*, a rower, o a tempting solution. But from the earl known mention of the place (A.D. Council of Celchyð) it would appear tha bears the name of an owner: Æðer Hyd, Eredyshythe, Retheres Hide, Ret hithe. In the present case the ow is actually named: "Atheredum qu ducem Merciorum," &c. (see Birch, 'Cart. S part ii. pp. 220, 221). EDWARD SMIT

"EBN OSN" (10 S. viii. 248).—The i tification by *The Monthly Mirror* is cor the author was Benjamin Stephenso White Lion Street, Pentonville. In a before me the address on p. 107 is signe the author, the first and last three le of the name being emphasized. It wi noticed that these with slight transpos provide the cryptic pen name. The fo ing MS. notes by the author are of interest:—

"Four verses excepted, these are the first of the author, who was born in 1768. They written in 1806 and 1807. One line only is bor p. 12."

He also adds at the end of the ball 'Sandy,' p. 13: "For this ballad I five ending verses"; and as 'Josep Fragment,' is unfinished, he writes have since concluded this poem in lines." I do not think these addi lines were published; at least, I hop were not. ALECK ABRAH

NANA SAHIB AND THE INDIAN M (10 S. viii. 248).—In April, 1862, I Galle, and saw transhipped from and O. mail steamer from Bombay steamer going up to Calcutta a heavily ironed, who was said to be Sahib. At Calcutta he was impr for some time, but eventually re after due inquiry, as not being the Na

The point is that he was supposed alive by the authorities in 1862, an General Harris's supposition, as sta *The Cornhill Magazine* of last Augus he had died at Chilari Ghat in 1858, w

by the Government. One must that General Harris had com- such information as he had to ors at the time of the occurrence, he strangely says in the letter o that "it is only known to his l a few friends."

JAMES CULL.

MOORE AND THE 'D.N.B.' (10 S. 52).—My friend Mr. Thomas Arm- 3., writes from Abbot's Langley:—

retty sure that Albert Moore never did room' for F. Lehmann's house in uare; but I have a dim recollection of or a frieze, on brown paper, of which as peacocks. I wrote to my old friend George, R. A.] about it, and he replies eze was done and that he has the draw- as those Moore did for an inlaid table n. Perhaps I was abroad when the as done, for otherwise I ought to re- for Moore was living close at hand and early every day."

nstrong futher informs me that ore painted an octagonal vestibule ont, Pendlebury, near Manchester, ite Sir Thomas Heywood, Bart., ll figure subjects in the middle of (battledore and shuttlecock), and on the rest. This work, which ieve, executed in pure fresco, does r to have been noticed in Baldry's oore.'

JOHN HEBB.

NDERS "BARBADOSED" AFTER THE '45 REBELLIONS (10 S. viii. 68, 235).—I am thankful for informa- ished in regard to barbadosed nen. I would emphasize the fact, that anything throwing light on y of those broken clansmen after n would be particularly valuable; dly to be conceived that upon ort they immediately lost all h the homeland; yet very little n thereafter is to be had about ey sailed out into the Atlantic, ll we subsequently hear of them, ht have passed into the tomb. one or two of the exiles must have the voyage, and the island of —in letters. Despite the fact entence of transportation was for of his natural life, did no exile, a desire to see his own land and , make his way back to Scotland m of years? Have none of the of America, communicated thus other way, been preserved in book cript? In a foot-note to 'The and Roundheads in Barbados' (British Guiana, 1887, p. 83), it is noted that

"the Highlanders appear to have got over their dread of being shipped to Barbados before the close of the seventeenth century, as it is stated in a recently issued volume of the Lauderdale Papers that 'the Barbados doth no longer terrifay them.'"

Why did "the Barbados" at any time "terrifay them"? Whence came that dreadful impression of the island that struck terror into the hearts of the Highlanders? It is evident that reports, written or oral, of the fate of the white bondservant in Barbados must have reached Scotland. Are any of those reports extant?

An account of his life in, and escape from, Barbados, written by Henry Pitman, who was deported after the Monmouth Rebellion, was reprinted in Arber's 'English Garner.' Something of a similar sort is wanted that will throw a ray of light on the barbadosed Highlander. Should any book, pamphlet, or manuscript touching the Highlander—or anybody—*after deportation to Barbados*, come into the possession of any one, I shall be glad to hear from him.

J. GRAHAM CRUICKSHANK.
Audit Office, British Guiana.

LATTA SURNAME (10 S. viii. 190).—Ferguson in his 'Teutonic Name System,' 1864, p. 194, identifies this name with the Anglo-Saxon adjective *lath*, hateful, in the sense of one who is a terror to others, and with the Gothic *lathon*, Old High German *ladon*, to invite in the sense, according to Forstemann, of challege, simple English forms being Ladd, Lath, Lattey, Latta. Latimer is given as a compound form.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MOON AND CRABS (10 S. viii. 186).—The passage quoted is not from Pyrard, but from the 1598 translation of Linschoten, as reprinted by the Hakluyt Society. In the 'Travels of Pedro Teixeira,' printed by the same society, at p. 3 we read:—

"Nor less strange is it that in all that coast and isles [about the Strait of Singapore] the shell-fish are seen to be fat at new moon and void at full moon, contrary to those of all other lands and seas."

To this the translator of Teixeira, the late Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I.C.S., appends the following foot-note:—

"This notion of mollusca waxing and waning with the moon is derived from Pliny the Elder ('Nat. Hist.,' Bk. II. chap. xli.)."

The 'N.E.D.' has, *s.v.* 'Conch':—

"*c.* 1520, Andrew, 'Noble Lyfe,' in 'Babees Bk.,' 232: As the mone growth or waneth, so be the conches or muscles fulle or nat full, but smale....."

DONALD FERGUSON.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Small Library. By James Duff Brown. (Routledge & Sons.)

Mr. Duff Brown, who is the Borough Librarian of Islington, has here given us 'A Guide to the Collection and Care of Books.' He is already well known as the author of several works on aspects of librarianship, and in the present volume shows sound sense and discernment.

The opening chapter seems to us somewhat unnecessarily petulant in tone. Mr. Brown regards the typical American child as "a warning against forcing the minds of children by artificial educational processes," and his remarks on juvenile literature certainly touch on a good many weak points. On the subject of 'The Household Library' valuable hints are given as to books of reference, a point on which the average adult is hopelessly at sea. The lists which in this and other chapters give practical expression to Mr. Brown's view will probably not meet with the entire concurrence of all competent bookmen, but we regard them for the most part as singularly free from priggishness and pedantry alike.

As for 'The School Library,' we are told that: "A course of 'Sandford and Merton,' plus 'A Candle lighted by the Lord' and similar pieces of morbid religious reading, will not model our Tom Sawyers, Stalkys, and Tom Browns into the uniform bundles of obedient deference so greatly prized by many teachers." Further, we read that "usually the schoolmaster's list is full of vapid, colourless, and goody-goody stuff which children cannot read." Practical librarians are, it appears, better than teachers at selecting books for the young. This scolding of the schoolmaster is a piece of generalization popular with reformers, but hardly deserved, we think, nowadays.

If Mr. Brown wrote more calmly, or spent less time in dealing with exaggerations of current defects, his book would read better, and would inspire more confidence. The subject is one on which the best of judges may be at fault. We are surprised, for instance, to find Mr. Brown, on p. 130 of 'Book Selection,' give under 'Drama' Æschylus and Sophocles, and omit Euripides, who, thanks to the Court Theatre and Dr. Murray, may be regarded as a modern poet with affinities alike to Mr. Bernard Shaw and Ibsen. To include Addison, Phillips, and Scribe, and omit Euripides, among "individual dramatists" seems to us sufficiently amazing. Among essayists we should certainly include Walter Bagehot, a brilliant writer who is much superior to, say, Mulock and Repplier. We would willingly cast away Akenside among poets for T. E. Brown. In 'Literary History,' 'The "Bookman" History of English Literature' is mentioned, but the much better illustrated and at least equally well-written 'English Literature: an Illustrated Record,' is omitted. The selection of books concerning sport and recreative art is weak, and by no means abreast of current information. But it would require nothing less than a syndicate to cover the whole field of books adequately. Mr Brown has supplied within his short space a great deal which will assist the student, whether he aspires to look after and *arrange books*, or merely to read them.

The Castle of Otranto. By Horace Walpole. With Sir Walter Scott's Introduction; Preface by Caroline F. E. Spurgeon. (Chatto & Windus.)

This edition belongs to "The King's Classics," a series which has won the good will of booklovers by its excellent form and competent editing. In this case the reader may be, as we are, somewhat surfeited by so much introduction. Is he, like the modern schoolboy, to be allowed no chance to think for himself, and loaded with notes and instructions as to different points of view? We should have been well contented to stop short with Scott, and excogitate our own ideas as to the modern point of view. The contrast between Walpole's story and the novel of to-day is sufficiently arresting. We read of "virtuous delicacy," "expressions of civility," and of a princess who says: "I should not deserve this incomparable parent, if the inmost recesses of my soul harboured a thought without her permission." That this was regarded as true to nature is probably due to the influence of 'Pamela,' whose virtues had been before the world for twenty-five years when 'The Castle of Otranto' appeared.

Poems of Shelley. Selected, and with an Introduction by John Churton Collins. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

We have here a collection of Shelley's poems, with excerpts from several dramas, judiciously selected and edited by Mr. Oliphant Smeaton, and with a lengthy analytical Introduction by Prof. Churton Collins.

It is late in the day to discuss the merits or demerits of Shelley as a poet, and we will therefore content ourselves with saying that all that is best in the poet's work is here represented; and if we do not see eye to eye with the writer of the Introduction in his strictures on 'The Cenci' as a drama, he at least provides an admirable guide to the salient characteristics of a wayward genius.

The coloured illustrations by Jessie M. King are fanciful, but in fit keeping with the fairylike nature of the verses they accompany. An excellent portrait of Shelley by A. S. Hartrick forms the frontispiece of the little volume.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

Mr. B. H. Blackwell, of Oxford, devotes his Catalogue CXXV. to Educational Books, new and second-hand. This first part contains Classical Literature.

Mr. James G. Commin, of Exeter, has in his Catalogue 235 a magnificent set of Ruskin, mostly first issues. A list of the contents is given. The 61 volumes are bound in 53, full blue calf, 28*l.* (cost 50*l.*). The first edition of Montaigne's 'Essays' "done into English," a tall sound copy in the old calf, having the leaf of errata and the rare poem by S. Daniel, 1603, is 65*l.* There is a choice set of Macaulay, 8 vols., full calf, 1875, 4*l.* 15*s.* An heraldic MS. of the seventeenth century by William Style contains an alphabet of arms of Families of every county of England, 5*l.* 5*s.* There is a curious collection of numbers of *The London Gazette* April 26th to Dec. 31st, 1688, 1*l.* These contain accounts of the landing of the Prince of Orange at Brixham, the birth of the Prince of Wales, King James's proclamation of a general pardon, &c. Under Addenda are Keene's 'Etchings,' with se

n. 7*l.* 10*s.*; Edition de Luxe of Matthew orks, 15 vols., 4*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; Buckle, st Library Edition, 5*l.* 5*s.*; 'English ionary,' 6 vols., 4to, 10*l.*; and a com- the English Dialect Society, 14*l.* 14*s.* ue contains a considerable number of and antiquarian works, and also a very llection of books on Somerset.

m Dobell's Catalogue 155 is a Rough and Early Editions of Shakespeare, Chapman, Beaumont and Fletcher, &c. eares include a desirable copy of the), 200*l.*; also a second example, 45*l.* ected edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, man's 'The Widdovves Teares,' first and an exceptionally fine series of the f Ben Jonson, 4 vols., 90*l.*

's Catalogue 156, although containing ed books, has many interesting items. e first edition, in 8 parts, of Carlyle's Pamphlets,' wrappers, 1850, 7*s.* 6*d.*; pamphlets, including Holyoake's 'Why y avoid Discussion?' 2*s.* 6*d.*; first col- n of Hood's poems, 2 vols., 12mo, 1846, e Man in the Moon,' edited by Albert Angus Reach, 5 vols., 1*l.* 10*s.*; first igh Hunt's 'The Months,' 7*s.* 6*d.*; also 'omen, and Books,' 15*s.* *The Literary* ols. i. to xi., 1788-93, is 2*l.* 2*s.*; Charles ms,' 1819, 7*s.* 6*d.*; first edition of George Poems,' 1883, 8*s.* 6*d.*; and *The Black* d by Wooler, Nos. 1 to 4 and 11 to 49, al numbers, uncut, 1817, 5*s.* 6*d.* (con- count of Hone's trial, &c.). A collection d tracts, 1669-1759, is 1*l.* 1*s.*; second The Dunciad,' 10*s.* 6*d.*; and first edition 's 'Ode on the Death of Wellington,' There is a list of Foreign Books and important pamphlets.

is Edwards's Catalogue 293 opens with rth and South Africa. Many of these uced in price, notably Barth's 'Travels,' to 2*l.* 5*s.*; Brown's 'Story of Africa,' *s.*; and Brugsch's 'Egypt under the lso from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 9*s.* A standard time, Moffat's 'Missionary Labours,' had for 4*s.* 6*d.*; and H. M. Stan- o' for 8*s.* 6*d.* Under Afghanistan on's beautiful folio sketches, 1842. e had separately, as may also Capt. nificent plates. Those portraying cial and domestic life are priced 1*s.* 6*d.* each. Under America is the Library N. N. Bancroft's Works, 44 vols., 18*l.* includes Birch's 'London Churches,' nder Arctic are Bradford's 'Arctic ; Kane's 'Second Grinnell Expedition Franklin,' 6*s.* 6*d.*; McClintock's 'Voyage ' 3*s.* 6*d.*; Parry's 'Voyages,' 5 vols., Ross's 'Voyage to Baffin's Bay,' 1*l.* 5*s.* are D. S. MacColl's 'Nineteenth-Cen- ; and 'Great Masters, 1400-1800,' folio, 6*s.* The general portion includes Bar- nnaire des Ouvrages et Pseudonymes,' 10*s.*; Burton's 'Book-Hunter,' 12*s.* 6*d.*; obden,' 2 vols., 1881, 9*s.*; Hawkins's s of England,' best edition, 15*s.*; and ited by Molesworth, 10 vols., 1839, There are first editions of Dickens, and s of Tennyson and Ruskin. A splendid h, 1841-1903, half-red morocco, is 20*l.*; and under Portraits are well-known persons of the Victorian era. Mr. Edwards calls this a Clearance Catalogue, and a very interesting clearance it is.

Messrs. William George's Sons send from Bristol their List 302, which includes books from the libraries of the late Prof. Rowley and the late Rev. J. B. Medley. An interesting Scott item is the third edition of 'Marmion,' 1808, 7*l.* 15*s.* On the half-title of Canto First is "Walter Scott, November 1st, 1817." There follows in MS. a version of the 'Hymn for the Czar' which differs from the text printed in Scott's 'Poems.' Bartolozzi items include Dryden's 'Fables,' 1797, 2*l.* 18*s.* First editions of Browning include 'Christmas Eve' and 'Easter Day,' 1850, 1*l.* 6*s.* Among general items are Chetham Society, 1844-75, 8*l.* 10*s.*; Dekker's 'Dramatic Works,' 4*l.* 4*s.*; Hazlitt's Works, 13 vols., 4*l.* 15*s.*; Lavater, 5 vols., imperial 4to, 1789-98, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Kinglake's 'Crimea,' 5*l.* 10*s.*; Pickering's set of English Liturgies, 7 vols., folio, half-morocco, 8*l.* 8*s.*; Perrot and Chipiez's 'Ancient Art,' 12 vols., 6*l.* 6*s.*; and Bicknell's 'Riviera Flowers,' 1*l.* 1*s.* Under Spain is Lafuente's 'Historia General de España,' continued by Valera, 25 vols., 8vo., Barcelona, 1889-90, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* "A complete history of Spain from the earliest to the present time, with a good index."

Messrs. George also send us No. CCIC. of their Library Supply Lists. This is devoted to Americana.

We have received two Remainder Catalogues—one from Mr. Glaisher (No. 355), and one from Mr. John Grant, of Edinburgh. We quote a few examples from each, and give first the published price, and next the reduced one. Mr. Glaisher offers the 'Decameron,' 2*l.* 2*s.* and 1*l.* 10*s.*; 'The Book of Governors,' 2*l.* 2*s.* and 5*s.* 6*d.*; Bosworth's 'Anglo-Saxon Dictionary,' 12*s.* and 3*s.*; Calderon, edited by Maccoll 14*s.* and 2*s.* 9*d.*; Brontë Novels, Thornton Edition, 3*l.* 10*s.* and 1*l.* 10*s.*; 'Cruikshank's Water-Colours,' 1*l.* and 7*s.* 6*d.*; 'Contemporary Art,' 6*l.* 6*s.* and 1*l.* 15*s.*; 'Contemporary Pulpit,' 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.*; McCarthy's 'Gladstone,' 7*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.*; 'Bygone Pleasure Gardens of London,' 1*l.* 10*s.* and 6*s.* 9*d.*; 'James Orrock,' by Webber, 10*l.* 10*s.* and 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and Reclus's 'Universal Geography,' 19*l.* 19*s.* and 5*l.* Under Rabelais is the splendidly illustrated edition of Heath Robinson, 2*l.* 2*s.* and 1*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. Grant's Catalogue contains Ackermann's 'Microcosm of London,' 3*l.* 3*s.* and 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; Alken's 'National Sports,' 5*l.* 5*s.* and 2*l.* 2*s.*; Jane Austen's Novels, 2*l.* 10*s.* and 1*l.* 10*s.*; 'Australasia Illustrated,' 13*l.* 13*s.* and 2*l.* 10*s.*; Butler's 'Lives of the Saints,' 2*l.* 2*s.* and 17*l.* 6*d.*; Sir Joseph Crowe's 'Reminiscences,' 16*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; Dixon's 'Her Majesty's Tower,' 1*l.* 4*s.* and 8*s.* 6*d.*; Stevenson's 'Edinburgh,' 1717 and 1828, sixty-three drawings, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* 10*s.*; Wright's 'Life of Edward FitzGerald,' 1*l.* 4*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.*; 'Haydn's Book of Dignities,' 1*l.* 5*s.* and 5*s.* 6*d.*; Clement Scott's 'Drama of Yesterday and To-day,' 1*l.* 16*s.* and 6*s.* 8*d.*; Shaw's 'Encyclopædia of Ornament,' 4*l.* 4*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.*; and Wordsworth's Works, with Dorothy Wordsworth's Diary, ed. by Prof. Knight, 12 vols., 2*l.* 8*s.* and 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. William Hitchman, of Bristol, has in his Catalogue 52 Baldry's 'Herkomer: a Study and a Biography,' 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Morris's 'Historic Houses,' 6 vols., 4to, 2*l.* 5*s.*; The Ancestor, 1902-5, 1*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*;

Enthoven's 'Life of Wren,' 1*l.* 6*s.*; Campbell's 'Lives of the Admirals,' 1*l.* 5*s.*; Dixon's 'Royal Windsor,' 1*l.* 5*s.*; the 'Irving Shakespeare,' 1*l.* 10*s.*; Strickland's 'Queens of England,' 8 vols., Colburn, 1854, 1*l.* 10*s.*; and Wordsworth, Eversley Edition, 8 vols., 18*s.*

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J. C. B. G. ("Definition of Genius").—See 9th S. iii. 373, 432, 512.

Corrigendum.—*Ante*, p. 296, col. 2, l. 27 from foot, for "potura," read *putura*.

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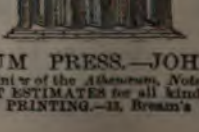

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HE MYSTERY OF HANNAH LIGHTFOOT.

S. vii. 595; viii. 87, 281; ix. 233; 28, 328, 430, 532; xi. 454; 2 S. i. 121, ; 3 S. iii. 88; xi. 11, 62, 89, 110, 131, 196, 218, 245, 342, 362, 446, 484, ; xii. 87, 260, 369; 4 S. ii. 403; vi. 28; iii. 6; iv. 162; v. 62; 6 S. ii. 221; 164; 8 S. ii. 264, 334, 453, 531; iii. 76; iv. 54; 10 S. vii. 289, 350; viii. 300.)

IG the renaissance of historical m in the "silly sixties" John Heneage ublished three stout volumes entitled oirs of the Life and Reign of King e the Third,' a work which displayed elaborate research, and contained a deal of important information. In ond chapter the author discussed the of Hannah Lightfoot, the reputed ss of the chaste monarch before he ed the throne. One version of the declares that the young Prince fell with the "Fair Quaker" about the 753–4, while she was living with her Henry Wheeler, who kept a linen-draper's shop at the corner of Market Lane, St. James's, and that her mysterious disappearance soon afterwards was owing to the fact that she became the royal mistress. To this extent the conjectures of Mr. Jesse, who was careful not to hazard a final opinion, were supported by previous articles in these columes. Thus at 1 S. viii. 87 J. M. C. had related a similar narrative, which has never been disproved to this day, adding:—

"A retreat was provided for Anna [Hannah] in one of those large houses surrounded with a high wall and garden, in the district of Cat-and-Mutton Fields, on the east side of Hackney Road, leading from Mile End Road; where she lived, and it is said died."

Again, on 19 April, 1856 (2 S. i. 322), Mr. G. STEINMAN STEINMAN had elaborated the story in the following contribution to these pages:—

"Mrs. Philipps informs me, by letter dated 27th February last, that her late father, Henry Wheeler, Esq., of Surrey Square,* was the last of the family who saw her [Hannah Lightfoot], on her going to Keith [*sic*] Chapel to be married to a person of the name of Axford, a person the family knew nothing of; he [Henry Wheeler] never saw her or heard of her after the marriage took place; every inquiry was made, but no satisfactory information was ever obtained respecting her."

Two years previously, another correspondent, quoting from *The Monthly Magazine*, vol. li. p. 532; vol. lii. pp. 109, 197, had given some further particulars of Hannah Lightfoot's wedding, asserting that she never cohabited with the man Axford after her marriage with him, and that her friends believed that "she was taken into keeping by Prince George" (1 S. x. 228).

Unfortunately, Mr. Jesse, not satisfied with the story of the princely liaison, and relying upon more questionable authorities, repeated the ancient scandal of a secret marriage between the heir apparent and the fair Quakeress, and cited such spurious productions as the 'Authentic Records of the Court of England for the Last Seventy Years,' J. Phillips, 1832, and a similar book, attributed to Lady Anne Hamilton, entitled 'A Secret History of the Court of England from the Accession of George the Third to the Death of George the Fourth.' This brought upon him the wrath of MR. W. J. THOMS, the editor and founder of this paper, who, on 2 Feb., 1867, commenced the first of his famous articles upon Hannah Lightfoot (3 S. xi. 89). Undoubtedly MR. THOMS

* Henry Wheeler, b. 8 March, 1747; d. 15 July, 1819, son of Henry Wheeler, draper, of Market Lane.

had cause for anger, as Mr. Jesse (unwittingly) had trodden somewhat heavily on his toes. Like Mr. Dick in 'David Copperfield,' our founder was troubled with a King Charles's head of his own, and there are good reasons for supposing that his *bête noire*, Olive Wilmot Serres, soi-disant Princess of Cumberland, had inspired many of the scandalous pages in the 'Authentic Records' and the 'Secret History.' Accordingly Mr. Thoms concluded that she was responsible for the whole legend of Hannah Lightfoot, and he proceeded to dissect the authorities of Mr. Jesse with characteristic vigour. His further contributions will be found at 3 S. xi. 110, 131, 218, and the whole force of his contentions was directed to prove that the story of Hannah Lightfoot was "a fiction, and nothing but a fiction, from beginning to end." In May of the same year he reprinted these four articles (along with others) in book form, and it is evident that he did not believe that such a person as the "Fair Quaker" ever existed.

Before long Mr. Thoms regretted his precipitancy. In *The Athenæum*, 15 June, 1867, Mr. Jesse began his defence, and was able to produce such startling evidence as the record of Hannah Lightfoot's birth, which he discovered among the registers of the Society of Friends at Devonshire House:—

"Hannah Lightfoot, daughter of Mathew Lightfoot, shoemaker, and Mary his wife, born 12 Oct., 1730, in the parish of St. John's, Wapping."

Meanwhile Mr. Thoms, who had begun to suspect that his former conclusions were rash, had not been idle. There are three of his letters preserved at Devonshire House, dated 11, 14, and 19 June, 1867, which show that he realized he had fallen into error. On 15 June—the very day on which Mr. Jesse's letter was printed in *The Athenæum*—a fresh article appeared in 'N. & Q.,' 3 S. xi. 484, from the editorial pen, in which he confessed his mistake, and acknowledged that the "Fair Quaker" was once a living person. It is odd that the two combatants in this historic causerie should have found the record of Hannah Lightfoot's birth at the same time, and it is to be regretted that this last article, and another which appeared in 3 S. xii. 87, are not included in Mr. Thoms's published monograph. Owing to the omission of essential facts, the oft-cited 'Hannah Lightfoot,' &c., by W. J. Thoms, is almost worthless as a contribution to the controversy, and the pamphlet is valuable *only as a criticism of the machinations of Olive Serres.*

Having realized his previous errors, Mr. Thoms, with the altruism of the true antiquary, proceeded to repair them. By references to the registers of St. George's Chapel, Mayfair, he discovered that Hannah Lightfoot, of St. James's, Westminster, was actually married to one Isaac Axford, of St. Martin's, Ludgate, at Keith's Chapel on 11 Dec., 1753 (see 'Register of Baptisms and Marriages at St. George's Chapel,' Harleian Society, 1889, p. 266); and further, that Isaac Axford was christened at Erlestoke, Wiltshire [not East Stoke], in 1734. Thus it would appear that Hannah was twenty-three years of age at the time she became a wife, while her husband was four years her junior. In addition, Mr. Thoms ascertained that Isaac Axford married a second time on 3 Dec., 1759.

Still more important were his researches among the records of Devonshire House. At a quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends for Westminster, held at the Savoy on 1 Jan., 1755, it is reported:—

"This meeting being informed that it is currently reported that Hannah Lightfoot is married by the Priest, and since absconded from her husband, on which this meeting appoints Michl. Morton, Jnº. Marsham, and Mary Keene, to visit her thereon and make report."—3 S. xii. 87.

Finally on 3 March, 1756, a testimony of denial was brought against Hannah Lightfoot, and she was expelled by the Society of Friends. The report states that "the friends appointed" could not "obtain any intelligence about her or where she is" (3 S. xii. 88).

It is interesting to know that Hannah left her husband within fourteen months of her wedding, and that he took a second wife less than six years after his first marriage.

In addition to his articles in 'N. & Q.,' Mr. Thoms, still firmly persuaded that "the story of Hannah Lightfoot, as far as George III. is concerned, is a fiction, and nothing but a fiction from beginning to end," continued the controversy with Mr. Jesse in *The Athenæum*, where their correspondence will be found on June 22, July 13, 20, and Aug. 3, 1767. The discussion is the most important that has taken place upon the subject, and I have described it in detail, since all who follow the debate will understand the importance of regarding with the utmost caution all evidence relating to Hannah Lightfoot which possibly was influenced by Olive Wilmot Serres, who, every one knows, used the story to support her own claims to royal parentage. In pointing out the sources of information

have been contaminated by the cess" Olive Mr. Thoms is entitled to praise. Horace Bleackley.

(To be continued.)

ough from time to time during the lf century correspondents of 'N. & Q.' repeatedly sought to pierce the veil curity which shrouds the history of h Lightfoot, they have one and all completely baffled. The late Mr. indeed asserted that in his opinion eged liaison between George III. and Fair Quaker" was a mere myth; but studying the many communications 'N. & Q.' has received on the sub- and carefully considering the atmo- of the Court at Leicester House in st years of the reign of George II., I clined to think it not unlikely that h had the honour—as the French say 'déniaiser" the youthful Prince of though she may not have lived er his protection," nor a "secret age" ever been dreamed of. My im- on on this subject has been confirmed perusal of a copy (of indisputable nticity) of a very curious holograph from George III. to Lord Bute, in the monarch, after consenting to give the minister's advice, his intention roposing" to Lady Sarah Lennox, de- he Earl to forthwith procure him a rt of royal birth, frankly stating that assions were similar to those of other men. The tone of this letter by no excludes the theory that the King not an absolute novice; and if this so, no one is more likely to have acted go-between" than Miss Chudleigh, and for many years previously one of Princess Dowager's favourite attend- and it is undoubted that until her is trial took place she always enjoyed avour and protection of the King.

H.

AKESPEARE'S SCHOOL: SOME EARLY MASTERS.

e Gild of the Holy Cross, founded 59 by Robert de Stratford (afterwards p of Chichester and Chancellor of nd) and his family, gradually organized ostered education in the little War- ire town of Stratford-upon-Avon. 84 another native, one Thomas Jolyffe priest — substantially endowed the mar School, which had already possessed a local habitation and a name for over half a century; and finally, on 7 June, 1553, the "pious Tiger-Cub," acting under the advice of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland (at that time Lord of the Borough of Stratford), reconstituted the same out of the wreckage left by the Reformation. This school was, according to Strype, the last "founded" by Edward VI. in his short life.

Mr. A. F. Leach, F.S.A., kindly informed me that he had noticed an instance of a local schoolmaster being ordained deacon in 1295 with William of Grenefield, rector of Stratford (afterwards Archbishop of York and Chancellor of England). The same authority also had little doubt that the Richard Foxe, B.A., master of this school—17 to 22 Edward IV.—is identical with the founder of Corpus Christi, the first Renaissance College in Oxford (see 'D.N.B.,' xx. 150). Foxe's successor as master of the school was William Smyth or Smith, B.A. In 1484 the soul of this Master Smyth, "clerico et scolaris gramatico," was prayed for. He was, perhaps, the chaplain of the same names who took his B.A. degree at Oxford on 3 Nov., 1453. The Edward Darby who appears as master before 1564 may have been the Edward Derby or Darby who took his B.A. degree at the elder University on 19 Feb., 1527. John Brownsworde was master 1564–7. A certain John Brownswerd (1540 ?–89), poet, who received his education partly at Oxford and partly at Cambridge, where he is said to have graduated, died master of Macclesfield Grammar School (see 'D.N.B.,' vii. 86).

The three masters Walter Roche (1570–72), Simon Hunt (1572–5), and Thomas Jenkins (1579) are interesting from the fact that they probably superintended the early education of William Shakespeare. Walter Roche was admitted a scholar of C.C.C., Oxon, on 16 Feb., 1554, from Lancaster; was a Devon Probationary Fellow in 1558; and took his B.A. degree on 1 June, 1559. If I am correct in identifying him with the "Roach" who was a chorister at the same college in 1552, he would, in accordance with the statutes of his founder—Bishop Foxe of Winchester, himself in all probability a Magdalen man—have received his secular education at Magdalen College School under Thomas Cooper, afterwards Bishop of Winchester (see President T. Fowler's 'History of C.C.C., Oxon,' 1893, pp. 387, 429; Boase's 'Register of Oxford University,' i. 240). It was in the school of Waynflete's College that Alexander was first supplanted by the

improved grammars of the master, John Stanbridge, and of the usher, Robert Whittington; and it is to these men that we owe the beginnings of that reformed teaching of grammar which Dean John Colet and William Lily, both of Magdalen, introduced into the more famous school of St. Paul's, London. Shakespeare, as we know, had carefully studied his Lily's grammar, the 'Sententiæ Pueriles,' and kindred school-books of the period. His Holofernes is steeped in such lore; but his Pinch is a pedagogue of an inferior breed—a quack conjuring doctor. The Stratford School was probably held during the poet's boyhood in the Gild Chapel—now the School Chapel—hard by Shakespeare's later home at New Place. The old schoolrooms were then out of repair; and Malvolio is likened to "a pedant that keeps school i' the church." But the most charming encounter with a pedagogue in Shakespeare is the scene between "Sir" Hugh Evans and little William Page—perhaps a reminiscence from the boyhood of a greater William when, he, too, was a

> Whining schoolboy, with his satchel
> And shining morning face, creeping like snail
> Unwillingly to school.

The frequent applications of the birch in those heroic days must have accounted for a great deal of "whining," and have overclouded, it is to be feared, a number of "shining morning faces." I have always thought that little William Page in 'The Merry Wives' behaved with great forbearance and politeness, as he was forced to exhibit specimens of his "good sprag memory" upon a holiday. Roche, apparently, continued to live at Stratford after he had ceased to be master of the school; for in 1582 he moved into a house in Chapel Street, and replaced the tiles with old-fashioned thatch (Sidney Lee's 'Stratford-on-Avon,' 1904, p. 131). Simon Hunt, his successor, is probably the man who took his B.A. degree at Oxford on 5 April, 1568; and the next master, the Thomas Jenkins (Jenkeins or Jenkens), scholar of St. John's College, Oxon, who took his B.A. degree on 6 April, 1566; his M.A. on 8 April, 1570.

The master of 1583, Alexander Aspinall or Aspinwall, is probably identical with the Brasenose undergraduate from Lancashire who took his B.A. degree on 25 Feb., 1575; his M.A. on 12 June, 1578. Some have thought that the Rosalind beloved by Edmund Spenser was a lady of the Aspinall family. A later master, John Trapp, was a man of some importance in his day. In 1622, at the age of nineteen, he was made usher of the Free School by the Stratford Corporation; and succeeded to the mastership on 2 April, 1624, taking his M.A. degree from Christ Church, Oxon, in the same year. In 1636 he was presented to the vicarage of Weston-on-Avon, two miles distant from his school. Upon the outbreak of the great Civil War, Trapp sided with Parliament, took the Covenant of 1643, and suffered much from the tender mercies of the King's soldiers at Weston. He acted as chaplain to the Puritans in the Stratford garrison for two years. In 1646 the Westminster Assembly of Divines gave him the rectory of Welford, which he retained until the Restoration, when he returned to Weston, and there died in 1669. During his residence at Welford (1646–60) he had appointed his son-in-law, Robert Dale, to be his deputy in the school at Stratford. Trapp was not only "one of the prime preachers of his time," but also an assiduous commentator on the Bible; and Mr. J. Stanley Calvewell, the present Captain of the School, tells me that 'Trapp on the New Testament' is one of the most interesting and valuable of the old volumes preserved in the School Library—the fine old chamber formerly the Council Room. Trapp's son John was vicar of Stratford 1682–4; and a grandson, Joseph, was in 1708 the first Professor of Poetry at Oxford (see 'D.N.B.,' lvii. 153). It was this Dr. Joseph Trapp who wrote the celebrated epigram:—

> The King, observing with judicious eyes
> The wants of his two Universities,
> To Oxford sent a troop of horse; and why?
> That learned body wanted loyalty.
> To Cambridge books he sent, as well discerning
> How much that loyal body wanted learning.

Josiah Simcox was master 1669–81. A native of West Bromwich, co. Stafford, he matriculated at New Inn Hall, Oxon, on 21 Feb., 1662, aged seventeen; took his B.A. degree in 1665; was elected master on 12 Nov., 1669; appointed vicar of Stratford 25 Nov., 1681; and died 27 December of the same year. His successor as Master, John Johnson, was probably the son of Matthew of Weston, who matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxon, on 3 Nov., 16[illegible], aged eighteen. He was succeeded (16[illegible]–1722) by Thomas Willes, son, apparently, of Thomas of Kingston, Surrey, D.D., matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxon, on 1 July, 1676, aged fourteen; took his B.A. degree in 1680; his M.A. from Hart Hall (now College), Cambridge, in 1683; and was vicar of Weston-on-Avon [illegible]. His successor Gabriel Barrodale (17[illegible]

of Joseph of Coventry. He matri-
at University College, Oxon, on
1711, aged twenty; took his B.A.
n 1715; his M.A. from King's
Cambridge, in 1718; and was ap-
vicar of Weston-on-Avon in 1722.

A. R. Bayley.

CORNISH EPITAPHS.

the margin of a slab lying just
he southern wall of the chancel
omas's Church at Launceston there
itaph in Gothic letters :—

ies Darytie stone [*sic*] the deafter [*sic*] of
stone of Smynva the which Dorathie [*sic*]
daye of Januari in the year of 1576."

middle of the same stone there is
rd :—

2th [*sic*] of February Thomas hecks the
egary hecks was buryed."

rthography here employed is inte-
Was "daughter" pronounced
by Cornishmen of that time?
he etymology of Smynva?
end of the epitaph of Jane Flamank,
he outside of the parish church of
ell, and dated 1789, there is this
"Her funeral Text Rev Chap
rse ye x." How far in time and
d, or does, the custom prevail of
on tombstones the text which
for a funeral sermon?
e of "ye" for "the" in Cornish
survived far into the nineteenth

48 of Sir J. Maclean's 'Parochial
ily History of the Deanery of Trigg
n note 3, mentioning the epitaph
gel which begins "Here Lie ye
f 3 Childern of ye Revd. Willm
the latest of whose burials
in 1765, the following verses,
there commemorate them, are
—

Infants that are Buried here
nare Parents Ware most Dear
d Was pleas.d to Call them hence
ell With him a mourng his Sents.

same churchyard the epitaph of
rle, who died 1817, ends: "Also
hem four of their Children."
church at Lanteglos, on a slab of
pended in the south aisle of the
re is the following :—

ods wisdome made me
th Gods loue did please me
ods Justice domed me
Gods power shall raise me

And earth if any will lle not complaine one [*sic*] thee
that shalt, art, wilt be such a freind to me
Death is to me aduantage
Thomas Beale of
Church-towne yeoman
was buried the 4th
day of February
Anno Domini 1645
Being about the age of
85 yeares.

The first six lines are in Gothic letter; the last eight in italic. Over each bar of the *y* in February there is a dot, as in the monument of the Earl of Warwick in the collegiate church at Warwick.

Other quaintnesses of the same style are to be found in Cornish epitaphs not a hundred years old.

E. S. Dodgson.

The Lusitania and the Sirius.—The subjoined paragraph from *The Newcastle Daily Journal* of 14 October seems to be of sufficient importance to find a place in 'N. & Q.' :—

"Apropos of the Lusitania's records, there is one survivor—the Rev. V. E. Ransome, of Compton Bassett Rectory, Wilts—of the six saloon passengers on the once famous Sirius. In April, 1838, on her voyage from Cork to New York, this pioneer steamship broke the record in effecting the journey from the Old World to the New, which was accomplished in 17 days. The Sirius was subsequently employed in the Irish coasting trade, and wrecked in the Shannon, near Ballybunion, in the county Kerry. Relics are, however, still extant, and some of her fittings and furniture are still preserved by curio collectors."

Johnson Baily.

The Rectory, Ryton-on-Tyne.

Lysons: Sights in the Moon, 1794.—A few years ago there fell to me at Sotheby's four volumes of the Rev. Daniel Lysons's collections, the title-pages of which run thus:

"Collectanea, or a Collection of Advertisements and Paragraphs from the Newspapers relating to Various Subjects. Printed at Strawberry Hill, by Thomas Kirgate. For the Collector, Daniel Lysons."

This imprint applies only to the four title-pages, the volumes themselves being composed of blank paper extending in all to more than two thousand pages, on which the various newspaper cuttings and engravings are neatly pasted. Each volume is accompanied by a carefully compiled manuscript index. It will be readily understood that the result of the labours of so intelligent and capable a man as Lysons is full of interest, and that the contents are of the most curious and entertaining description. I shall be forgiven, I hope, for offering an occasional excerpt from these pages, and

append the following as an illustration of their character. Inserted before p. 222, vol. i. is the following holograph letter from Mrs. Piozzi to Dr. Lysons :—

Sunday, 16 March, 1794, Hanover Square.

Dear Mr. Lysons, — Knowing that you are curious about publick advertisements, I consider myself as less to be blamed for what I have been doing this Morng. Our Groom hearing much Talk yesterday at an Alehouse concerning somewhat contained in the Newspaper, he brought it hither *to me:* & I copied out what follows from the *Daily Advertiser* of Saturday, March 15 :—

"Extraordinary Appearance in the Moon.—A Lady passing over London Bridge on Monday, the 3d of February, was accosted by a Boy under seeming Agitation of Spirits, who pulling her by the Gown earnestly requested her to look at the Moon, which he was inclined to believe from its alarming Appearance was not the Moon. The Lady looked up, and to her great Surprize saw the Moon rock for a considerable time, & when it ceased She saw the appearance of great Armies of Soldiers, both Horse & Foot, pass over the Orb. This the Lady as well as the Boy saw repeated three Times between eight & nine o'Clock in the Evens. If the Boy or any one to whom he may have mentioned this Circumstance should see this Advertizement & will call on Mr. Clarkson, China Man, Market Street, St James's Market, or send a line to A. B. to be left there, mentioning when & where he may be spoken to, he shall be handsomely rewarded."

Well ! when early Prayers were over at St Georges this Morns, I ran down to Clarkson's & begd to see the Lady. She was not visible, but the old Man of the Shop said his Friend Mr Scott of Suffolk Street was the person who interested himself in the business, that he was a *Studied Gentleman*, that he was persuaded of the Lady's Veracity, & took all possible pains to gain Corroborating Evidence from the Boy, for whom he had repeatedly advertised, but hitherto without Success. Meantime I, who till then had thought the whole Matter a Joke or April Fool Trick, was examined as to *my* Residence, and being hard pressed to tell where Mr Scott should direct to me —— I took the *monstrous* Liberty (for which I beg your Pardon and Indulgence) to say if they would write all particulars to the Rev: Daniel Lysons, Putney, it would be the same thing as to myself.

And now here comes your Brother to help obtain my forgiveness from you, & request you to open any Letters on this curious Subject which are meant for Your much Obliged

H. L. Piozzi.

Rev. Daniel Lysons, Putney.

No elucidation of the mystery is recorded in the volume, but on the next page is pasted a curious broadside (of the description which used to be called a " cock ") rudely printed, and headed by an irrelevant woodcut of George and the Dragon, in which the same story is told, accompanied by pious references to similar wonderful occurrences.

J. Eliot Hodgkin.

Hats worn in the Royal Presence. (*See 8 S.* vii. 148, 338, 391 ; 9 S. viii. 368, 452 ; ix. 34.)—It should be noticed that in one case, that of Richard Verney, age may have been some plea for licence. In 1516 Verney was 52 : was this then a considerable age ? He died the next year. Six generations of the family ran from 1489 to 1630, which gives an average age of 24 for the birth of an heir. Richard Verney's father died 23 years before, his son Sir Thomas only 10 years after him. His great-great-grandson died at the age of 67.

In the same age, from Simon Montford, who married Anne, d. of Sir Richard Verney, six generations covered 170 years, or an average of 28 years for each generation.

P. M—t.

Boulton & Watt in America in 1786. —Much has been written about the great Soho firm, but the subject is by no means exhausted, and it may be useful to put on record for the benefit of future writers that on 27 May, 1786, one Barnabas Deane, on behalf of Boulton & Watt, petitioned the Assembly of the State of Connecticut for the grant of an exclusive right for making and erecting steam-engines. The application was refused. The names of Boulton & Watt are not mentioned, but the inventors are described as having obtained an Act of Parliament in Great Britain giving them an exclusive right to the invention for twenty-five years, so there is no doubt about the identity. I take this from the Report of the United States Patent Office for the year 1850, p. 444.

R. B. P.

Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy' Presentation Copy of the First Edition. —The concluding paragraph of Mr. A. R. Bullen's introduction to the 'Anatomy of Melancholy' (ed. by the Rev. A. R. Shilleto, G. Bell & Sons, 1893, &c.) begins :—

"How comes it that the *editio princeps* of 'Anatomy' is not in Christ Church Library? I have seen and handled the copy of the second edition (bearing his inscription) that he presented to the college, but where is the quarto ?"

The answer to the last question is, I think, "In the British Museum." The Museum copy of the first edition (press-mark C. 30. c. 30, formerly 715. e. 2, which is crossed out, while at the right-hand top corner of the title is 3 R f) is entered in the Catalogue as containing Burton's autograph. On the verso, a blank page, the dedication occupies the recto, is this inscription :—

1621

Ex dono Roberti Burton—
authoris, Ædis huiusce alumni.

(On the title-page of Burton's 'Phi-

phaster,' printed in 1862 from a MS. for the Roxburghe Club by the Rev. W. E. Buckley, we read :—

Auctore Roberto Burton,
Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureo
Atque Ædis Christi Oxon. Alumno.)

Mr. G. K. Fortescue has kindly informed me that nothing is known of the history of the book beyond the fact that it was bought on 15 Aug., 1837, from Mr. W. Pickering the bookseller.

Messrs. Pickering & Chatto, the representatives of Mr. William Pickering, regret that they have no catalogue or records dating back so far as 1837.

To Mr. G. W. Wakeling of Brasenose College I am indebted for the information that the Brasenose College Library possesses the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh editions of the 'Anatomy.' He adds that the first contains no inscription, but that the third has the following in Burton's hand on the fly-leaf :—

Mense august 1628
Liber Collegii Æneinasi
ex dono
Roberti Burton authoris
ejus Collegii quondam commensalis.

In reply to an application at Christ Church, Dr. Haverfield kindly wrote as follows :—

"The Brit. Mus. copy of Burton to which you allude is doubtless the copy which Burton gave to our Library. From thence it must have been stolen or lost (it is very unlikely to have been sold). We have always wondered why we had no gift-copy of the first edition. This seems to explain it."

EDWARD BENSLY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

"WESTRALIA."—Mr. Stanford has lately issued a new edition of 'Australasia,' by Prof. Gregory. The author uses the term Westralia usually in his text, as if it were an accepted term. He gives West Australia as an alternative on p. 514. On the maps, and on p. xx, we read Western Australia, which is, I believe, the form used officially. It is to be hoped that the form Westralia will not be generally accepted. If it is, why not Eastralia for New South Wales? Why not also Soustralia and Norstralia? These words are of the same class as "gasolier" and "electrocute," and may be defended as convenient portmanteau words; but to a philological mind they are rather distressing. In choosing Western Australia the authorities perhaps found an ugly duplication of *st* in West Australia. But the official name is very long. In fact, it is highly desirable that new names should be found for W. Australia, S. Australia, and N.S. Wales. An attempt was made in the case of the last some years ago, but it unfortunately failed. It is to be hoped that states and towns will in future avoid New, and the points of the compass, in their names. London, Cape Colony, would be more convenient than East London.

E. H. BROMBY.

University, Melbourne.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

PAGEANTS.—I desire to be referred to all towns where there have been Pageants since that at Warwick. Particulars of programmes, books of words, and any other details will be much appreciated if sent direct to me. T. CANN HUGHES.

78, Church Street, Lancaster.

VISCOUNT VANE.—Fifty years ago a query appeared respecting the identity of certain portraits which at the death of William, second and last Viscount Vane, in 1789, were handed to his "principal agent," and in 1854 belonged to S. D., a lady who described herself as an "elderly spinster."

Any information respecting their present whereabouts will be gratefully received. Mr. Papillon, of Crowhurst Park, Sussex, is the owner of a considerable number of pictures which are known to have belonged to Lord Vane, but not of the portraits alluded to by S. D. H.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any one tell me who wrote the following lines ?—

Night with her train of stars
And her great gift of sleep.

A. M.

The following lines, or something like them, were recently quoted in one of the monthly or weekly periodicals :—

I have squandered,
I have wandered,
I have pondered.

Can any one give me the reference ?

W. T.

TWO POPULAR REFRAINS.—Are there any more verses to the song "For he 's a jolly good fellow" than the snatches usually sung at festive gatherings ? What are the complete words of "We won't go home till

morning"? What is the age of these two songs? The melody of both resembles an old French military march still heard, I believe, as a nursery song, and sung to the words "Malbrouk s'en va-t-en guerre." Do either or both of these songs date as far back as Marlborough's time? Is there any reference to "For he's a jolly good fellow" in the literature of the eighteenth or nineteenth century? W. E. Wilson.

Hawick.

Assassination the Métier of Kings.—When the King of Italy some time ago was about to visit some place that had just suffered from a grievous calamity (I forget what), he was warned that he would be assassinated if he went. To this he replied that assassination was the *métier* of kings, or words to that effect. Afterwards it appeared that the saying was not his, but his father's. We have nowadays so few historical *bon mots* of kings, that it is worth preserving. Can any one supply the date and place, and give the original Italian?

Francis King.

"Hanway"=Umbrella.—In a volume recently in hand, I find an umbrella seriously spoken of as a *Hanway*. The reference evidently is to Jonas Hanway, the originator of the modern umbrella, and seems to me—recalling the fact that when he appeared in the streets, holding the article in question over his head, he was ridiculed and pelted with stones—a not undeserved recognition. Can readers of 'N. & Q.' recall other instances of such a use of the word?

Dewitt Miller.

New York, City.

Vernon and Wentworth Families.—Will you allow me to ask if any of your numerous readers can inform me who was the wife of Ralph, younger son of Sir William Vernon of Haddon about 1470? Collins gives Ralph's wife as Margaret Chaworth, and is followed by Burke and Nichols ('History of Guthlaxton'). Harl. MS. 6696, 53b., 55, gives her as Margaret Talbot, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury. In Burke's 'Extinct Peerage,' 1866, Sir Thomas Chaworth of Wyverton, Notts, son of Sir William, married Margaret Talbot, and died *s.p.*; but in Harl. MS. 5800, fol. 12b, Sir Thomas had a daughter Catherine, who married William Leeke of Sutton, co. Derby, son of Sir John of Cotham. Did Margaret Talbot marry first Sir Thomas Chaworth, and secondly Ralph Vernon? *or did she* marry Sir Thomas and leave a daughter Margaret, wife of Ralph Vernon? These appear to me to be the likely alternatives.

May I also ask if any one can tell me who was the father of John Wentworth of Pontefract, whose daughter Elizabeth married, about 1530 or 1540, Roger Wentworth of Hangthwaite, Adwick-le-Street, and South Kirkby, co. York, son of Thomas Wentworth of North Elmsall, who d. 1522? I have seen two pedigrees of Wentworth, in one of which John is given as son of Richard Wentworth of West Bretton (son of Richard), and in the other as son of Sir Henry Wentworth of Pontefract and Knaresbrough, co. York, and Nettlestead, Suffolk, by his second wife Elizabeth Nevil. Foster in his 'Yorkshire Pedigrees' says nothing as to the father of John Wentworth of Pontefract, and does not give a son John to Sir Henry of Pontefract. Neither does Rutten in his 'Family of Wentworth,' or Raven in 'Visitation of Essex,' 1612 (Harl. MS.), or Flower in 'Visitation of Yorkshire,' 1563 (Harl. MS.). Both Foster and Flower give a son John to Richard Wentworth of West Bretton. Doctor.

Mrs. C. da Costa Villa Reale.—'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse,' by the Hon. Lady Margaret Pennyman (London, 1740), has as a frontispiece an anonymous small oval engraving of a lady. I have discovered in Bromley's catalogue of prints that it is the portrait of Mrs. Catharine da Costa Villa Reale, the Jewish ancestress of the Earl of Crewe. I can find nothing in the volume concerning this lady. Can any reader kindly suggest why this portrait forms the frontispiece?

Israel Solomons.

91, Portsdown Road, W.

Gamester's Superstition: Lizard with Two Tails.—The twenty-second chapter of M. Paul Bourget's 'Sensations d'Italie' contains several examples of the folk-lore still commonly accepted as truth in the "terra d'Otranto." Among them is the belief that a gamester will always win if he keeps in his purse a lizard with two tails. Are these little monstrosities ever seen in England? and if so, is there any popular credulity connected with them?

M. P.

Kitty Cocks, Countess of Stamford.—*The Star* of 20 August states that the seventh Earl of Stamford married "a handsome lady of humble birth, who before her marriage had been a star of the stage

under the name of Kitty Cocks." G. E. C. calls her Katherine, second daughter of Henry Cocks. Who was she? and did she ever appear on the stage?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Pall.

TELLING THE BEES.—In the 'Greek Anthology,' vii. 717 (xi. 8 in Mr. Mackail's selection), is a poem by an unknown author on the death of a bee-master in which the words occur ταῦτα μελίσσαις λέξατε—"tell it to the bees." Neither Jacobs* nor Mr. Mackail has any note on the passage. The practice of "telling the bees" of a death—probably of other important happenings also—exists to this day in some parts of England. A year or two ago a retired village-blacksmith in Norfolk told me that he had made a point of telling his bees of his wife's death. Asked *how* he told them, he said that he had rapped on the board supporting the hives with the words, "The mistress of this house is dead." Asked what would have happened if he had not told them, he said they would have died. A few days ago a Bedfordshire rector's gardener told me that his bees had actually died upon his failure to inform them of his master's decease. Does the passage in the 'Anthology' point to an ancient practice and belief of this kind? and is the practice common in the country at the present day?

W. A. COX.

49, Chesterton Road, Cambridge.

[The English custom has been often noticed in 'N. & Q.' Numerous examples will be found at 7 S. x. 126, 177, 234, 312.]

CHARLES II.'s TUTORS.—In addition to his "governors," who were King Charles II.'s tutors besides Brian Duppa and Thomas Hobbes? I particularly wish to know whether any of the following, all clergymen, occupied any such position—William Hunt, William Jones, Henry Squibb, John Hill, Jonathan Corley. Kindly reply direct.

R. L. MORETON.

Heathfield, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

"DOWN IN THE SHIRES."—In Kent and Sussex the phrase "He (she) comes from the sheers" is used to express mild reprobation, and as an excuse for eccentricity of morals or manners. I am informed that the usage is quite modern, and arose a generation or so ago, when strangers from the Midlands or elsewhere had the audacity to tender for farms in these counties over the heads of natives. But may there not be here a survival of some much older antagonism between the South-Eastern kingdoms and Wessex or Mercia? Is the expression common also in the Eastern Counties? The preposition used is always "down"—"down in the sheers," or "from somewheres down in the sheers."

E. G. T.

Crowborough.

"UMBRE OTON."—In an ecclesiastical suit as to the various dues payable by the inhabitants of Cleobury North it was decided *inter alia* that a certain measure of oats was due annually to the rector from certain parishioners, "que prestacio vulgariter nuncupatur umbre oton" (entry in the Register of John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford, 17 June, 1352). What is "umbre"? Is it Salopian?

JOSEPH H. PARRY.

Harewood, Ross.

EBBIN, A CHRISTIAN NAME.—A gentleman recently brought before me for using obscene language complained that he was charged as "Edward," while his real Christian name was "Ebbin." This being corrected, he pleaded guilty, and accepted his fine philosophically. I do not remember to have heard the name before. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me anything about it?

E. E. STREET.

HAMLET FAIRCHILD.—I possess the scarce "Chippendale" book-plate, *circa* 1750, bearing the above name, and signed by Kirk of St. Paul's Churchyard. This may serve as an addendum to the information given *ante*, pp. 4, 155, 237, regarding the use of Hamlet as a Christian name.

But I should be grateful to learn whether anything is known of this Hamlet Fairchild. In Guppy's 'Homes of Family Names' Fairchild is entered against Devonshire alone, and as existing there in the proportion of 7 per 10,000. It is described as "an old Barnstaple name still represented in the neighbourhood. The mayors of that town in 1678, 1718, and 1725 bore this name." The plate is not given under examples of Kirk's signed work in Fincham's 'Artists and Engravers of British and American Bookplates,' is not in the British Museum collection, and did not occur in any of the other large collections, as far as I have seen them, until their owners acquired the duplicates then in my possession. Kirk engraved several plates attributed to American owners; and as the Fairchild plates show the deep yellow tone noticeable in many

* Jacobs has a note, but not bearing on my queries.

American and West Indian examples, it is possible that the owner was American, especially as I understand that the name is not uncommon in the States. Neither Burke's 'General Armory' (1843 edition) nor Papworth's 'Ordinary of British Armorials' gives the arms, which are, if I read them correctly, Gu., a fess counter-vairé arg. and az. between two children's heads couped at the shoulders in chief, and a popinjay in base, all ppr. Motto, "Gaudet patientia duris." Crest, a child's head, as in the arms, but winged.

CARNEGY JOHNSON.

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS AND ST. MAURICE.—Was Constantius Chlorus acquainted with, or did he witness the execution of, St. Maurice, the soldier of the Theban legion who was put to death under Maximianus? In York, where Constantius Chlorus died in 306, stands a church dedicated to St Maurice, on the site of earlier churches dedicated to the same saint. At a short distance was the church of St. Helen-on-the-Walls, in which, legend said, was the tomb of Constantius. A record of the military service or employments of Constantius Chlorus, if such be extant, might shed some light on the matter. SADI.

'INTO THY HANDS, O LORD,' AN OIL PAINTING.—Can any readers inform me as to the origin and signification of the above painting? There is a knight in armour, save that the helmet is hanging on the saddle of the white horse he rides, which appears frightened by something in a cave, but what it is does not appear. Around the horse, and on the very rocky roadway, are depicted three dogs, all showing evident signs of terror. The knight holds his sword in his hand, but his lance or spear is seen on his right side, sloping backwards. A. J. W.

FEBRUARY 30.—In the Register of All Saints', Northampton, I find:—

1576/7. "Mary filia Johis Bryan bapt. fuit Tricesimo die februarij."

And in the Register of Paulerspury, Northants:—

1647/8. "Feb. 30. Elizabeth Dorrell, dau. of William and Em [bur]."

I imagine these to be merely mistakes. Can there be any other explanation?

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

Heyford Rectory, Weedon.

[For other instances of 30 February see 10 S. i. 166, 233; vii. 146.]

WELSH HERALDRY.—Where can I get any information as to the arms of the Welsh princes or old Welsh families? Armorial bearings seem to have been used at an early date in Wales, and there are some interesting points connected with this old Welsh heraldry. A very common charge is the Saracen's head, termed in Welsh "Pen Sais," *i.e.* the Saxon's head. What is the history of this charge? G. M. F.

LORD-LIEUTENANTS IN SCOTLAND.—When were Lord-Lieutenants first appointed to Scotch counties? M.

EDWARD AND MARY WARDOUR.—I should be glad of information about Edward, eldest son of Sir Edward Wardour, Kt. or Bt., who married Mary, youngest daughter of Sir William Dyer, Kt., of Great Staughton, Hunts, and Colmworth, Beds. Where were they married and buried? Did they leave any issue? Mary Wardour is mentioned as married in the will of her mother, Lady Catherine Dyer, in 1653.

E. H. MARTIN.

The Cottage, Westhope, Craven Arms.

Replies.

PEROUN.

(10 S. viii. 270.)

ACCORDING to V. Dahl's great glossary of the living Russian language (2nd ed., 1882), Peroun is described as

"a tall, broad-shouldered, bull-headed creature, with black hair and eyes and a golden beard, a bow in his right hand, and in his left a quiver with arrows; he travels through the sky in a chariot, launching fiery shafts."

Karamzin the historian says that Vladimir made Perun with a silver head and placed him on a hill with other Slav idols (*i.e.*, Khorsu, Dazhbog, and Stribog). Count Krasinski ('Lectures on Slavonia') and the late M. Alfred Rambaud ('Histoire de la Russie'), on the authority of Nestor's chronicle, say that the idol was wooden with a silver head and golden beard.

My esteemed friend Prof. Louis Leger, who probably knows as much about Slav subjects as any one alive, devotes a chapter in 'La Mythologie slave' to Perun Svantovit. Perun was worshipped not only at Kiev, but also at Novgorod; and when Vladimir destroyed the better-known idol in the Dnieper, Bishop Akim (Joachim) flung the Novgorod idol into the Volkhov.

M. Leger cites an Italian, Guagnini, who wrote in 1578 that the Novgorod Perun 'représentait un homme tenant dans sa main une pierre à feu semblable à la foudre." A Galician legend describes Pieron (Perun) as a huntsman, "un homme gigantesque, grand comme un arbre, armé d'un fusil long comme un tronc "—a much later conception.

The historian Prof. A. Tratshevsky says that the arrowheads belonging to the Stone Age were known as "Perun stones," and Dahl (*v.s.*) gives *peruny*, lightnings.

According to the 'Mater Verborum' (thirteenth century) Perun had a wife Letna (Latona), a daughter Dievana (Diana), and a sister Perunova. Prof. Leger cites these instances ('Esquisse sommaire de la Mythologie slave') as warnings against the authenticity of the 'Mater Verborum,' which abounds in errors of analogy with Greek mythology. Anthropomorphism is absent from Slav mythology. Finally ('Russes et Slaves,' First Series), M. Leger writes that Perun owed his importance to his relationship with the Scandinavian Thor, "cette vieille barbe rouge." The hero of Jötunheim is far more engaging and interesting.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

Peroun, literally "the Striker," was the Slavonic thunder-god, corresponding to our own Thor. There is a description of the idol in the 'Istoria Rusilor,' which is a Russian history written in the Roumanian language by the Moldavian chronicler Costin (seventeenth century). I translate from the Roumanian text:—

"Their great idol, named Peroun, was raised after the likeness of a man. His body was cast of silver, his ears of gold; the legs were of iron, and in the hands he held a stone like a thunderbolt, adorned with rubies and carbuncles, that is, stones like fire. Before him fire was always burning, and if it happened that, through neglect of the priest, the fire became extinguished, then the priest was put to death, as a traitor to the divinity."

By a curious development, the verb *perét*, which originally meant "to strike," has come to signify in modern Russian "to wash (clothes)," referring to the process of beating them in the washtub with a "dolly."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

The earliest legendary record about Peroun and the destruction of his statue at Kiev, A.D. 988, is found in the Old Russian Nestor chronicle (chap. xliii., ed. Miklosich), but without containing any graphic description or pictorial representation of it. According to Kayssarow's 'Versuch einer Slavischen Mythologie,' Göttingen, 1804 (a curious little treatise of 120 pp. with six engravings, which lies before me), this idol was made of wood, and supplied with iron feet. It is further said to have held in the right hand a stone in the shape of a trident. As his name Peroun (=Lithuanian Perkun, *i.e.*, "Thunderer") implies, he was worshipped as the god of thunder; like the Old Norse Thor and the ancient Jupiter or Zeus. As Prof. Leger remarks in his admirable French version of the Nestor chronicle (p. 350), "Peroun had no temple, his statues having been erected upon hills. There were no temples in the religion of the pagan Russians." Compare what Tacitus says about the religion of the ancient Germans.

H. K.

WOODEN CUPS IN EAST ANGLIA (10 S. vii. 489; viii. 56).—Would not the cups in question have been used in connexion with one of the "ales" or "feasts" of the parish? They do not seem to have any possible relation to the sign of "The Three Cups," which, if common in East Anglia, is not at all uncommon in other parts of the country, especially in London. Indications are that although only two cups (second and third) are borne in the Goldsmiths' arms, yet three were adopted as being thought to be, as was usual, a more fitting number on the signboard. There was a "Three Cups" in Bread Street, which appears to have been patronized by the Cheapside goldsmiths, Goldsmiths' Row having been, says Stow, betwixt Bread Street end and the Cross in Cheap. And it is perhaps either this "Three Cups," or the carriers' inn in Aldersgate Street of the same sign, not far from the Goldsmiths' Hall, which is alluded to in a black-letter ballad called 'London's Ordinarie':—

> The Goldsmith will to the Three Cups,
> For money they hold it as drosse,
> And your Papists to the Crosse.

There was a "Three Cups" in St. John Street, Clerkenwell, another carriers' inn (Taylor's 'Carriers' Cosmographie'); another was in High Holborn; and at least one more in Southwark.

Then, again, "The Golden Cupp" was the sign of a goldsmith at 83, Lombard Street (Price's 'Signs of Lombard Street'); and a silversmith's shop, "The Golden Cup in Great Newport Street, near Leicester Fields, is advertised to be let in 1741. In at least three instances, however, it was the sign of a bookseller—for what reason one

cannot say, unless on account of the gold used by binders. "The Three Cupping Instruments" was a sign, of course, quite distinct from, and later than, "The Three Cups." J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Streatham.

In reference to the occurrence of "Three Cups" as a public-house sign, your correspondent cannot be unaware that public-house signs used to be taken almost exclusively from the heraldic bearings of the territorial nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. Three cups are the cognizance of the various branches of the Butler family.

CHARLES A. FEDERER.

Bradford.

BACON'S APOPHTHEGMS (10 S. vii. 328, 435; viii. 78).—As most of the questions raised at the first reference have remained unanswered, the following notes may be of use.

3. Benseler's edition of Pape's 'Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen' refers to several places, beginning with Diodorus Siculus 15, 2–11, for Orontes (No. 6 in the list), the son-in-law of Artaxerxes Mnemon. I have not tested them all, but the comparison of kings' friends to *fingers* used in reckoning is attributed to him in Plutarch, *'Αποφθέγματα βασιλέων καὶ στρατηγῶν'*, under 'Orontes,' and referred to as his in Aristides, 'Orat.' 56, p. 423. See, too, the scholion in Jebb's ed. of Aristides, vol. ii. p. 257; and compare Erasmus, 'Apophthegmata,' lib. v. No. 31 of the first set, under 'Orontes.'

The comparison of kings' friends to *counters* is ascribed to Solon by Diogenes Laertius, i. 2, 10, 59. Cf. Polybius, V. 26, 13.

5. Bacon had authority for attributing to "one of the Seven" a comparison of the laws to cobwebs. It is given to Solon by Diogenes Laertius, i. 2, 10, 58. The Scythian Anacharsis has the credit of it in Valerius Maximus (vii. 2, ext. 14) as well as in Plutarch's life of Solon, while Stobæus assigns it to Zaleucus ('Florilegium,' 45, 25). See the notes in J. K. Orelli's 'Opuscula Græcorum Veterum Sententiosa et Moralia,' vol. i. p. 547. Erasmus ('Apophth.,' vii., Solon 5, and Anacharsis 22) quotes it under both names.

6. An examination of the story of the old woman in Plutarch, 'Demetrius,' 42, 909C, will, I think, show that it is fairly easy to confuse the two kings. "Divers times" is presumably due to *καὶ δεομένου πολλάκις ἀκουσθῆναι.*

Erasmus ('Apophth.' iv. 31 of first set, while relating the anecdote of Philip, adds, "Hoc idem Latini tribuunt Hadriano imperatori."

It is refreshing to find any one thinking that boys at a public school are, or ever have been, "soundly thrashed" for ignorance of these minutiæ. Such a belief rarely survives a closer acquaintance with the classics—or the public-school boy.

EDWARD BENSLY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

LATIN LINES ON BUXTON (10 S. viii. 69).—In 'A Supplement to the Great Historical Geographical....Dictionary,' by Jer. Collier, 2nd ed., 1727, *s.v.* 'Buxton's Well,' is the following:—

"Mary, Queen of Scots, when Pris'ner in England came to see this Place, and made the following distich:

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebraris nomine Lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale."

This is the distich as given in the query, except that "celebraris" takes the place of "celebrabere."

The lines partly copied by Queen Mary refer to Feltria (now Feltre), not Filtria. They are given in 'Dictionarium, Historicum, Geographicum, Poeticum,' begun by Charles Stephens ("a Carolo Stephano"), revised, &c., by Nicolas Lloyd, London, 1686, *s.v.* 'Feltria':—

Feltria perpetuo niveum damnata rigore
Atque mihi posthac haud adeunda, vale.

They are attributed to Julius Cæsar.

They are also given in 'Collectio Pisaurensis,' Pisauri (Pesaro), 1766, vol. iv. p. 411, where, however, "rigori" stands for "rigore," and "Forte" for "Atque." There also they are attributed to Cæsar. It would appear from a note on p. lx. (vol. i.) that they were by some attributed to C. Julius Cæsar Strabo.

A different version is to be found among the Fragmenta at the end of the 'Works of Cæsar,' 1819, in Valpy's "Delphin Classics" entitled "The Regent's Edition," p. 877:—

Feltria, perpetuo nivium damnata rigore,
Terra mihi posthac non habitanda, vale.

They are said to be falsely attributed to Cæsar, "though some say that they are extant on a parchment, others on a stone."

The last version and the comment thereon appear to have been taken word for word from 'Scriptores Historiæ Romanæ,' &c., with notes by C. H. de Klettenberg & Wildeck, Heidelberg, 1743–8, vol. iii. p. 570.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"Cæsar's lines upon Feltria" which were asked for are these :—

Feltria perpetuo niuium damnata rigori
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda uale.

They are given—with other doubtful and spurious inscriptions—at the beginning of vol. v. pars i. ('Inscriptiones Regionis Italiæ Decimæ,' edited by Mommsen), of the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum' (see ix. 92*, p. 11* of that volume), where an account is given of their earliest occurrence in literature. It may be enough here to say that Bembo in the ninth book of his 'Venetian History' quotes the couplet as having existed, with Julius Cæsar's name above it, on a piece of marble said to have been destroyed at the sack and burning of Feltre in 1509.

See also Æmilius Baehrens's 'Poetæ Latini Minores,' vol. v. p. 405, lxxxvi. (Burmann, iii. 10 ; Meyer, 70).

EDWARD BENSLY.

The lines popularly attributed to Cæsar run thus :—

Feltria, perpetuo nimium damnata rigore,
Terra mihi posthac non habitanda, vale.

They may be found on p. 526 of the 1635 Elzevir edition of Cæsar's works.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, IN EDINBURGH CASTLE (10 S. viii. 249).—These groundless stories about Mary, Queen of Scots, are continually being published in one form or another. There is one version at 6 S. vii. 88. Some time before 1883 a body had been discovered in a recess over a doorway, and, according to one story, Cecil was sent to Scotland and there contrived the murder of Mary's son, and the substitution of a child of the same age. A small coffin was discovered with the letters "J. R." on it in the wall near Queen Mary's room! A few years ago—about 1900 or so—this coffin seems to have been again unearthed from the recess over a doorway—not in, or near, the room occupied by the Queen. The popular memory being extremely short, the previous discovery had been forgotten, so that once more the most absurd and amazing stories were set afloat. There is nothing to connect the child with the unfortunate Queen, and there is very little to be said for the "Monkbarns" version recently quoted. It would be simply absurd for any medical man to pretend that he could tell whether the child had been still-born or not. The remains were supposed to be about four centuries old, and, according to my information, crumbled to ashes on exposure. A very ancient belief existed that if a dead body were placed in the walls, or over the doorway, no evil spirits or malign influence could enter. Perhaps this was why the child had been buried in the wall, and why dead bodies are found in old castles.

D. M. R.

MR. ELIOT HODGKIN asks for certain information concerning a communication made by me to *T.P.'s Weekly*, entitled 'The House of Stewart,' and particularly for "the periodical or periodicals which gave currency to the amazing rumour." I do not quite see to which "rumour" he refers, for as to the *fact* of the discovery of the "remains," every visitor to Edinburgh Castle must have heard it from the guide who showed him round and had the very stone pointed out. I read of it myself first, some thirty odd years ago, in the London daily papers, with fuller details than those I have given.

By "contemporary rumour" I mean the rumour at the time of the birth of the still-born son of Mary Stewart, and the letting down of its "substitute" in a basket from the Castle. MONKBARNS.

[The word of a "guide" is surely not evidence of fact; it has presented us before now with some queer history.]

SIR WILLIAM TRELOAR AND B. L. FARJEON (10 S. viii. 287).—The establishment projected by Farjeon was, as mentioned by MR. BRESLAR, a "home" for the regeneration of the "waifs and strays" of London life. Such homes were founded by the Church of England in 1881, with the express sanction of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Tait. Since the establishment of the Church of England Homes for Waifs and Strays over 12,500 destitute and outcast children have been provided for. Sir William Treloar's scheme is quite different, being exclusively for cripple children, and I think that to him belongs the idea exclusively.

A. N. Q.

'THE MELTON BREAKFAST' (10 S. viii. 269, 315).—The scene of the picture is laid in the old club at Melton Mowbray. The portraits in it, commencing from the left, are as follows: Mr. Massey Stanley; the Earl of Wilton; Count Matusewitz; Lord Gardner; Mr. Little Gilmour (in chair); Mr. Lynes Stephens; club waiter; Sir Frederic Johnstone (at round table); Lord Rokeby (in chair, reading *The Times*); Lord Forester

(standing before the fire); Lord Kinnaird; and Sir Rowland Errington, the then Master of the Quorn Hounds.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

COURT LEET: MANOR COURT (10 S. vii. 327, 377; viii. 16, 93).—I am told that a Court Leet was held in May last at Bamburgh in Northumberland. R. S. B.

THAW AS SURNAME (10 S. viii. 250).—Whatever be the origin of this name, it is surely startling to find any one so innocent of English philology as to believe that "the word *thaw* agrees with the Teutonic *thau*."

By "Teutonic" we mean the same as original Germanic; and the G. *thau* is so far from being Teutonic that it is a mere High German spelling of the word which in English is spelt *dew*; and between *dew* and *thaw* there is no connexion whatever. Almost every modern English dictionary that is not quite antiquated will explain so simple a matter as this.

It so happens that *dew* and *thaw* are very clearly represented in the chief Indo-Germanic languages. The English *dew*, A.-S. *dēaw*, is allied to G. *thau*, O.H.G. *tou*, Gk. *θοός*, *i.e.*, running, and Skt. *dhav*, to run; whilst *thaw* is allied to G. *verdauen*, to digest, Gk. *τήκειν*, to thaw, Skt. *tōyam*, water. Surely Thaw is native English, and not German at all. The Inquisitiones post Mortem mention a Thawe in Glamorganshire. WALTER W. SKEAT.

I do not know the name Thaw in the North of England, but we have here the surname Thew. There are also, or were, people of the name at Newcastle, Alnwick, and elsewhere in Northumberland.

R. B—R.

South Shields.

MR. GRAHAM-EASTON should consult Ferguson's 'Teutonic Name-System,' 1864, *s.v.* 'Thor' and its compounds, p. 128.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

WILLIAM HOGSFLESH, CRICKETER (10 S. viii. 28).—I find upon inquiry that the name Hogsflesh is tolerably frequent in Sussex. Mark Antony Lower, who was himself a Sussex man, in his 'Patronymica Britannica,' considered the name to be a sobriquet, perhaps originally applied to a pork-butcher, and adds:—

"Various shifts have been adopted to modify or change this uncomfortable surname. I have known instances of its being written Hoflesh, Hoxley, and even Oxley."

This appears to me to be an unsatisfactory explanation. I suggest that the name is of German origin, and that the suffix *flesh* may have a family or tribal meaning like the Latin *gens*. The name of Gutenberg's father was Frielo zum Gänzfleisch. There is at the present time at Giessen a Dr. Egio-Just B. Gutfleisch, and in Berlin Herr Robert Hoyrefe, Oberamtmann (High Bailiff), and these instances seem to point to the German origin of the name. I may point out that *hog* is a term which is not confined to swine, but signifies the young of other animals.

JOHN HEBB.

I noticed the name Hogsflesh over a shop in Lewes recently. Is the name met with outside Sussex? A. A. M.

Hove.

"MORS JANUA VITÆ" (10 S. viii. 231).—Does this sentence not clearly rest upon Scriptural ground? The hopelessness of the ancient Hebrews and Gentiles might have exclaimed, on the contrary, 'Mors janua sepulcri." But, according to the New Testament, it simply expresses the triumph of the Cross over death. Compare also "Ego sum ostium" (*i.e.*, *janua*, Vulg. Joann. x. 2), and another mediæval Latin proverb: "Janua cœlorum pia mors finisque malorum." X.

THE SWORD OF BRUCE (10 S. viii. 261).—When James III. on 11 June, 1488, met the rebels "near Sauchie Burn, hard by Bannockburn, he himself was actually girt with the sword of Bruce!" See Mr. Andrew Lang's 'History of Scotland,' i. 350.

A. R. BAYLEY.

I should like to add regarding the letters D: ER that they may signify that the sword was given by King Robert to his brother Edward, sometime King of Ireland.

W. M. GRAHAM-EASTON.

The large two-handed sword of Bruce is shown in Bruce's Cave at Hawthornden. Is this the sword referred to by MR. GRAHAM-EASTON? Or is it unauthentic? Or are there two of Bruce's swords extant?

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

PALÆOLOGUS IN THE WEST INDIES (10 S. vii. 209, 254, 336, 416).—MR. FRANCIS KING'S doubt as to where in the West Indies "the last Palæologus" was buried is justified, for it was not in Antigua (as he thought), but in Barbados, that the supposed last descen

dant of the Greek Emperors found his final resting-place.

For the information of your correspondent I have extracted the following notes from 'Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies,' by Capt. J. H. Lawrence-Archer (Chatto & Windus, 1875), it being an expensive work, and one now, perhaps, difficult to obtain, and practically limited to monuments in Jamaica and Barbados.

At p. 346, in his introductory notes to the monuments of Barbados, the author states:—

"St. John's is noted as being the burial-place of the supposed last of the Palæologi.....As nothing can be uninteresting which is connected with the misfortunes and wanderings of so illustrious a race as the Palæologi, some digression may be permitted on the present occasion, although the scope of this work renders it unnecessary, and indeed out of place, to discuss the opinions of the many able writers who have treated the subject in its many bearings, and especially with reference to the lineage and descendants of Theodore Palæologus, whose remarkable monumental inscription at Landulph professes to give both."

Various particulars of his ancestry and children follow, most of which have been stated by L. L. K. and Leo C. at the second reference.

Capt. Lawrence-Archer continues:—

"The earlier writers on Barbados seem to have an indistinct idea of the pretensions of Ferdinand Palæologus, but recent inquiries have thrown considerable light on the question of his origin.

"Ferdinand Palæologus appears to have settled in Barbados between 1628 and 1645, and to have become proprietor of a plantation in the parish of St. John, where between 1649-1669 he was surveyor of highways, &c. 1678 and 1680 have both been designated as the year in which he died, a discrepancy that certainly ought not to exist.

"On the whole, there seems to be no doubt that these accounts sustain the belief of the identification of Ferdinand as the son of Theodore of Pesaro and Landulph.

"Amongst the ruins of the parish church of St. John, which was destroyed in the hurricane of 1831, was discovered in the vault under the organ-loft the leaden coffin of Ferdinand Palæologus in the position adopted by the Greek Church, which is the reverse of others. It was opened on 3rd May, 1844, and in it was found a skeleton of remarkable size imbedded in quick lime, thus showing that although Ferdinard may have accommodated himself to the circumstances of his position, he had died in the faith of his own Church.

"It is said that during the last conflict for Grecian independence and deliverance from the Turkish yoke an application was made by the Provisional Greek Government to the authorities of Barbados respecting any male descendants of Ferdinand Palæologus who might still exist, but it was ascertained that there was none. This assertion, it may be added, has been denied (see *Notes and Queries*)."

Will the Editor kindly supply the reference?

In a note on p. 347, Capt. Lawrence-Archer sets out in full the will of Ferdinand Palœologus, dated 26 Sept., 1670, wherein his signature is, apparently, given by a "mark." In this will the testator leaves to his wife Rebecca a moiety of his plantation and attendant belongings for her life, and the other moiety to his son Theodorus Palœologus, who also has the reversion of his mother's share. He bequeaths 20*s.* each to his sisters Mary Palœologus and Dorothy Arundel, and, after leaving one or two other specific legacies, appoints his wife sole executrix. By a codicil dated 2 Oct., 1670, the testator declared that the whole estate was to go to his wife on the death of his son Theodore without lawful issue during her lifetime. Capt. Lawrence-Archer states that this Theodore was a mariner on board the ship Charles II., and died at sea in 1693 (will Doct. Com.), when the property in Barbados went to his mother, although he appears to have had a wife named Martha, for her children are referred to in his will.

J. S. Udal, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

[The reference required is 3 S. xii. 30 (13 July, 1867), and the denial is contained in the last paragraph of a communication from Prince Rhodocanakis on the subject of surviving descendants of the Palæologi in Cornwall.]

"The Common Hangman" (10 S. viii. 244).—Mr. Horace Bleackley's informing notes in regard to the early Georgian hangmen, Price and his successor—and, as it would appear, his predecessor likewise—Marvel, can be supplemented in a very striking way from the newspapers of the time.

Mist's *Weekly Journal* of 26 April, 1718, contained the following graphic paragraph:

"On Sunday the Lord Mayor was taken so ill at Dinner, that he was carried away by his Servants, but is so well recovered that he sate in Court this Week at the Sessions-house in the Old Baily, where the former hangman was tried for the Murder of an old Woman that sold Nuts and Apples in Bunhill-fields, who making a Resistance when he robb'd her, he beat one of her Eyes out of her Head, broke one of her Arms, of which she died; he was found guilty, and is such a harden'd Villain that he appeared not at all concerned, and went afterwards upon the Leads, and took the present Hangman by the Hand, telling him he hang'd a great many, and now he must hang him. The old Woman that he robb'd had but five Shillings upon her."

In Applebee's *Original Weekly Journal* of 10–17 May, 1718, it was said:—

"Next Wednesday, John Price, the late Executioner, is to be hang'd on a Gibbet in Bunhill-Fields, the Place where he committed the Murder, but is not afterwards to be hang'd in Chains. The

same Day three other of the Malefactors condemn'd along with him, are to be executed at Tyburn, and the rest are to be transported."

A fortnight later, however, the same newspaper announced that

"This Morning John Price, formerly Hangman of this County, is to be Executed in Bunhill-Fields, for the Rape and Murder committed by him there; and is afterwards to be hang'd in Chains at Stone-Bridge near Kingsland."

"Mist's" of 31 May gave a more picturesque statement:—

"John Price, the old Hangman, is to be executed this Day in Bunhill-Fields, and the late Hangman who was turned of his Place for being arrested in going to Tyburn, by which Means the Criminals escaped being executed, is making Irons for him (he being also a Smith by Trade) to be hang'd in Chains after he is executed at Stonebridge near Kingsland. The said Price is so far from being Penitent for this Crime of the barbarous Murder, that he hath since Sentence of Condemnation been drunk for several Days successively, and committed most horrid outrages."

No copy of "Mist's" for 7 June is preserved, while "Applebee's" of the same date, without describing Price's execution, mentions it as a fact in connexion with a peculiarly hideous further charge against him; but Read's *Weekly Journal* gave the following account of his end:—

"Last Saturday, John Price, the quondam Hangman, but in his Conversation with Mr. Lorrain, the Ordinary of Newgate, he stil'd himself *Finisher of the Law*, was hang'd in Bunhill-Fields for the Murder of Elizabeth White there, which he confess'd at the Place of Execution, and afterwards he was hang'd at Stone-Bridge at Kingsland in Chains, which were made for him by William Marvel, his Successor in the Place of common Executioner."

If Harrison Ainsworth had known of these facts concerning Marvel, he would have even heightened the lurid portrait he gave of that executioner, notorious for all time as the one who hanged Jack Sheppard.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[Additional particulars concerning Marvel next week.]

According to 'D.N.B.,' John Ketch's known career extended over only eight years, namely, 1678–86.

Gent. Mag., 1736, May, p. 291, has the following:—

"24, Monday, Jack Catch, on his Return from doing his Office at Tyburn, robb'd a Woman of 3*s.* 6*d.*, for which he was committed to Newgate."

R. J. FYNMORE.

J. SEGALAS (10 S. viii. 251).—This gunmaker can scarcely have been of Polish origin, as the surname Ségalas is peculiarly French. There is a large region or plateau *in the south of* France called "Les Ségalas." It means a place for the cultivation of rye. In the Provençal or Southern French dialect *ségala* means rye, corresponding to the literary French word *seigle*.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

EXETER HALL (10 S. viii. 127, 215).—The statement (*ante*, p. 128) that Exeter Hall was "named after old Exeter House, which formerly stood on this spot," cannot be accepted without qualification. Aggas's map does not seem to help us much, although I think both Bedford House and Cecil or Burleigh House are marked upon it; the gardens behind the houses are plotted out in a conventional manner. In Norden's map, however, Burleigh House is marked very distinctly, and there is a large garden in rear of it, of which a considerable portion was, as we know, leased from the Earl of Bedford. It was in this garden that Gerard, who was its curator, did a large portion of his botanical work. In Hollar's map of the West Central Part of London we find that the gardens of Burleigh House, then called Exeter House, have been reduced to their normal size, occupying merely the space in rear of the house, while those of Bedford House are of considerably larger extent. This is confirmed by the Newcourt-Faithorne map. It was not till the time of Charles II. that any thoroughfares were opened out on the northern portion of the Strand between Drury Lane and St. Martin's Lane. The first to be constructed were Brydges Street (*circa* 1637) and Catherine Street, which were named after Catherine, daughter and coheir of Giles Brydges, third Lord Chandos, and wife of Francis Russell, fourth Earl of Bedford. No further building took place till 1677, when Exeter Street was driven westwards from Catherine Street as far as the garden wall of Bedford House. This street was at the back of Exeter House and remained a cul-de-sac till the following year, 1678, when Burleigh Street was driven northwards on the western side of Exeter House until it met Exeter Street. A few years later Southampton Street was constructed on the western boundary of Bedford House, and was called after the wife of William, Lord Russell, who was a daughter of the Earl of Southampton. It was in this street that a tablet was erected a few years ago to commemorate the house in which David Garrick resided for two-and-twenty years.

Bedford House was pulled down in 1800, and after the demolition of the garden a narrow alley was laid out, part of which

was formed in continuation of Exeter Street, and the other part, turning at a right angle, was driven into the Strand. This alley was known as Denmark Court—for what reason I know not, as Somerset House, which lay some way to the eastward, had long lost its old designation of Denmark House. Denmark Court was about a century afterwards thrown into Exeter Street. In 1830 Wellington Street was completed as a line of approach to Waterloo Bridge, and was constructed on the boundary between the two old Strand Mansions Exeter House and Wimbledon House. The Lyceum Theatre occupies part of the gardens of the former house, and the old Gaiety Theatre, which was pulled down in 1903, those of the latter. Exeter House occupied the angle at which Burleigh Street meets the Strand; and after the house was pulled down, Exeter 'Change, of which the history is well known, was erected by Barbon in its place. Exeter Hall, however, was built on a site between Burleigh and Southampton Streets—on the Bedford, and not on the Exeter, property. It derived its name, not from Exeter House, but from Exeter Street, which is situated in rear of it. Old maps and plans show that Exeter House jutted out considerably into the Strand, and no improvement was made in this respect when it was pulled down, as may be seen from the view of Exeter 'Change and the Lyceum Theatre which is given in Mr. Gordon's 'Old-Time Aldwych,' p. 186. Advantage was taken of the demolition of the Exchange in 1829 to make a proper alignment of the street.

An interesting point in connexion with Exeter Hall is that the designer was the only Royal Academician who entered Parliament while in the active practice of his profession. John Peter Gandy became known while a young man as the assistant of Sir William Gell in his 'Pompeiana.' In 1827 he inherited a large property in Buckinghamshire, and changed his name to Deering. He was elected M.P. for Aylesbury after the passing of the first Reform Bill, and was made High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1840, two years after his election to the Academy. He died in 1850, at the age of sixty-three. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

ELECTION SUNDAY, WESTMINSTER SCHOOL (10 S. viii. 207).—I think that MR. HARLAND-OXLEY is mistaken as to there being any "time-honoured custom" in the selection of the preacher in the Abbey on Election Sunday. I was at the School from 1874 to 1880, and was present in the Abbey on five Elections Sundays during that period, both at morning and afternoon service. Certainly neither the Dean of Christ Church (Liddell), nor the Master of Trinity (Thompson), nor the Head Master (Scott) ever preached; and I do not think that the Dean of Westminster (Stanley) ever did. The practice of inviting some one connected with the School to preach the morning sermon (however laudable) is of recent origin, and dates, I think, from the head-mastership of the late Dr. Rutherford. The afternoon sermon was preached by the canon in residence, as now. What is described at 10 S. vi. 213 as a "large red and white rosette" worn by the King's Scholars is really nothing more than a flower worn in the buttonhole in the usual way. The colour in my time used to be white; it is now pink (the School colour).

There is one Election Sunday custom which none of your correspondents mention: the "major candidates" (*i.e.*, the candidates for election to Oxford and Cambridge) have the right to select the music which is performed at the Abbey services on that day. I do not know the origin of this right, but it certainly existed more than fifty years ago, and the Precentor for the time being always recognizes it. I remember the Rev. S. Flood Jones making a courteous apology because some difficulty in connexion with the choir had arisen with regard to an anthem selected for Election Sunday in 1880, and asking me to choose another.

W. A. PECK.

Lincoln's Inn.

LONDON REMAINS (10 S. viii. 226, 271).—A few more instances may possibly be acceptable.

The (old) Great Bell at St. Paul's, which is now used only for tolling on the death of certain eminent persons, was originally cast *temp.* Edw. I., and hung for four centuries in Ralph de Hengham's tower in New Palace Yard, exactly opposite the main entrance to Westminster Hall. It was then known as "Edward of Westminster," and later as "Great Tom." The tower itself is well shown on the extreme right of Hollar's view of 1647. The bell was presented to the then new Cathedral by William III., and was taken there on New Year's Day in 1699. It weighed at that time 8,271 lb.; but it has since been twice recast with additional metal, and now weighs 11,474 lb.

The Elizabethan stone chimneypiece in the Queen's Closet at Kensington Palace was

saved from an ancient room adjoining the Law Courts at Westminster, when the latter were demolished in 1883. It was placed in its present position when the State rooms at the Palace were restored in 1899.

The leaden lion, the crest of the Percies, which stood for 125 years high above the porch of Northumberland House in the Strand, so wantonly destroyed in 1874, now occupies a similar position at Syon House.

The stags which have for many years adorned the piers at Albert Gate originally stood on either side of the entrance in Piccadilly to the Ranger's Lodge in the Green Park.

Decimus Burton's Arch, now at the top of Constitution Hill, stood from 1828 until 1883 immediately opposite Apsley House, and was surmounted by the huge statue of the Duke of Wellington, now at Aldershot.

The destruction and alteration of churches has caused many valuable articles of church furniture to change their habitat.

The pulpit now at Christ Church, Newgate Street, was in use at the Temple Church until the restoration of the latter in 1842.

The elegant white-marble font from St. Michael's, Queenhithe (destroyed 1876), is now at the new church of St. Michael, Camden Road, which was erected out of a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the City site, and much of the carved woodwork from the interior of the same church is now translated into screens at the back of the choir stalls at St. James's, Garlick Hill.

Much of the exquisite woodwork from Allhallows the Great, Thames Street (demolished in 1895), including the noble chancel-screen presented by the Hanse merchants in the seventeenth century, now adorns St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

The reredos from St. Matthew's, Friday Street (pulled down in 1885), was included in the sale, in November, 1904, of the Herkomer School of Art at Bushey, and fetched 630*l.*; but I do not know what has become of it. ALAN STEWART.

Was not the final cause of the removal of the old statue of Queen Anne from the space in front of St. Paul's its mutilation by a lunatic? If I remember rightly, the nose or one of the arms was knocked off—perhaps the nose and one of the arms. Of what stone was the statue? and what has become of it?

Under the above heading it may be interesting to note that the two painted figures which used to form the sides of the *doorway of the* Egyptian Hall are now, or were quite recently, in a dealer's garden Marylebone Road, at or near the corner Quebec Street. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

A large part of the columns whi supported the colonnade, formerly t frontage of the Quadrant, Regent Stre are incorporated in the buildings formi the Grand Stand on the Epsom race-cour

Two are also built into the verandah the house in the same town, the scene the "wicked" Lord Lyttelton's death, to which the supernatural warning was o so stoutly believed. W. C. J

The country house in North Kent refer to as being built (front only, I presu from the stones of old London Bridge known as Ingress Abbey at Greenhithe. was built by Alderman Harmer, propri of *The Weekly Dispatch*. The lawn in fr is the only piece of green for miles up down the river.

Some years ago it was taken by a cha able institution, I understood; but 'Ke Directory for Kent' 1907, p. 349, says i now unoccupied. RALPH THOMA

May I add to the examples given the following instances?

The iron gate of the enclosure in w was the plague pit at Fulham was purch by Mr. James Farmer of Ifield, and does duty as an entrance to one o plantations.

The gate for so many years adorning residence of John Tradescant in S Lambeth, which was occupied for a s of years by Mr. James Thorne (no Tooting), and known during that p as Turret House, became the propert the late Mr. William Young, of Charlv and was erected by him as the prin entrance to a large walled garden.

F. CLAYT

Morden.

PANTON PROFESSORSHIP (10 S. viii. —The founder was Miss Kathrein Pant Fraserburgh. Her trust disposition settlement is recorded in the Books of Co and Session, 20 Jan., 1823. The e there amounted to 7,167*l.*, and is no stated in 'The Year-Book of the Epis Church in Scotland') about 8,500*l.* income is applied in providing a stipe the Pantonian Professor in the Theol College, Coates Hall, Edinburgh, and saries to students of theology. The Sc bishops are the trustees.

J. N. HERFO

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Prices Current: October, 1906, to July, 1907. (t Stock.)

the coming-of-age volume of Mr. J. H. invaluable record of prices, and as we go the volumes year after year, we appreciate d more the pains and labour that have been d upon their contents, and often wonder book world was so long left in ignorance as ion prices. Auctioneers used to keep their catalogues as trade secrets, and only the ed few had access to them.

later informs us that of late an exceptionally mber of unusual and valuable books and ripts have come into the market, and have ld at prices which a few years ago would een looked upon as impossible. That an competition has been to a great extent ible for the increase which has taken place rices paid for rare or unusual copies of the classics, whether in print or in manuscript, non knowledge. "But it is not only books class which have been affected in such a t may be said that all books of sufficient nce have been the subjects of much keener ition during the past twelve months."

table of contents shows that some 31,800 have realized nearly 134,000*l.*, being an of 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, the highest reached since hen the system of striking an average was ated. Illuminated mediæval manuscripts, f them fetching very large sums, have not ought into the computation. The libraries cluded that of Mr. Van Antwerp, of New which stands at the head of the total amounts 1—16,351*l.* Among the 243 lots were the copy of the First Folio Shakespeare, which the extraordinary sum of 3,600*l.*; the Third 664, 650*l.*; the Kilmarnock edition of Burns, Cicero 'On Old Age' and other pieces printed ton in 1481, 600*l.*; Hubbard's 'Troubles with lians,' with the White Hills map, 1677, 450*l.*; alton's 'Compleat Angler,' 1653, 1,290*l.*

Garnett's library comprised the three Shelley oks which had been given by Shelley's widow son Sir Percy Shelley, and he and Lady gave them to Dr. Garnett. These brought

All the other notebooks are in the Bodleian y. Mr. Slater gives the contents of the books ribed by Mr. William Rossetti. Mr. L. W. n's collection was rich in choice Bibles, and m Morris's manuscripts of his published including 'The Earthly Paradise,' which ld for 405*l.* Charles Lever's library contained of his novels with this note in his hand- g: "This collection of my stories, which I o the dearest wife, and which she loved to er own, I gave at her death to the dear ter, who nursed and watched and cared for ring years of suffering—that same Julia on she called for help till her voice was still for May God, who blessed me with such a wife, t me and my children in our now sorrow and on.—Charles Lever, April 28th, 1870."

Henry Mildmay's library brought 7,455*l.*, while of Mr. Samuel realized 8,364*l.*, many of the being enclosed in morocco cases. Among was a first edition of Browning's 'Pauline,' with an interesting autograph note, 225*l.*; thus in 1896 had fetched only 145*l.* A presentation copy of 'The Christmas Carol' sold for 48*l.* An instance of the truth of what Mr. Slater tells us as to American competition is afforded by 'A Relation of Maryland,' complete, with the rare map, 1635. This copy, when previously sold by aution, fetched 76*l.*, but now brought 400*l.*, being purchased by the firm of B. F. Stevens.

There is a note of encouragement to those of moderate means desirous of possessing good books. While very valuable books are becoming more costly, those of moderate value are decreasing in price, the reason being that the energy of rich collectors is devoted almost exclusively to the former, which, as they see, are fast slipping from their grasp. "As to the latter, they can be obtained at any time, if wanted, and there is no present need to trouble much about them." We can fully confirm these remarks. In our constant search through booksellers' catalogues we are often surprised at the prices of good historical, biographical, and other works, all well within the reach of a moderate purse. We have only one suggestion to make to Mr. Slater, and that is that he should give just a few words about the chief persons whose libraries are sold. Three or four lines would be sufficient, and would be of increasing value in future years.

We are glad to see that Mr. Slater promises us shortly his second Index volume, in which he has been at the labour of grouping the results of all the sales of each volume, so as to present at a glance the variations in price which any work has undergone during the past decade. This plan will render the Index of immense value, as it will save the time necessary to hunt through ten separate volumes.

Random Recollections of Hampstead. By G. W. Potter. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

Mr. Potter's modest little book, much of which has been given to members of the Hampstead Antiquarian Society, was well worth the permanency of book form, for it preserves for us much that is being forgotten in the rapid changes of modern building. Of some interesting features he has made sketches from memory which have received the approval of "an old inhabitant," a feat which would be beyond many antiquaries.

The book has numerous points of interest. Sixty or seventy years ago the Heath was, we learn, almost wholly covered by gorse and bracken. Drainage was conveyed in open ditches to watercress beds. "The donkey-drivers were a clan by themselves, apparently of gypsy blood"; and Hampstead was surrounded on all sides by meadows. Lights and water—conveniences which have come in modern times—were so bad that it is a wonder that much of the population of Hampstead was not blind or diseased. The sedan chair, about which there has been much in our columns, was used as late as 1853; the police were despised and suspected as dangerous novelties, getting no such respect as the cock-hatted beadle.

Mr. Potter has much to say of old inns and historic houses such as that in which Keats lodged. There was ample occasion for gaiety, which has since been regulated and somewhat reduced by law or custom. Cricket clubs included "gentlemen, tradesmen, and mechanics," and there were no professionals pining for high averages and other "records," belauded by the popular press. May Day sports, now confined to a few country places or

revived as conscious archaisms, were common, and no authorities in folk-lore gloated over so usual a thing as a "Jack-in-the-Green":—

"Until fifty years ago, it used to be the custom in Hampstead and other places for the chimney sweeps to hold a sort of carnival on the first of May, and for several days afterwards. The characters, who were all in costume, consisted of the master, his men—Jack-in-the-Green, clown, and a man with a drum and pan's pipes—and the May Queen. All these characters danced round Jack-in-the-Green. This latter individual had the hardest task, for he was inside a hooped circular cage, which was covered with ivy, except a small square hole opposite his face. He had to keep spinning round while the other characters danced about him. The clown made as much fun as he could. The May Day Queen was generally rather pretty, and was dressed in muslin finery with short skirts. At the conclusion of each dance, she collected money from the bystanders, for which purpose she carried a long bright brass ladle."

This is only one of several passages which deserve quotation. We thank Mr. Potter heartily for the insight he has given us into old times. It is not likely that the rising generation will see such great changes, unless, indeed, the advent of the flying machine revolutionizes some ideas of property, and gives the aerial burglar a chance which the footpad of earlier days has long lost. The motor-car should alter some country conditions, and improve, we hope, some country inns, but it does not seem likely to alter much the configuration and habits of our big towns and cities.

We have before us two publications of a genealogical character. Mr. John Alexander Neale, D.C.L., has published a collection of *Charters and Records of Neales of Berkeley, Yate*, and *Corsham* (Warrington, Mackie & Co.). The records are of an interest which extends far beyond the Neales themselves, as they include their connexion with the Belshires and Corbetts of Yate, the Baynhams of Westbury and Cleerwell, and other families. The Neales were Nigelli in the Latin form, and an early member of the family may have been the cause of the change of name from St. Mary Overie to St. Saviour's, after the Abbey of St. Sauveur, founded in 1048 in the Cotentin by a Neale. The Nigelli of the Cotentin had a stirring history. Thomas Neale, tanner of Berkeley, was a contemporary of Shakespeare, and his will, which is given in full in the appendix, is strikingly like that of the great poet. Another Thomas Neale was a distinguished alumnus of Oxford, and celebrated Elizabeth's visit to the city in 1566 by preparing, with another scholar, a set of views of the colleges with Latin verses, which was posted on St. Mary's Church. He also delivered a Hebrew speech congratulating her Majesty, an English rendering of which is given in the appendix. This Neale was a famous scholar and son of Winchester, and was duly praised by Wood in his 'Athenæ.' There is much else of interest in this elaborate volume, which we commend to all genealogists. Personally we much prefer the study of an able family like the Neales to the records of the average peer. In this case much insight into simple and cultivated English life is afforded by a diary of the early eighteenth century.

We recently noticed 'The International Genealogical Directory.' A similar venture was begun last June, edited by Mr. George F. T. Sherwood, *The Pedigree Register*, of which Nos. I. and II. are now out. It offers the use of a Loan Collection of old Deeds, Papers, &c., and prints some details and queries concerning pedigrees of value. No. II. has the interesting pedigree of Cromwell: Ireton: Morse: Gardiner, which shows through divergent strains the perpetuation of the Puritanism of Oliver Cromwell. One of his descendants was S. R. Gardiner, the famous historian, who gave up his studentship of Christchurch to join the Irvingite sect. Capt. A. F. Gardiner and his son both did excellent missionary work in South America. Other pedigrees show the persistence of inherited ability of a special kind. Mr. Sherwood's paper will be valued by all genealogists, especially as a convenient means of bettering their knowledge of incomplete pedigrees. That the so-called "common man" has often ancestors worth tracing is well known to specialists. Genius crops up in the oddest places, and many of our greatest writers, such as Shakespeare and Keats, have not come from families or circles which would be expected to produce a poet. Mr. Sherwood's address is 50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

Mr. George Watson has reprinted a paper on *The Black Rood of Scotland* (Aberdeen, Jolly & Sons) which he read before the Scottish Ecclesiological Society last year. Our own columns are included among the sources of his information. Mr. Watson has made his way with great skill among the conflicting records and notices of the famous relic, and seems to prove that the "Black Rood" was the "crux nigra" mentioned by Ælred.

Mr. A. Marley Davies has reprinted a paper from the *Transactions* of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, entitled *London's First Conduit System: a Topographical Study* (Blades, East & Blades). It embodies a good deal of research which has been touched on in 'N. & Q.' at different times.

The Tribal Hidage: an Explanation Suggested, by Mr. John Brownbill, is reprinted by him for private circulation from our numbers of 8 June and 3 August, 1901, with corrections and additions.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

Hermione ("Over, fork over").—The Cumnor hame motto is fully discussed at 10 S. vii. 33, 93.

W. B. H. ("Fire kept burning on the hearth").—See 9 S. viii. 204, 412; ix. 16, 117.

NOTICE.

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THE ATHENÆUM

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THIS WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

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WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.
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RESEARCH NOTES. MR. HOWARD SAUNDERS.
ANIMALS IN ART AT WHITECHAPEL. MR. LONGSTAFF'S 'ROBERT O'HARA BURKE.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1907.

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Notes.

T. L. PEACOCK'S 'MAID MARIAN' AND TENNYSON'S 'FORESTERS.'

THE source of Peacock's legendary romance 'Maid Marian' has not yet been traced. The story of Maid Marian itself can only be followed back to 1592, in which year Stow ('Annales') relates it as follows:—

"The Chronicle of Dunmow sayth this discord arose betwixt the king and his barons, because of Mawd called the faire, daughter to Robert Fitzwater, whome the king loved, but the father would not consent, and thereupon ensued warre throughout England. Whilst Mawd the faire remayned at Dunmow, there came a messenger unto her from King John about his suite in love, but because she would not agree, the messenger poysoned a boyled or potched egge against she was hungrie, whereof she died."

John plays here in some respects a similar part as in Peacock, but a relation between Marian and Robin Hood is not hinted at. The first work in which occurs the idea of the supposititious daughter of Lord Fitzwater adopting the name of Marian, and accompanying Robin Hood on his adventures during his outlawry, is an old play written conjointly by Anthony Munday and Henry Chettle, and it is from this play that Peacock has derived the pith of his novel.

It is entitled 'The death of Robert, earle of Huntingdon, otherwise called Robin Hood of merrie Sherwodde; with the lamentable tragedie of chaste Matilda, his faire maid Marian, poysoned at Dunmore by King John,' and was printed in London in 1601. A resemblance to this play can be traced through nearly the whole of 'Maid Marian.' The drama begins with the interruption of the Earl of Huntingdon's wedding and his consequent outlawry in precisely the same way as in the novel. Both works contain an account of a quarrel between Baron Fitzwater and Prince John, although it is differently and more ably related by Peacock, who introduces it somewhat later in his narrative. In the play, for instance, Prince John is already mentioned as being in love with Matilda in Act I. sc. iii., whereas the allusion to this in the novel occurs first in the ninth chapter. In the drama Fitzwater's daughter joins her lover, who has degenerated into a freebooter, is formally married to him, and rechristened "Maid Marian"—a course of events that is also followed by the novelist. One great improvement of Peacock's is that he avoids calling Matilda "Marian" before she adopts that name, and "Matilda" after she has adopted it, such a confusion being a conspicuous shortcoming of the play. The scene in which Matilda assumes a new name, and decides to assist her lover in the prosecution of his predatory acts, is not only analagous as regards the subject-matter, but also exhibits traces of similarity in language.

The following citations, extracted and abridged from the two works, will sufficiently illustrate this. They describe the "Orders" of the freebooters as contained in 'Maid Marian' on the one hand, and in the play on the other, which are represented in both cases as having been spoken by Little John.

The play.

First no man must presume to call our master
By name of earle, lorde, baron, knight, or squire:
But simply by the name of Robin Hoode—
That faire Matilda henceforth change her name,
And by Maid Marian's name be only cald.
Thirdly, no yeoman following Robin Hoode
In Sherwood, shall use widowe, wife, or maid,
But by true labour, lustfull thoughts expell.
Fourthly, no passenger with whome ye meete,
Shall yee let passe till hee with Robin feaste;
Except a poast, a carrier, or such folke,
As use with foode to serve the market townes.
Fifthly, you never shall the poore man wrong,
Nor spare a priest, a usurer, or a clarke.
Lastly, you shall defend with all your power
Maids, widows, orphans, and distressed men.

'Maid Marian.'

"He who calls Robin Robert of Huntingdon, or salutes him by any other title except plain Robin Hood; or who calls Marian Matilda Fitzwater, or salutes her by any other title except plain Maid Marian; and so for all others shall forfeit a mark. .....Every forester shall, to the extent of his power, aid and protect maids, widows, and orphans, and all weak and distressed persons whomsoever: and no woman shall be impeded or molested in any way. .....All other travellers shall be invited to partake of Robin's hospitality, and if they come not willingly, they shall be compelled.....All usurers, monks, courtiers, shall be rightfully despoiled. Postmen, carriers and market-folk, farmers and millers shall pass without let or molestation."

Towards the close of 'Maid Marian' a difference from the play makes itself noticeable, for Prince John is unsuccessful in his designs on Marian, and all ends well; whereas in the tragedy she is finally poisoned in Dunmore Priory at the instigation of her royal lover.

If Peacock was considerably indebted, as can be seen from the above, to Munday and Chettle, Tennyson, in his turn, owed something to Peacock. It is impossible here to dwell at any length upon the slight resemblance between Peacock's tale and Tennyson's 'Foresters,' but the following passages —the first taken from 'The Foresters,' and the other from 'Maid Marian'—may be given as showing that Tennyson was not quite unconscious of his predecessor's novel:

'The Foresters,' Act I. sc. i.

Sir Richard. I know not if I will let thee go.
Marian. I mean to go.
Sir Richard. But if I barred thee up in thy chamber, like a bird in a cage.
Marian. Then I would drop from the casement, like a spider.
Sir Richard. But I would hoist the drawbridge, like thy master.
Marian. And I would swim the moat, like an otter.
Sir Richard. But I would set my men-at-arms to oppose thee, like the Lord of the Castle.
Marian. And I would break through them all, like the King of England.

'Maid Marian,' chap. iv.

"Well, father," added Matilda, "I must go to the woods."
"Must you?" said the baron; "I say you must not."
"But I am going," said Matilda.
"But I will have up the drawbridge," said the baron.
"But I will swim the moat," said Matilda.
"But I will secure the gates," said the baron.
"But I will leap from the battlement," said Matilda.
"But I will lock you in an upper chamber," said the baron.
"But I will shred the tapestry," said Matilda, "and let myself down."
"But I will lock you in a turret," said the baron, "where you shall only see light throug hole."
"But through that loophole," said "will I take my flight, like a young eagl aerie."

A. B. Y

THE WARDLAW FAMILY

(*Concluded from ante, p.* 266.)

WHAT became of Torrie after th not know, and therefore return Balmule-Pitreavie line, the first ancestor of which was

I. Cuthbert Wardlaw, in Balmu the Peerages he appears as *Sir* C Wardlaw *of* Balmule, the eighth su knight of his family (!), second son Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie (who existed) and his wife Catherine D (m. 1578). He first appears in 157 tenant *in* Balmule, which belon James Wemyss and Mariot Ta spouse, on resignation of James Sr His relationship with the Torrie remains to be proved, but as his d ants were allowed the quartered Wardlaw and Valloniis by the Lyo in 1672–8, he was presumably a y son of one of the Barons of Torrie, p of the Henry Wardlaw who succeede He is named in 1589 (eleven years a alleged parents were married) with and Thomas his sons ('Reg. Rec. again 16 June, 1599, with Catherin gleish his spouse and Nicol their so was still alive 19 Sept., 1601, when h the will of Katherine Dalgleish, h Robert's wife, but was dead before 1 1621. A George Wardlaw was hi tenant in Balmule.* Cuthbert m. befo Catherine Dalgleish, this being app the first of the many intermarriages b the Wardlaws and Dalgleishes. She, to late Cuthbert Wardlaw in Bal d. 18 Feb., 1621 (Dunfermline Reg.). had issue: (1) Nicol, of whom pre (2) Sir Henry, 1st Baronet, of whom his brother. (3) Robert, called by fair "of Touch and Whitfield," b. 2 1567/8. He m. 1st, shortly before 2 1600, Katherine, dau. of Robert Da

* A George Wardlaw, called by Playfair of Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie, is said to h 10 June, 1576, Agnes Mitchell, and to h Nicol, b. 1582, and Cuthbert, b. 1585, 18 Feb., 1606, Margaret Galridge with issu Christian names point to his having been s of Cuthbert W. in Balmule, and he was the sub-tenant named above.

of Tunnygask. She d. in 1601. Her l, dated 19 Sept., was proved 30 Nov. owing. He m. 2ndly Marion Law, by om he had a son Henry, bapt. at Dun- mline 21 Aug., 1603. He d. 4 Dec., 1618, ng designed in the entry as "brother to Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie," &c. By will ('Com. of St. Andrews') he leaves hird of his goods to James, Nicol, Helen, iet, Bessie, and Christian, sons and daus. Robert Dalgleish of Tunnygask, and thers and sisters to the late Catherine lgleish, his first spouse; and another rd to Henry Wardlaw his son, and failing n by decease to Nicol, Mr. Thomas, John, d Catherine, his brothers and sister. ie said Nicol and Mr. Thomas to be ecutors, and the said Mr. Thomas to be tor to his son until he reaches the age of enty-one. The will is signed 29 Aug. d 1 Oct., 1618, in presence of Mr. Thomas ardlaw of Logie, Nicol Dewar in North- ard, and David Dewar his son. (4) Mr. homas of Logie, Provost of Dunfermline 21, and a member of the States for that rough. He was b. 4 Sept., 1569, and . at Dunfermline, 21 July, 1601, Alison -dau. of Thomas Alison by his wife hristian, sister to Mr. James Dalgleish, d dau. of Robert Dalgleish (burgess of unfermline) and Christian Dalgleish—by hom he had four sons and nine daus. is direct line ended with the only dau. of is grandson, Isabella or Elizabeth Wardlaw Logie, who d.s.p. before 6 Jan., 1696 Inq. Sp. Fife'). (5) John, named in his rother Robert's will 1 Oct., 1618. (6) atherine.

II. Nicol Wardlaw was b. probably efore 1561, when the Dunfermline registers ommence, as his baptism is not to be found. e is designed son and heir of Cuthbert in ie Register of Hornings and Inhibitions, June, 1599, from which it appears that ie laird of Balmule (James Wemyss) had me quarrel with Nicol and wished him quit Balmule. Nicol was stubborn, and as threatened with warding in the Castle Inverness. Nicol's first witness was ames Dewar, apparent of Foulford, which eems to settle the question of his identifica- ion with Nicol Wardlaw of Blairothie and Vest Luscar hereafter alluded to. Other itnesses are George Wardlaw, sub-tenant Cuthbert Wardlaw in Balmule, and Mr. homas Wardlaw. On 20 Dec., 1600, he ecame cautioner for his brother Robert r the fulfilment of the latter's obligation his marriage contract to hand over certain ms to Katherine Dalgleish his wife; and on 20 Feb., 1602, there is a further plea in connexion with his dispute with Wemyss, in which the case is stated from Nicol's point of view. This shows him to have been then still "in" Balmule. Now comes a slight difficulty: there is no further mention of a Nicol Wardlaw in Balmule, but shortly afterwards (9 July, 1605) a Nicol Wardlaw appears in Blairothie, an adjacent property,* and this Nicol later becomes "of West Luscar." Now Playfair omits all mention of Nicol, the son and heir of Cuthbert, and makes Nicol Wardlaw of West Luscar the son of a George Wardlaw. But it can be proved that Nicol of West Luscar's first wife (also omitted by Playfair) was the elder dau. and coh. of John Dewar of Foulford and, as mentioned above, it was her brother, James Dewar app. of Foulford (who afterwards d.v.p.), who acted for Nicol Wardlaw in Balmule in his dispute with Wemyss. This, taken in conjunction with various other points which space precludes my enumerating here, proves conclusively, I think, that Nicol Wardlaw of West Luscar was the Nicol Wardlaw previously in Balmule. Probably Wemyss was successful in ousting Nicol from Balmule, who then moved to Blairothie, afterwards acquiring West Luscar. He was still alive 2 Sept., 1640, but was dead before 1 July, 1645. He m. 1st ——, elder dau. and coh. of John Dewar of Dewar's Beath, *alias* Foulford (by his wife Katherine Angus), by whom he had two children: (1) Henry and (2) Katherine. There are two sasines ('Fife Sasines,' iii. fol. 4, 5), both dated at Dunfermline 2 Sept., 1605, and witnessed by Henry Wardlaw of Balmule. The first is to "Henry Wardlaw of Foulford, son and h. app. of Nicholas Wardlaw of Blairothie," on precept by John Dewar of Dewar's Beath, *alias* Foulford, with consent of his wife Katherine Angus, reserving life-rent to grantees, and with reversion to Katherine Wardlaw his sister german, whom failing, to the nearest heirs of John Dewar. Henry being under age, his father acts for him. The second is to Katherine Wardlaw to enter heir after her brother. Henry d.s.p. June, 1622, and Katherine m. at Dunfermline, 28 Nov., 1615, James Dalgleish, 2nd of Tunnygask, by whom she had a large family. She served herself h. "of Hendrie Wardlaw of Foulford, her brother german,"

* I cannot find Blairothie on the map of Fife, nor in a valuation roll, but it was evidently near Balmule, and Mr. J. C. Gibson informs me that in a charter under the Great Seal, 1593/4, "Balmule et Blairothie" are referred to.

in the lands of Dewar's Beath, *alias* Foulford, 6 June, 1654, and was dead before 26 Aug., 1670. Nicol Wardlaw m. 2ndly, at Dunfermline, a lady who is described in the entry of her marriage as "Margaret," and in those of the baptism of her children as "Bessie," Hutton, and by her he had further issue, viz. (3) Thomas, bapt. at Dunfermline 9 July, 1605; d. young. (4) James Wardlaw of West Luscar, bapt. there 5 Feb., 1612; m. at the same place, 26 June, 1645, Agnes Mitchell, and was ancestor of the Wardlaws of West Luscar. (5) Janet, bapt. there 4 Dec., 1608; said to have m., 1627, John Sands of Longside. (6) Margaret, bapt. there 27 Aug., 1615; m. 1st James Imbrie, by whom she had a son James, bapt. at Dunfermline 2 Sept., 1640 (witness James Wardlaw *fiar* of Luscar); 2ndly, William Wellwood, by whom she had a son Henry, bapt. there 1 July, 1645 (witnesses Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, Mr. William Wardlaw of Balmule, and James Wardlaw of Luscar). Playfair, as usual, goes wrong, making her m., 1635, William Wellwood of Touch, who d. 1640; and 2ndly James Imbrie.

WARDLAW OF PITREAVIE, BARONETS.

II*b*. Sir Henry Wardlaw of Balmule and Pitreavie, 1st Bart., Chamberlain to Queen Anne of Denmark, was the second son of Cuthbert Wardlaw in Balmule, and was b. 1565. How or when he obtained Balmule is not quite clear. He would seem, however, to have acquired Balmule Mill from James Meldrum in 1596, and to have had a charter of confirmation from Queen Anne in 1598. He was appointed Chamberlain to the Queen Consort in 1603; acquired Pitreavie in 1606; was knighted by King James VI. about 1613; had Pitreavie erected into a barony in his favour in 1617; and was probably the Sir Henry Wardlaw who was created a baronet by King Charles I., 5 Mar., 1631; but he is not so styled in his will, and in a charter dated Jan., 1639, his son is described as "Sir Henry Wardlaw, Baronet, son of the late Sir Henry Wardlaw." I believe that in this case Burke has avoided the mistake of Playfair, Foster, and Lodge, who all make his son the first Baronet. He m. Elizabeth,* dau. of —— Wilson, an Edinburgh merchant, and had, with probably other issue, (1) Sir Henry his heir. (2) Mr. William Wardlaw of Balmule, of which he had a charter from his father in 1617. He was living 19 Oct., 1648, but was dead before 11 July, 1650 (Dunfermline Registers). He m. Christian, dau. of James Foulis, 3rd of Colinston. In the family record of the Foulises, George Foulis, laird of Ravelstone, says, "Christian, my sister, Lady Balmule, died in Dunfermline, and was buried in Dunfermline, in Sir Henrie Wardlaw his Ille, callit his Buriall place." They had issue: (i.) Sir Henry, who succeeded as 4th Bart. (ii.) George, living 31 May, 1655, when he appears as a witness to a sasine to his brother german Henry Wardlaw of Balmule. (iii.) James, bapt. at Dunfermline 25 May, 1626. (iv.) Janet. (v.) Elizabeth, bapt. there 22 July, 1624; m., 1646, David Boswell of Balgonie. (3) John, ancestor of the Wardlaws of Abden. (4) Anna, a godchild of Queen Anne of Denmark, bapt. at Dunfermline 25 Nov., 1606; m. there, 19 June, 1623, William Lundie of that ilk.

III. Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, 2nd Bart., son and heir of the preceding, from whom he had a charter of Pitreavie in 1617 on his marriage with Margaret, dau. of David Beaton of Balfour by his wife Margaret Wardlaw of Torrie. He had a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal in 1626, and d. at Dunfermline 2 March, 1653, being buried there. "He dyed suddenly, and, as it was said by some, the last word he spake was an oath" (John Lamont's 'Diary,' p. 54). He had issue (1) Sir Henry, his heir; (2) Elizabeth, who m. her cousin Sir Henry Wardlaw, 4th Bart.

IV. Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, 3rd Bart., only son and heir. He is omitted in the Peerages. He m. in the Kirk of Beath, 9 June, 1653 (Dunfermline Regs.), Margaret, dau. of Sir John Henderson of Fordall.* He had retour as h. to his father 31 Jan., 1654, and sasine 17 March following, but was dead s.p. before 16 May that year.

V. Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, 4th Bart., cousin and h. male. He likewise is omitted in the Peerages. He succeeded his father in Balmule between 19 Oct., 1648, and 11 July, 1650, and had a precept from Chancery of Oliver Cromwell for infefting "Henry Wardlaw of Balmule as heir male to Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, his father's brother's son," in the lands and Barony of Pitreavie ("in our hands for our term"), 16 May, 1655, with instrument of sasine 31 May following. He m. at Dunfermline, 29 March, 1646, his cousin german

* In the Dunfermline Register she appears as *Catherine* Wilson.

* Lodge gives her as second wife to his father, and says she rem. —— Hay of Naughton.

Elizabeth, only dau. ('Reg. Gt. Seal,' 1647) of Sir Henry Wardlaw, 2nd Bart., and sister and heiress of Sir Henry Wardlaw, 3rd Bart.; and d. 4 Mar., 1680, leaving issue: (1) Sir Henry, 5th Bart. (2) Margaret, bapt. at Dunfermline 26 March, 1647; m. at Pitreavie, 6 March, 1663 (Reg. at Dunfermline), James Kynninmond of that ilk and of Craighall, "bot a young man" (Lamont, p. 160), and had issue. (3) Christian, bapt. at Dunfermline 11 July, 1650. (4) Elizabeth, bapt. there 25 June, 1658; mentioned in instrument of resignation in 1672.

VI. Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, 5th Bart., son and h. He is called 3rd Bart. by Burke, and 2nd by Foster and Lodge, and given as a son to his great-uncle. He was bapt. at Dunfermline 19 Oct., 1648; had a charter of resignation to him in fee 6 Dec., 1672, with sasine 28 Dec. following; and succeeded his father 4 March, 1680, having m. at the Kirk of Auchtertool, 24 April, 1673 (Reg. at Dunfermline), Elizabeth, dau. of John Skene of Hallyards, by whom he had issue. Further than this I have not gone. RUVIGNY.

Chertsey.

NORMAN COURT, HAMPSHIRE: NAMELESS PORTRAITS.—An interesting old Hampshire mansion was recently thrown open to the public on the occasion of a sale by auction; and it was among the rubbish then relegated to a corner in one of the rooms that the present writer discovered two portraits, and purchased them for a mere song for the sake of their handsomely carved frames. In the hope that some of your readers may be interested I give descriptions of them:—

Half-length oil portrait of a lady, time of Charles I. or II. Twenty-five and a half inches by thirty and a half. Three-quarter face to left. Dark curls on the forehead, which is high and wide. Dark eyes, fairly young. Dressed in white satin, open at the neck, edged with lace. Necklace of large single pearls. Canvas cracked and mended; wood worm-eaten; no lettering.

Portrait of a gentleman (pair with the above), aged between forty and fifty. Dark eyes. Dark hair, curled, falling to shoulders. Three-quarter face to right. Point-lace tie; lace ruffle. The sleeve, which is all that is clearly visible of the dress, appears to be buff overlaid with scarlet, the latter colour showing vividly in the cracks of the paint. There is no lettering.

From an artistic point of view they are doubtless of little value, but from a genealogical they may be of great interest.

Kelly's 'Hampshire' gives no clue to the builders and original owners of Norman Court, merely stating that the house was restored by the late Mr. Thomas Baring. Its early history would doubtless be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' On the same authority we learn that the house stands on the borders of Hampshire and Wiltshire, in the parish of West Tytherley, through which runs the old Roman road from Winchester to Sarum. Along that road William the Conqueror rode over Teg down to the site of Norman Court, where, according to Hampshire tradition, he encamped in August, 1086. Mr. T. W. Shore, in his 'History of Hampshire' (p. 104), says that the place is recorded in Domesday Book under the name of Chinges Camp, and that the Conqueror rode there to meet all the landholders of substance, who there swore oaths of allegiance to him, and hence the name Norman Court. F. H. SUCKLING.

Highwood, Romsey.

"PECCAVI": "I HAVE SINDH."—The following editorial note, which appears in the number for October of *The East and the West*, p. 467, deserves a place in 'N. & Q.,' as it professes to give the origin of this historic pun:—

"In the article in our last issue entitled 'The Influence of Laymen on Missions' the writer says: 'Readers of Indian history will remember the famous laconic message in which Sir Charles Napier announced to the Viceroy his disobedience to orders, and its result in the occupation of Sindh: "Peccavi."' Mrs. C. Mackintosh writes to us to say that this message was never sent by Sir Charles Napier, but was invented by her cousin Catherine Wentworth*, the translator of 'Lyra Germanica.' Catherine Wentworth was then a young girl just out of the schoolroom, and was receiving lessons from Mr. Gaskell, to whom, after discussing with him Sir Charles Napier's conquest, she made the remark, '"Peccavi," I have Sindh.' On his suggestion the joke was sent to *Punch*, the editor of which sent her a cheque in acknowledgment."

I wonder if there is any record of this cheque in the account-books in *Punch's* office. Mr. Spielmann in 'The History of "Punch,"' writing about this "admirable 'Peccavi' despatch," knows nothing about Miss Catherine Winkworth as its author. The joke appears in *Punch* in the following brilliant couplet:—

"*Peccavi!* I've Scinde," said Lord Ellen so proud—
Dalhousie, more modest, said "*Vovi* I've Oude!"

Mr. Spielmann says that according to *The Times* this couplet was contended for by

* Evidently a clerical error for "Winkworth."

both *Punch* and Thomas Hood, whose claims are not irreconcilable. The credit has also been claimed for Michael John Barry, who was regarded in his day as one of Jerrold's peers in wit.

From this it would appear that the authorship of the couplet is quite uncertain. But there is nothing in Mr. Spielmann's remarks to contradict the categorical statement of Mrs. C. Mackintosh that Miss C. Winkworth sent up to *Punch* the joke "'Peccavi,' I have Sindh," and that Mr. Punch acknowledged the same by a cheque.

A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

DRYDEN'S 'ALEXANDER'S FEAST': TWO READINGS.—It is always perilous to judge an author's treatment of minutiæ from reprints, but it is never unfair, and it is frequently both interesting and instructive to compare and contrast two or three of these on points that offer scope for the exercise of editorial preference or decision. If an author's work were invariably presented as it is finally left by himself, there would be no possibility of divergence among thousands of reproductions; but for various reasons such exactness is not always illustrated in practice. New sponsors are prone to step into the tracks of their predecessors, and to make their own stride when they are uncertain of the movement or when they feel there is a danger of stumbling. The presence of this personal element is often a disturbing factor, even when it affects punctuation only, as it does in the second stanza of 'Alexander's Feast,' here selected for consideration. The text of the Aldine edition of Dryden may be taken as a convenient basis for comparison, especially as the editor states that it "has been carefully collated with the earliest and best copies." In this version the passage descriptive of Jove's descent to Olympia stands thus:—

> A dragon's fiery form belied the god:
> Sublime on radiant spires he rode,
> When he to fair Olympia press'd:
> And while he sought her snowy breast:
> Then, round her slender waist, &c.

This may have been Dryden's punctuation, although one feels that the third and fourth lines are more decisively parted than they need have been, and that a comma would have been a sufficient division between them. Still, the arrangement makes the meaning perfectly clear, which cannot be said for that presented in Mr. Humphry Ward's 'English Poets.' Here a semicolon stands at the end of the third line and a comma closes the fourth, which seriously dislocates the construction. In the popular edition of Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury,' published in 1904, the second of the above lines is followed by no punctuation mark, while the two next in order are separated merely by commas, first from each other and then from that which begins the fresh part of the description. This produces a crowded huddling of effect, which is altogether unworthy of Dryden, and less pleasing than the stately precision secured by the Aldine editor.

In the rattling culmination of the stanza the Aldine text and that of Mr. Humphry Ward coincide, their reading being as follows:

> With ravish'd ears
> The monarch hears,
> Assumes the god,
> Affects to nod,
> And seems to shake the spheres.

One would have thought that this was perfectly explicit and final, and that no alternative could possibly offer itself for editorial consideration. In the edition of the 'Golden Treasury,' however, to which reference has just been made, a semicolon interrupts the rapid march at the end of the third line, while those that follow have no separating mark between them. The effect of this is to produce an unnecessary and awkward pause where the sense brooks no delay, and to give the impression that the two remaining clauses are hastily thrust forward together as an appendix or afterthought.

THOMAS BAYNE.

PARIS GARDEN.—As the later history of this manor is a subject of inquiry (*ante*, p. 167) the following notes, taken from a printed 'Abstract of Title,' may be found useful. Reference should be made to some articles in 1 S. x., xi.

In February, 1684/5, on the marriage of Thomas Burrow, of London, merchant, and Jane, daughter of Christopher Lethieullier, of London, merchant, a settlement was made of an estate which was late parcel of the demesne lands of the manor or lordship of Paris Garden, in the parish of St. Saviour's Southwark. In 1755 it was described as in that part of St. Saviour's parish which is called the parish of Christ Church. Some of the houses were then or later known as "Burrow's Buildings," a name which is found on maps of the late eighteenth century. Under the Act of 9 George III. part of the property was taken to make a road from Blackfriars Bridge to the turnpike near St. George's Fields, and thence to the ha

"Dog and Duck," and to Newington Butts.

The estate settled in 1685 included, *inter alia*, 9 acres of pasture, part used as a whiting ground, sometime occupied by William Sherlock, whitster; 4 acres of garden called Artichoke Ground; and eleven newly built houses. Among the occupiers were Robert Body and Robert Jerman. Part of the property was near to the manor house of Paris Garden and at the entrance to it, and it was bounded by the way or passage leading to the manor house, and by the moat belonging to it. Other boundaries were the mill-stream, the Black Ditch, the lane leading to Richard Taverner's garden, and the way or alley over Body's Bridge (which bridge may also be found in the old maps). W. C. B.

"TOP THE CANDLE."—I believe the phrase "top the candle," as meaning "snuff the candle," is known in literature; but it may be of interest to note that, in my very early days, before gas was employed in workshops—at least in small country towns—it was always the duty of the youngest apprentice to act as "topper"—that is, to "top" each candle as it needed to be snuffed. R. ROBBINS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ENGLISH LITERARY ALMANACS.—I should be glad to learn where I could find a complete list of the above, such as 'The Keepsake,' 'Forget Me Not,' &c. A. J. BARNOUW.
The Hague.

DEFUNCT PERIODICALS.—Is there any publication that serves as an index to defunct periodicals, giving list of editors and periods of running? Who was the editor of *The Easy Chair*, a good weekly of literary interest, published at 115, Fleet Street? It ran for twenty numbers, and ended on 21 Jan. 1905, being then merged in *London Opinion*. T. CANN HUGHES.
Lancaster.

WEST LONDON RIVERS.—I am engaged in a study of the West London rivers, extant and extinct, with a view of ascertaining their influence upon the health of the districts through which they pass or passed. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly refer me to books or records dealing with the effects of those rivers, in flood or in drought, upon diseases, endemic or epidemic, in the area lying between the western boundary of the City and the western boundary of the county?

S. D. CLIFFINGDALE, M.D.
36, Holland Park Avenue, W.

"IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY."—I have often wondered who was the author of that splendid dictum, until I came across it in a Latin form, and ascribed to a certain Dutch divine of the seventeenth century. I should like to know positively whether that distinguished person can claim sole right of invention, or whether it dates back earlier still. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

['Geflügelte Worte' gives the phrase (20th ed., p. 461) "In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus autem caritas," and says it appears in the form "Si nos servaremus in necessariis unitatem, in non necessariis libertatem, in utrisque charitatem, optimo certe loco essent res nostræ' in the "Parænesis votiva pro Pace Ecclesiæ. Ad Theologos Augustanæ Confessionis. Auctore Ruperto Meldenio Theologo." This is dated between 1622 and 1625. Of Meldenius, our authority adds, nothing else is known, and his saying has not been traced earlier.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any one give me the reference for the following lines, attributed to Byron?

I would all men were free
As well from kings as mobs, from you as me.

Also for the following, I believe by Shelley?

Pinnacled dim in the intense inane.

CAERLEON.

I am anxious to track the source of the following:—

These beauteous forms
Through a long absence have not been to me
As is a landscape to a blind man's eye;
But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din
Of towns and cities, I have owed to them
In hours of weariness sensations sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart.

W. G. BLAIKIE MURDOCH.

DISSENTING PREACHERS IN THE OLD JEWRY.—I shall be much obliged if any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' can give me the names of any Scotsmen who were "Dissenting preachers" in the Old Jewry between 1765 and 1775.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

SCULLY FAMILY OF TIPPERARY.—I should be obliged to some reader who would give me information about the origin, &c., of the above family. GENEALOGIST.

HODSON OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.—In an interesting article in *The Daily Telegraph* of 20 September it is said that "Hodson shot two sons of the King of Delhi." On referring to two well-known works I find they differ from each other. 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates,' 24th ed., p. 684, says:—

"Assault of Delhi, the King captured, 21 Sept.; his son and grandson slain by Col. Hodson, 22 Sept."

In 'Selections from the Letters, Despatches, and other State Papers preserved in the Military Department of the Government of India, 1857–58,' edited by G. W. Forrest, vol. i., 'Delhi,' p. 378 (from Major-General A. Wilson, commanding the Delhi Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Delhi, 22 Sept., 1857), I read:—

"Three of the Shahzadas who are known to have taken a prominent part in the atrocities attending the insurrection have been this day captured by Capt. Hodson and shot on the spot."

The Shahzadas were Mirza Moghal and Mirza Khair Sultan, sons of the King; and Mirza Abulbakr, grandson of the King.

In the same volume, p. 480, Lieut. Norman's narrative states:—

"On the following day two of the King's sons and a grandson, all deeply implicated in the atrocities committed in May, were also captured through Lieut. Hodson's exertions. They were shot, and their bodies exposed for twenty-four hours in front of the Kotwali."

The same article in *The Daily Telegraph* says that "Hodson shot them then and there with his own carbine." This cannot be correct, for officers did not carry carbines. In a letter to the editor of *The Daily Telegraph* Capt. Charles J. Griffiths, late 61st Regiment, writing from the United Service Club on 20 September, states:—

"They were not shot with a carbine, but with a Colt's revolver of six chambers. My regiment, the old 61st, was at the time quartered at the Lahore Gate of the city. The three bodies were exposed, naked, on a stone slab, in front of the Kotwali, and there I saw them, remembering most distinctly two small bullet-wounds over each of the hearts."

After reading the above letter, I consulted two more works on the same subject, and found they did not agree with Capt. Griffiths or *The Daily Telegraph* correspondent, as the following extracts will show:—

"Then, either thinking that his sowars might not obey him, or rejoicing in the work of carnage, he took a carbine from one of his troopers, and deliberately, with his own hand, shot to death his unarmed and unresisting captives."—'A History of the Sepoy War in India, 1857-1858,' by John William Kaye, vol. iii. pp. 650-51.

"Then, taking a carbine from the hands of a trooper, he shot dead his three unresisting captives."—'History of the Indian Mutiny,' by Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I., vol. ii. p. 80.

Col. Malleson and Mr. Forrest also differ as to the place where the three were shot. Forrest's 'Selections,' vol. i. 'Delhi,' p. 369 (demi-official from W. Muir to J. W. Sherer, dated Agra, 27 Sept., 1857), states: "To-day the Princes Mirza Moghal, Abul-bakr, and Khair Sultan were brought in by Hodson from Humayon's tomb, and shot at the Delhi Gate." But in Malleson's 'History,' vol. ii. p. 79, is the following: "He shoots them when within a mile of Delhi."

Perhaps some reader can kindly oblige with a correct account.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

[The difficulty of deciding between conflicting accounts of the Indian Mutiny is notorious. The official dispatches are most trustworthy. Officers often write from memory some years afterwards, and their records cannot be relied upon in consequence.]

TYRONE POWER, THE AMERICAN ACTOR.—I am anxious to discover when this popular American comedian was in England, and where he acted. As he was lost in the wreck of the S.S. President in 1841, it must have been previous to that date. He is stated to have appeared with great success at Bristol and Norwich some time in the thirties. The lines attributed to him which were written in pencil on the walls of the ruined church of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1840, commencing,

Thou art crumbling to the dust, old pile,
Thou art hastening to thy fall,

appeared in 'N. & Q.' some years since.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

[Many particulars of Power's appearances in England will be found in the notice of him in the 'D.N.B.']

"CUT HIS STICK" = "HOOKED IT."—So far as I had ever thought of this expression at all, I had assumed its origin to be nautical. The subjoined extract from a letter I have received from a parson relative in Devonshire seems, however, worthy of a place in 'N. & Q.' Perhaps some one may be able to supply the information asked for.

"Last night during conversation the phrase 'cut his stick and went' was used quite casually. Our host asked us if we knew the origin of the expression. We did not. So he related a story how in his younger days he lived in a farm-house at Market Drayton (Shropshire?) along with a farmer, his wife, children, and two men. The men were hired, according to custom, for a year,

mas. They were a happy family, and as it ar to Michaelmas again he had occasion to to the farmer that he hoped the two men emain on. The farmer replied, 'Well, they t cut their sticks *yet*.' Then it transpired e custom was (I believe, *is*) for a man to ew stick from the hedge and place it in the corner if he means to leave at Michaelmas. their method of giving, as it were, legal f the termination of the agreement. If the *not* cut and placed in position, the man on for another year without a word spoken. host also told us that this custom exists in identical form in parts of India. This at he would like corroborated, and the the custom supplied if possible."

DOUGLAS OWEN.

us explanations of "cut his stick" were at 9 S. ii. 326, 417; iii. 272, 434; but the nentioned above was not among them.]

HONY TROLLOPE: KEY TO 'PHINEAS —I shall be indebted to any one who rnish a key to the political characters gure in 'Phineas Finn, the Irish r,' first published in 1869. The ng compose the Liberal Ministry:—

ildmay, Premier.
Weazeley, Lord Chancellor.
of St. Bungay, Lord President of the

genet Palliser (afterwards Duke of Om- hancellor of the Exchequer.
resham, Foreign Secretary.
rry Coldfoot, Home Secretary.
Cantrip, Colonial Secretary.
egge Wilson, "the brother of a peer, a olar, and a polished gentleman," Secretary

Plinlimmon, Secretary for India.
nt Thrift, First Lord of the Admiralty.
armaduke Morecombe, Chancellor of the f Lancaster.
Monk (the great Radical, spoken of in . as member for "The Pottery Hamlets," ap. xx. as for West Bromwich), President oard of Trade.
f Brentford, Lord Privy Seal.

pposition are Mr. Daubeny and Lord rier; and apart from both Mr. Turn- e idol of the mob.
es not seem difficult to identify some politicians of that day under a not ep disguise, but I should welcome a xhaustive key than I am able to o the problem. W. B. H.

llope had inserted photographs of real he would not have been Trollope. His that he made them, and made them well. k is Bright, as he is only "spoken of." lisers and Finn are great creations, but of Trollope's making.]

ARÉE."—D'où vient la dernière ex- de la phrase suivante, tirée d'une e émanant d'une compagnie de chemin de fer suisse? "L'été est, pour la montagne, la saison par excellence; c'est le temps des vacances, la période des ascensions et des longues varapées." Est-ce du français dit fédéral? Jusqu'ici je n'ai pu trouver le mot dans aucun dictionnaire français. EDWARD LATHAM.

WILLIAM WEARE, MURDERED BY THURTELL. — Some inconclusive correspondence will be found at 6 S. x. 226; xi. 468; xii. 74, 136, 296 as to the authorship of the lines (said to be greatly admired by Sir Walter Scott)

> They cut his throat from ear to ear,
> His brains they battered in;
> His name was Mr. William Weare,
> And dwelt in Lyon's Inn.

Thackeray and Maginn were both mentioned as possible authors, but Scott attributed the lines to Theodore Hook. Locker-Lampson, however, in 'My Confidences,' mentions J. W. Croker as the author. So far as dates go, this would fit. Croker was born in 1780, and died in 1857, and the murder was in 1823. Can any one supply confirmation of Mr. Locker-Lampson's statement? Croker was never mentioned when the question was discussed in 'N. & Q.'

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

"NARROW BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS."—The following passage occurs in 'Utopia':

"Hic tam tetricus est ut non admittat iocos, hic tam insulsus ut non ferat sales."

Burnet translates it:—

"Some are so sour that they can allow no jests, and others so dull that they can endure nothing that is sharp."

Robinson translates it:—

"One is so sour, so crabbed, and so unpleasant that he can away with no mirth nor sport; another is *so narrow between the shoulders* that he can bear no jests nor taunts."

Are there other instances of "narrow between the shoulders" being similarly used? DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

"WITH FULL SWINGE."—At what date did the expression "with ful swinge" come into vogue? In "A Treatise on John 8, 36. ....By George Downame, Doctor of Diuinitie," London, 1609, one finds on p. 51, "that it raigne no more with ful swinge and authoritie in vs," and on p. 53 "with full swinge and consent of will." In the same book "vnperfect" occurs on pp. 34 and 95; and on p. 77, "that we are neuer cast into such an exigent, betweene two sinnes not yet committed." E. S. DODGSON.

ARCHBISHOP BLACKBURN.—I am anxious for information on the subject of Archbishop Blackburn, of York, *circa* Charles II. What was his Christian name? Who were his parents? To which branch of the family did he belong? And whom did he marry?

His son, Henry Blackburne, of Carrickenagh — now Rockville, co. Roscommon— was an Archdeacon (of what diocese?). This Henry had an only child and heiress, Susanna, who, marrying Owen Lloyd in 1740, brought Rockville into that family, where it has remained till the present day.

KATHLEEN WARD.

Castle Ward, Downpatrick.

PLACE-NAMES IN OLD MAP.—In an old map (1637) of Richmond Park some flat ground between Beverley Brook and Robin Hood Gate is lettered in old English "dundage groundes." Can any one explain what were "dundage grounds"? Is "dundage" the same as the "dunnage" of the 'Oxford Dictionary'?

In the same map the site of the present steep Broomfield Hill is marked "The Great Sleyte." Nowadays the flat surface south of the Pen Ponds is termed the Pond Slade. Is there any connexion between "sleyte" and this word "slade"?

A. B.

BRASS AS A SURNAME.—What is the meaning of the name Brass? There are a few families of this name in Orkney, but in one of them, at least, the tradition is that their progenitor was a French sailor wrecked on the coast of Sandwick four or five generations ago. Is the name common in any part of France? ALEX. RUSSELL, M.A.

Stromness, Orkney.

WESTMINSTER SANCTUARY.—I shall be glad of any information as to the real extent of the Sanctuary at Westminster. I presume that there was nothing to the east, and very little to the south, of the Abbey precincts, and that it was only towards the west and north that the liberties extended. Was the whole or any portion of the district known as the Almonry included in it? and did the liberties of the Sanctuary take in any portion of the old King Street area towards Whitehall? Is there any easily accessible work bearing upon this subject? I find it hardly mentioned—at least so far as the topographical aspect is concerned—in many of the ordinary works of reference I have been able to see.

A. W. COOPER.

230, Navarino Mansions, Dalston Rise, N.E.

Replies.

FLEET STREET, No. 7.

(10 S. viii. 248.)

RICHARD TOTTEL, at the sign of the Hand and Star, appears to have been the earliest settler on this spot—so early, indeed, as 1553, the year in which he published his first production (I think it was his first), 'Natura Breuium,' octavo. Dick's Coffee-House was wholly or in part his original printing office. He was law printer to Edward VI. and Queens Mary and Elizabeth: "the premises," says Timbs, "were attached to No. 7, Fleet Street, where Tottel lived, and published the law and other works that he printed" ('Curiosities of London,' 1868, p. 264). No. 7 was subsequently occupied by Jaggard. There Tottel published the 'Dialogue of Comfort,' by Sir Thomas More, in 1553, and Lydgate's 'Lyfe of our Ladye' in 1554. In 1557, as one learns from the colophon, Tottel's celebrated poetical 'Miscellany,' was printed here; and 'Ciceroes Dueties' (translated by N. Grimaldi) in 1568. Tottel had licences for printing all manner of books relating to the common law; but in a list of 78 of his productions to be found in J. Johnson's 'Typographia,' 1824, vol. i. pp. 563–4, his law publications are only about half that number.

Tottel's device is probably a representation of his sign. It is placed under an arch supported by columns ornamented in the Etruscan style. On each side of the circle is a scroll containing between them the words "Cum Priui....legio," and beneath is a shield bearing a very intricate monogram, with hills and flowers in the background. On a tablet which occupies the whole breadth of the cut is engraven along the bottom "Richard Tottell" in large Roman capitals.

Tottel and his son reigned at the Hand and Star from 1553 to 1594. Apparently their last dated production was Grassi's 'Arte of Defence,' quarto, 1594. In that year Charles Yetsweirt, bookseller, and afterwards his widow Jane Yetsweirt, had a press here. Charles was the son of Nicasius Yetsweirt, and was French Secretary and Clerk of the Signet to Queen Elizabeth. He had a patent granted him, for thirty years to come, of printing all books concerning the laws. He continued in the law-printer's business one year only, 1594, when his widow carried on the business, but not without opposition from the Stationers' Company, which occasioned her to complain to the Lord Keeper

and Lord Treasurer; but it does not appear what redress she had. She could have had little success, however, for she continued in business but two years (Johnson's 'Typographia'). Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, in his 'Signs of Fleet Street' in the *Archæol. Journ.* Dec., 1895, says that Joel Stephens, law stationer, was here from 1730 to 1741. This would make Stephens's residence in the reign of George II., but Wheatley in his 'London' says that it was in that of George I. Probably it was in both.

Messrs. Butterworth possess (or did possess before leaving) all the leases and documents from the time of the early printer Tottel down to their own.

The Hand and Star also adorned the title-pages of books printed by Felix Kyngston (Bagford Title-Pages).

Mr. Wheatley says that Mr. Joseph Butterworth, afterwards M.P. for Coventry and for Dover, came to 43, Fleet Street, in 1780, and established there the first central law-publishing business, and that besides being an eminent publisher, Butterworth was a foremost philanthropist and religious leader. It was in his house, 43, Fleet Street, that the British and Foreign Bible Society was founded in 1804 ('London Past and Present'). Messrs. Butterworth were at No. 7 from 1818 until 1898. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

29, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, S.W.

MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS is well within the limit when he states that this old house has been occupied by persons in the bookselling trade for 200 years. It has, in fact, been so occupied for over 350 years! This house was formerly known by the sign of the Hand and Star, situated between the two Temple gates. The first mention of it is in 1553, when Richard Tottell or Tothill, a printer, was here; in 1578 he was Master of the Stationers' Company, and resided here from 1553 to 1597. In 1594 Charles Yetsweirt, bookseller and printer, and afterwards the widow Jane Yetsweirt, had a press here. 1594–1612, John Jaggard also had a printing press here. 1660, Gabryell Bradle, a stationer, was here; 1691–4, Thomas Bever, a bookseller and stationer. In 1710 we find the name of Mr. Plaistow; 1730–1741, Joel Stephens, law stationer. The next mention I have note of is 1818, when the Butterworths, law stationers, came here, and continued until recently, followed by Messrs. Clowes.

F. G. HILTON PRICE.

Probably the shop property No. 7, Fleet Street, has sustained the most constant and singular adherence to literature it is possible to conceive, and it is therefore a thousand pities its business nature is changing. For about four centuries its active association with printing, publishing, and bookselling has scarcely been broken.

Early in the sixteenth century it was occupied by Henry Smith, stationer and printer of law books, "at the signe of the Trinity" (see Mr. Gordon Duff's 'Westminster and London Printers,' 1906, p. 176). There is more than a suspicion that before this it was the head-quarters of Robert Redman or Rudeman. Smith was his son-in-law and executor.

Succeeding Smith came Richard Tottel, who altered the sign to that of the "Hande and Starre." From here in 1557 was issued the famous first English anthology, 'Tottell's Miscellany.' Tottel developed an extensive business between 1553 and his death in 1594. In that year he was succeeded as owner by his former apprentice, John Jaggard, who retained the same sign. Upon his death from the plague some thirty years later the business was conducted by his widow Elizabeth Jaggard, with the aid of his young son.

Space forbids more than to add that (as your correspondent shows) the shop has remained faithful to its great traditions for the last two hundred years, finishing up with names so familiar as Butterworth and Clowes. Throughout its long history the business there successively conducted has shown a devoted sympathy to law and legal literature.

The County Council would do well to affix an historical tablet to the building.

WM. JAGGARD.

PALGRAVE'S 'GOLDEN TREASURY' (10 S. viii. 147, 236). — I should be glad to qualify what I said in my note at the first reference. It cannot be easy for the publishers to consider any additions to the original volume of 'The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics,' seeing that a 'Second Series' is devoted to the perfecting of the idea of the book. This 'Second Series,' be it said, is, like the first by the same distinguished editor, a shining example of breadth of opinion, delicacy of insight, and (intrinsically) sureness of critical judgment.

While dealing with this subject, I would draw attention to a point of some bibliographical interest with regard to the text of Rossetti's 'The Blessed Damozel.' The text given in the 'Second Series' of Palgrave's work differs considerably from that in the

recent edition of 'The Golden Treasury' sent out by the Oxford University Press. Which of them has Rossetti's final imprimatur? Is the second text the effect of later alterations by the poet? If this conjecture be correct, the result would seem a noteworthy instance of excessive revision. Two stanzas from each text may be quoted. I designate Palgrave's text I., the Oxford University Press, II. Of the first stanza there are these two versions:—

I.

The blesséd damozel lean'd out
From the gold bar of Heaven;
Her eyes were deeper than the depth
Of waters still'd at even;
She had three lilies in her hand,
And the stars in her hair were seven.

II.

The blessed Damozel leaned out
From the gold bar of Heaven:
Her blue grave eyes were deeper much
Than a deep water, even.
She had three lilies in her hand,
And the stars in her hair were seven.

The two versions of the ninth stanza are as follows:—

I.

And still she bow'd herself and stoop'd
Out of the circling charm;
Until her bosom must have made
The bar she lean'd on warm,
And the lilies lay as if asleep
Along her bended arm.

II.

And still she bowed herself and stooped
Into the vast waste calm;
Till her bosom's pressure must have made
The bar she leaned on warm,
And the lilies lay as if asleep
Along the bended arm.

There are not a few other variations in the texts, as (Palgrave's reading is quoted first) "rampart" and "terrace," "fix'd place" and "fixt lull," "level flight" and "level lapse," &c. Each editor must have worked from a different copy. The history of the divergences would be worth learning.

W. B.

ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN IN 1349 (10 S. viii. 210).—There were two Archbishops of Dublin in this year. Henry Marleborough in his 'Chronicle' (a continuation of Dr. Merydith Hanmer's 'Chronicle of Ireland') says:

1317. "And Alexander Bignor was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin. (He was made Lord Justice the following year.)"

1349. "Deceased Alexander Bignor upon the 14th of July, and the same yeere was John de Saint Paule consecrated Archbishop of Dublin."

1362. "Deceased John de Saint Paule, Archbishop of Dublin, on the fift [*sic*] day before the Ides of September."

J. H. MURRAY.

John de St. Paul (1295?–1362) was Archbishop of Dublin from 1349 to 1362, the date of his death. He was advanced by a papal provision in 1349 to the archbishopric, having previously been a canon of the see. See 'D.N.B.,' vol. l. p. 173.

FRANCIS G. HALEY.

On 14 July, 1349, Alexander de Bicknor, having governed the see of Dublin for almost thirty-two years, died. As his successor, John de St. Paul, Prebendary of Donnington in the Cathedral of York, was not appointed until 1350, there must have been an "interregnum" of several months; but De Bicknor, who in 1320 established a university in St. Patrick's Church, was undoubtedly Archbishop of Dublin at the time in question. This prelate had a short way with mendicants. See 'Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin,' by John Dalton, M.R.I.A., Dublin, 1838, pp. 133-4.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[MR. J. S. CRONE, MR. W. D. MACRAY, and MR. J. B. WAINEWRIGHT also thanked for replies.]

"ABBEY": "ABBAYE," A SWISS CLUB (10 S. viii. 148, 257).—Some information regarding "L'Abbaye des Écharpes-Blanches" is given in a paper at 9 S. vi. 141, under the heading 'A Swiss Rifle Club.' I have not met with the word "abbey" in the sense of a club elsewhere than in Switzerland, and especially in French Switzerland. The "Hell-Fire Club" was certainly founded by Dashwood, Wilkes, and the rascally crew who aped the monks of Medmenham Abbey; but this was a very different kind of society from those in which the patriotic and continent Swiss show an example to other nations.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

GEORGE FITZROY, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, AND HIS DUCHESS (10 S. viii. 289).—According to 'Regum Pariumque Magnæ Britanniæ Historia Genealogica,' by Jacobus Wilhelmus Im-Hoff, Norimbergæ, 1690, he married Catharine, daughter of Robert Wheatley of Brecknall, Berkshire, who had before married Thomas Lucy of Cherlcote, Warwickshire, Esq. See the appendix (dated 1691) "ad partem priorem."

See also Granger's 'Biographical History,' 5th ed., 1824, vol. iv. p. 162, where the town names are Bracknol and Charlecot, and 1685 is given as the date of the marriage of the Duke.

In the above 'Historia Genealogica' Table XIII. (the natural children of Charles II. and James II.), in the main part of the

entry concerning the marriage of
s "N. de Lucy, Capitanei f. 1686."
ndix corrects this. Perhaps the
rect. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

" IN RACING (10 S. viii. 270).—
h any knowledge of racing would
e "Derby Stake," or any other.
is the word=sweepstakes: the
e entrance subscription for each
nated. This is the usual announce-
The —— *Stakes*, a *Sweepstakes* of
each, —— sovs. forfeit, with
added, for, &c.; second horse to
— sovs., and third to save his
H. P. L.

BIRD (10 S. viii. 230).—H. P. L.
r this heading to the reading

Hangen und bangen
In schwebender Pein,

n's song from Goethe's 'Egmont,'
ect. That excellent authority
e Worte' notes that *Langen*,
ethe, I believe, wrote, is often
nto *Hangen* in Germany, because
s not usually mean "to long."
sting thing is that in the authority
e it is suggested that Beethoven
been responsible for the emenda-
HIPPOCLIDES.

"IN GOD IS ALL" (10 S. viii.
re is an illustrated article by
Fowler, F.S.A., in Smith's 'Old
' vol. iii., New Series, entitled
ll Inscription at Rylstone, York-
n which it appears that the correct
the motto on the Rylstone church
n God is all," and not, as was
by the Rev. Wm. Carr, B.D.,
of Bolton Abbey, "God us
his mistake Wordsworth, at the
uest of Dr. Carr, perpetuated in
e Doe of Rylstone.' Mr. Fowler
the bell at Crofton, and knew of
xamples. Of course the allusion
ake i. 37, not St. John.
ention that the Vernon-Wentworth
tto is "En Dieu est tout."
A. H. ARKLE.

as been written in 'N. & Q.' about
0; see especially 4 S. ii. 515;
118. "In God is all" may be
Prince Arthur,' ed. 1816, ii. 37.
W. C. B.

he discoverer of the inscription at
which, like many others of my
as since passed into bell literature.
I did not know that it included what is now the Saltoun motto, but was at once struck by its likeness to St. Luke (not St. John) i. 37. I do not think that we need expect to find it in any mediæval prayer or hymn; certainly not in a breviary, which was always in Latin. I should rather suppose it to be a rime or jingle made for the bell inscription. In this case, as in most, it is impossible to date the bell, as the same founders' marks and letters went on from generation to generation in the same "plant."

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

"THE COMMON HANGMAN" (10 S. viii. 244, 335).—Marvel's adventures, to which I referred last week, were very far from being at an end, and he was again in serious trouble the next year, and this time with extremely unpleasant personal results. In "Mist's" for 26 Sept., 1719, it was recorded that

"on Saturday Night last Robert [*sic*] Marvel, the late Hangman (who beheaded the Earls of Derwentwater and Kenmure on Tower-Hill, and who was arrested in going to Tyburn with three Malefactors, who by that Means were brought back and not executed, and for which he was turned out of his Office), was committed to Newgate for Thieving, and being unruly, was put into the Condemn'd Hold."

"Applebee's" of the same date gave the following version of the occurrence:—

"Last Saturday, William Marvel, late Hangman, who executed the Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure, and others, for being concern'd in the late Rebellion, was committed to Newgate, by Sir William Withers, for privately stealing 10 Silk Handkerchiefs, out of the Shop of Nathaniel Simm's in Coleman-Street."

On 16 October *The Daily Post* reported that

"yesterday, Marvell, the late Hangman, who beheaded the Lords upon Tower-Hill, was try'd upon an Indictment for Thieving, and found Guilty; 'tis said, he will be transported."

But "Applebee's" of the following day stated that

"on Wednesday last the Sessions began at the Old-Bayly, where Seven Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. Five Men and Two Women; among whom was Constable for the Highway, Marvel, formerly Hangman."

The former journal, however, was correct in its anticipation, "Mist's" of 24 October baldly mentioning that

"yesterday Morning a Cargo of about 80 Malefactors, Men and Women, amongst them Richard [*sic*] Marvel, the late Hangman, were shipped in the River, in order to be transported to the West Indies."

"Applebee's," however, furnished the following far more characteristic story :—

"Yesterday Morning, between five and six of the Clock, ninety one Malefactors were convey'd from Newgate to Black-Fryers Stairs, in order to be sent down to Woolwich, and from thence to be transported to one of his Majesty's Plantations; among them were John [*sic*] Marvel, formerly Hangman, who beheaded the late Earl of Derwentwater and the Lord Kenmure, on Tower Hill: He us'd many Arguments to avoid going beyond Sea; and instead of which, heartily desir'd that any Corporal Punishment might be inflicted upon him, tho' he was to be Whipt a Mile together, he would willingly and thankfully submit to it. However, tho' his Request was not fully answer'd, as to his earnest Desire of being whip'd at home yet in some Measure, it was granted, at his going abroad, for they whipt him away on board among the rest of his Brethren in Iniquity."

Marvel's subsequent reinstatement in his gruesome office has yet to be traced.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

LYCH GATES (10 S. viii. 268).—The following notes may be of service to ULSTER :—

Barking, Essex.—Chamber over the gate serves the purpose of a lich gate. This used to be called the Chapel of the Holy Rood.

Beckenham, Kent.

Beckingham in Lincolnshire (very fine specimen of ancient English woodwork).

Bromsgrove in Worcestershire.

Buckingham, W. Lincolnshire.

Berry Narbor, N. Devon.—An ancient lich gate.

Birstall, Yorkshire (W. Riding).—The lich gate here is not used by ordinary churchgoers, but there is a proper gate by the side of it.

Bray, Berkshire.

Burnsall, Yorkshire.

Burnside, Westmoreland.

Canterbury, St. Martin's Church.

Chiselhurst, Kent.

Clifton Hampden (modern), Oxfordshire.

Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire, erected about 1882.

Compton, Berkshire.

Garsington, Oxfordshire.—See illustration in J. H. Parker's 'Concise Glossary of Terms in Gothic Architecture,' 1866, p. 140.

Painswick, Gloucestershire.—This bears the inscription "Built of the old Belfry Timbers, MDCCCCI-II."; and it is recorded on one of the panels that the structure was Built at the charges of Mrs. Frances Sarah Williams, 1901. Set to music over the entrance are the words, "Rejoice in the Lord alway, and again I say, Rejoice."

Pulborough, Sussex.

Rostherne, N. Cheshire.

Stanley St. Leonard's, Gloucestershire.

Tavistock, Devonshire.—On each side of this lich gate is a small room with seats and table, apparently provided as refreshment places for the funeral attendants.

Troutbeck, Westmoreland.

Whippenham, I. of Wight.—An open timber lich gate, of E. Indian teak, stands at the entrance to the churchyard; see illustration in *The Church Builder*, p. 6 (1863).

Wickham (West), Kent.

Worth, Sussex.

Wymeswold (? in Leicestershire).—Modern, b some of the material was taken from the chur when the latter was restored in the last century.

Yealmpton, South Devon.—Modern.

There are two articles on Lich-gates in *Church Builder* for 1862.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

29, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham.

There is no volume devoted to this subje A lych gate, reputed to be the oldest England, may be seen at the approach to Saxon church at Worth (Surrey). Anot is at Hartfield, Sussex. HARRY HEUS Fair Park, Exeter.

GEORGE I.: THE NIGHTINGALE DEATH (10 S. vii. 409; viii. 57, 192).—T following passage from Euripides may se as a pendant to the REV. J. PICKFOR quotation from Sophocles :—

Σὲ τὰν ἐναυλείοις ὑπὸ δενδροκόμοις
μουσεῖα καὶ θάκους ἐνίζουσαν ἀναβοάσω,
σὲ τὰν ἀοιδοτάταν ὄρνιθα μελῳδὸν
ἀηδόνα δακρυόεσσαν,
ἔλθ' ὦ διὰ ζουθᾶν γενύων ἐλιλιζομένα,
θρήνοις ἐμοῖς ξυνεργός.
Ἑλένας μελέας πόνους.

'Helena,' 1107.

This has been thus Englished by Jo Anstice :—

Sad bird, whose tuneful haunts are made
Beneath the deepest covert's shade,
Where shrubs their tresses weaves above
The sweetest minstrel of the grove:
Sad, tearful nightingale, whose note,
Thick-warbled, swells thy dusky throat;
Come, thy melodious dirges pour,
And Helen's griefs with me deplore;
The captive maids, the woes of Troy,
May well thy plaintive song employ.

Milton, who had the temperament Greek, naturally adopted the Greek vie

Where the love-lorn nightinga
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth w
'Comus.'

And Shakespeare, who was certainly a Greek, felt himself forced to swim the tide :—

Here can I sit alone, unseen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining not
Tune my distresses, and record my woes.
'Two Gent. of Verona,' V

It would be interesting to know i traditions bearing on the melancholy nightingale existed in Warwickshire or parts of England. Chaucer considere nightingale a blithe singer.

W. F. PRIDEA

AMERICAN MAGAZINE CONDUCTED FACTORY WORKERS (10 S. vii. 469).— *Lowell Offering* was reprinted by C Knight about 1844 under the title

st the Spindles,' and it formed No. 2 series of "Weekly Volumes." The is thus described in a list of works by Charles Knight bound up with a olume :—

ind amongst the Spindles' : a selection from *well Offering*. With introduction by Charles . 'We believe that great good may be by a knowledge diffused in every building out the land where there is a mule or a f what the factory girls of Lowell have exhibit the cheering influences of "Mind t the Spindles."—C. Knight.'"

nore than fifty years since I read the but I always firmly believed that it was nuine production of factory operatives. have no doubt that my belief rested he authority of Charles Knight.

R. B. P.

CK-BOTTLE" : "FEEDING-BOTTLE" viii. 190, 256).—The glass "baby-" described by V.H.I.L.I.C.I.V. and TTHIN was the successor of an earthen-essel of similar shape and construction, if I remember rightly, was known as ap-boat" among Yorkshire nurses.

F. JARRATT.

nam's 'Dictionary' under 'Sucking-' gives a quotation from Locke.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

ies' bottles are sometimes of earthen-I was lately in a country house two or three are preserved as old-lics. I imagine that they are fifty y years old, but they may be older. re flattened, and taper towards each The filling hole is at the top, I think. iew of mine, whose powers of suction hose of Mr. Weller, takes his milk ne of more modern form, which is t what I may term the "tail," -day hygienic science demanding abies' bottles should be cleansed by a strong current of water through

L. E. E. K.

E WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN" iii. 290).—This was in allusion to the les, and was a sign probably put up ly by an Australian. When Chris-Brown wrote his 'Tavern Anecdotes,' he sign was "observable," he says, road to Greenwich. It is a repre-n of the globe, with a man walking lower part" (see p. 54). There is was, so late as 1896—a tavern 'The Australian" in Milner Street , Chelsea ; while in another instance net with "The Kangaroo."

Another curious "World" sign, besides the "World's End" and the "Hercules Pillars," was the "Help me through the World," known also as "The Struggler," an instance of which occurred on the sign of a public-house in White Hart Yard. Which White Hart Yard my notes fail to record, but in the window was depicted a man struggling through the terrestrial globe with the legend beneath, "Pray help me through the World," which recalls the inscription beneath the sign of a house where porter was sold, the sign being Britannia, with the legend beneath "Pray Sup-port(h)er."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

A good account of this public-house sign, with its Dutch analogue "De Verkeerde Wereld," is to be found in Larwood and Hotten's 'History of Signboards.'

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.

TOTTENHAM CHURCHYARD, MIDDLESEX (10 S. viii. 247).—There must have been many Alavoine interments at Tottenham. The very first members of this particular family in England (for others of the name are found at Canterbury and elsewhere) were buried there. These were the brothers Samuel and Daniel Alavoine, who had belonged to St. Quentin, or it may be to Pontruel, in Picardy. Daniel died in 1727, but Samuel survived till 1746, dying (a typical instance of Huguenot longevity) at the age of 95. They were silk weavers, and flourished in the days when the Spitalfields industry was prosperous and profitable, and they both left large families ; but nevertheless their descendants are, to the best of my belief, extinct in the male line.

Of the De la Haizes there were four brothers, Moses, Thomas, Peter, and Charles, all, I believe, buried at Tottenham. Moses (d. 1748) married a daughter of the above Daniel Alavoine, and Philip De la Haize—who, as appears from the monument now so sadly ruined, claimed for arms, Or, a saltire engrailed gules between three ermine spots, on a chief gules three escallops—was their son. He died at Tottenham, 20 Nov., 1769, aged 61. His will (P.C.C. 374 Bogg), in which he desires a new ledger to be placed on the family tombstone, is an instructive and interesting one for the student of Huguenot family history, as, apart from the important legacies, the list of beneficiaries is of unusual length, and many names are given in connexion with a large distribution of guinea rings.

In regard to the name of Buckworth, a great-granddaughter of Samuel Alavoine's, Mary Magdalen Russell, married Thomas Buckworth of Finsbury Square, and died, leaving issue, in 1847, at the good age of 89. She, having been brought up by her two maiden aunts who lived at Tottenham—Anne Alavoine, who died in 1810, aged 79 and Esther Alavoine, who died in 1800, aged 64—may also have been buried there. But the husband, Thomas Buckworth, who died 25 April, 1803, aged 48, was interred at St. Olave's, Jewry. H. W.

It may be some consolation to W. C. J. to know that a great number of the M.I. have been copied, including the large vaults, armorial ledgers, &c. The shield on the vault referring to Delahaize, Alavoine, and Buckworth refers to the first name, and is to be found in Papworth's 'Dictionary.'

J. G. BRADFORD.

The inscription and arms on the tomb of Philip Delahaize, 1769, are given in F. T. Cansick's 'Epitaphs of Middlesex,' iii. 68 (1875). Mr. Cansick's intention was excellent, but his execution lamentable.

W. C. B.

The concluding scene of Walton's 'Complete Angler,' published originally in 1653, is laid at Tottenham High Cross. I have a nice copy of that celebrated work, published by John Major, Fleet Street, 1824. It is "embellished" with copperplate and woodcut engravings, the latter remarkably well executed.

As a tail-piece to chap. xxi., p. 262, is a small woodcut thus described in a note on p. xliii. :—

"Exterior view of Tottenham Church, and Monuments, including the Mausoleum of the Colerane Family: from an Original Drawing made on the spot by John Capes, Esq., of Walworth. Copied and Engraved by H. White."

The church appears as an antique structure of considerable size, and in the churchyard are many gravestones, some sinking into the ground, and a large circular building which is, I suppose, the mausoleum alluded to, somewhat resembling that of Sir George Mackenzie in the Old Greyfriars' Churchyard at Edinburgh. What the connexion of the Coleraine family was with Tottenham I cannot say, but in the reign of Charles I. a peerage with this title was conferred on one of the Hare family. Several slabs covering their remains may be seen within the altar-rails of the parish church of Docking, Norfolk, so polished with blacklead as to make the footing unsafe. Coleraine was a title borne by several families, and became extinct in 1824. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

At the above reference a correspondent says that the churchyard of Tottenham Parish Church "is in a very ill-kept and desolate condition," and "in parts disgraceful." I can only invite any of your readers to visit the churchyard, for I am convinced that every fair minded person would say it is in excellent order. We pay out of church collections 10*l.* a year to a local nurseryman to keep it as is befitting God's acre, and have no reason to complain of the way in which he carries out his duties. The tomb mentioned by your correspondent was in a very ruinous condition, so, at my own charges, in order to preserve them from utter decay, I had the slabs with coat of arms and inscriptions placed as they at present stand, and shall be only too glad to hear from L. C. J. when he has discovered the owner. The churchyard is open to L. C. J. and "every idle person" no more and no less than churchyards generally are. DENTON JONES.

The Priory, Tottenham.

"NOM DE GUERRE" AND "NOM DE PLUME" (10 S. viii. 248).—It is surely a platitude of many years' standing that a *nom de plume* is no French expression. *Nom d'un pipe* is merely an expletive, and helps in no wise. H. P. L.

GOAT'S BLOOD AND DIAMONDS (10 S. viii. 270).—This queer notion must be at least two thousand years old. It is noticed by Pliny in his 'Natural History,' book xxxvii. chap. iv., where Holland's translation has:

"For this inuincible minerall [the diamond] ... forced to yeeld the gantelet and giue place unto the bloud of a goat; this only thing is the meanes to break it in sunder," &c.

Isidore copies the story in his book on 'Etymologies,' bk. xii. chap. i. sect. 14. So does Philip de Thaun, in the twelfth century, in his 'Bestiary,' l. 1421, written in Anglo-French. It was a very common belief in the Middle Ages. I suspect it to be much older than the first century.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Sir Thomas Browne in his 'Pseudodoxia Epidemica' discusses the statement that diamond is "made soft or broke by blood of a goat" (Bohn, vol. i. p. 166).

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Berwick.

was a well-known conceit. It occurs Chr. Harvey's 'School of the Heart' aid to be by Francis Quarles), ed. 66:—

pearls with vinegar dissolve we may,
adamants in blood of goats, they say.

n Dr. W. Brough's 'Manual of Devo- ed. 4, 1659, p. 166, "Goats blood damant." W. C. B.

REV. J. PICKFORD also refers to Pliny and owne.]

US SULPICIUS AND BRET HARTE (10 205, 297).—The reference is Cicero, ad Fam.,' iv. 5 (Melmoth's transla- 3), near the end. This epistle from Sulpicius is one of sympathy and ion concerning the death of Cicero's r Tullia.

is an interesting use of diminutives : "in unius mulierculæ animula si facta est, tanto opere commoveris?" s quaintly rendered by I. Webbe, Phys., in his translation (no date, y about 1620): "Doe you, for one man's breath expir'd, poure out so lamentation?" but much better y Melmoth (1753): "Can you....be oderately afflicted for the loss of a individual, a poor, little, tender ?" ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ale mentioned by MR. YARDLEY is 's 'Les Deux Consolés,' written in R. L. MORETON.

R. WAINEWRIGHT says, the sentiment ed is a common one. Here is instance:—

ne, the beautifier of the dead,
ner of the ruin, comforter
only healer when the heart hath bled.
on, 'Childe Harold,' canto iv. stanza 130.

E. YARDLEY.

PEDLARS' REST (10 S. vii. 266, 415; 217, 258).—The porter's rest outside e had two inscriptions, painted on of the prison, which I remember ll. They were "Do not waste your nd "Do not leave your goods." I ondered what they meant until I need for them. There was also a rest in Guildhall Yard. They were ime well used, but in these days of abour for errand boys and porters, introduction of carrier cycles of all were not very much missed when some years since.

ne in Piccadilly, nearly opposite the Automobile Club, has the following interesting inscription, in cast brass, on the edge opposite the Park railings (in three lines):—

"On the suggestion of R. A. Slaney, Esq., who for 26 years represented Shrewsbury in Parliament, this Porter's Rest was erected in 1861 by the Vestry of St. George, Hanover Square, for the benefit of porters and others carrying burdens. As a relic of a past period in London's history it is hoped that the people will aid in its preservation."

It is now under the control of the City of Westminster, which took over the duties of St. George's, Hanover Square, together with several other parishes and vestries, under the London Government Act of 1900.

E. E. NEWTON.

7, Achilles Road, West End, Hampstead, N.W.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY: UNROOFED CARRIAGES (10 S. viii. 167, 234, 292).—Still preserved in the London and South-Western Railway Company's engineering works at Eastleigh (Hants) may be seen two old unroofed third-class carriages, as well as a couple of others, of much the same primitive type, but covered in. These four were built about 1836, and were last in use upon the Bodmin and Wadebridge branch line (Cornwall).

Up till some time in the early seventies, two ancient coaches (numbered 1 and 2) ran upon the same company's line connecting Exeter with Exmouth. Originally first-class ones, they were then doing duty as third-class, and were pointed out by the railway officials of the period as the first coaches ever built by the company in question. They measured respectively (I believe) 19 ft. 6 in. long, 7 ft. 7 in. wide, with an interior height of 6 ft. 1 in. in the clear. Each coach afforded accommodation for 18 passengers. I have ridden in both of them scores of times. Upon inquiry, I learn that the railway authorities here are unaware whether these "lights of other days" are still in existence.

Certainly, so late as 1863, I rode in the "stand-up" thirds that used to run upon the line between Glasgow and Greenock.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

I can remember when, about 1844, second-class carriages on the E.C.R. had no windows, with a grand through current of air, and no cushions on the seats. In order to meet the latter difficulty many passengers used to carry with them india-rubber cushions to sit upon.

I wonder whether there are in existence any second-class carriages with a division

like that in a stable running down the middle, such as one used to travel by on the London and South-Western Railway about 1865. In an amusing book, 'The Season Ticket,' dated 1860, and attributed to Sam Slick, is an account of a passenger slipping out of one of these, and getting into the next compartment. He then peeps over, and with a vesuvian sets fire to the perfumed beard of a passenger in the other division. On the side of the volume is imprinted a facsimile of the ticket No. 239 between Waterloo and Southampton.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

ZOFFANY'S INDIAN PORTRAITS (10 S. vii. 429; viii. 14, 110, 174).—I have come across references to two more portraits:—

(*a*.) Mrs. Warren Hastings in 1783. This followed Hastings to England after his retirement from India, and his wife "caused it to be hung in a remote part of Daylesford House" (S. C. Grier's 'The Letters of Warren Hastings to his Wife').

(*b*.) Carey with his moonshee. This is in the Baptist College at Serampur, near Calcutta, Carey having been one of the great Baptist missionary trio, "Carey, Marshman, and Ward." The work is "said to be by Zoffany" (*vide* H. E. A. Cotton's 'Calcutta Old and New,' recently published).

WILMOT CORFIELD.

Calcutta.

REINDEER: ITS SPELLING (10 S. viii. 170, 258). — Will MR. MAYCOCK kindly furnish readers of 'N. & Q.' with a brief account of the episode at Mamhead in 1862? It would be interesting, no doubt, to many of us after the lapse of so many years.

CURIOUS.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Charm of London: an Anthology. Compiled by Alfred H. Hyatt. (Chatto & Windus.)

THIS volume, which belongs to "The St. Martin's Library," has the advantage of excellent type and handy form. It should be in many hands this season, for it is an admirable collection, which is a credit to writers of to-day as well as the immortal ghosts like those of Johnson and Lamb, both desperate lovers of London. Books we have had before, of course, on that big and enthralling subject, notably Mr. Wilfred Whitten's 'London in Song,' and Mr. E. V. Lucas's anthology of 'The Friendly Town.' Mr. Hyatt, however, fairly entitles himself to a hearing by the width and ingenuity of his search for suitable pieces; he has been exceptionally fortunate in securing selections still protected by copyright, as the long list of acknowledgments in the front of the book shows. It is chiefly modern London which he presents to us, and it is a real pleasure to note the high level of accomplishment with which she has inspired her votaries. To say, as Mr. Hyatt does, that London "every street is 'holy, haunted ground,'" and "every byway is fragrant with the spirit of the past," is to exaggerate absurdly. If he had said that there was endless romance about the place, he would have been accurate.

Most of the pieces here given are both charming and suitable, but in two or three cases we see no reason for insertion. There is no word of London in Matthew Arnold's poem 'To my Friends,' or Lovelace's beautiful, but now hackneyed, 'To Lucasta, going beyond the Seas,' or Mrs. Browning's 'To England by Sea.' On the other hand, the love of London is neatly expressed in a passage from Mr. Pett Ridge's 'Mord Em'ly'; in the fine prose of Mr. Howells, Mr. Henry James, and Mr. George Meredith; and in the elaborate artistry of Mr. F. M. Hueffer. But of all modern writers George Gissing has penetrated deepest into the sordid soul of the great city, as a passage from his 'Henry Ryecroft' shows.

In verse we find Tennyson's splendid lines:—

And at night along the dusky highway near and
nearer drawn,
Sees in heaven the light of London flaring like a
dreary dawn.

There is true vision in the raptures of Mr. Davidson and Mr. Noyes. Maxwell Gray has a charming poem on 'The London Flower-Seller,' which is new to us. Mrs. Marriott Watson has a picture of 'London in October,' which is perfect in its suggestion of atmosphere. Lillian Street, Annie Matheson, Amy Levy, Robert Buchanan, Henry S. Leigh in light vein, Locker-Lampson, the epitome of neatness and grace—all figure to advantage, with many others.

There is a table of contents with title, source of extract, and author, but there is, alas! no index of first lines. How long, we wonder, will publishers, compilers, and authors take to realize that this is the guide to ready reference which a reader wants in every book containing any amount of verse? Mr. Hyatt is no novice, and ought to have seen to this matter. We should like to draw up a few commonsense suggestions for makers of books, who grow more careless day by day of the comfort of readers.

WE welcome the October number of *The Reliquary* (Bemrose) now edited by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, whose skill and wide interest in antiquities, especially of the ecclesiastical sort, should be of great service. An obituary is reprinted from *The Athenæum* of the late editor, Mr. Romilly Allen. Dr. Cox himself writes on 'The Old Crosses of the Isle of Man'; Mr. W. H. Lang on various specimens of the "Trinità"; Mr. G. Blanc Smith on 'Some Dragonesque Forms on and beneath, Fonts'; and Mr. Tavenor-Perry on 'Detached Wooden Belfries,' which are common abroad than in this country. There are many excellent illustrations, and altogether this quarterly is well worth the perusal of antiquaries. With January number the notices of books are to be extended, and a quarterly list will be started of works of importance, on "archæological, topographical, ethnological, or artistic subjects."

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—NOVEMBER.

R. THOMAS BAKER'S Catalogue 516 contains, as ul, some rare old theological works interspersed the new. The first item is a fine clean copy Vilkins's 'Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ et Hiber-,' 1737, 28*l*. A set of *The Irish Ecclesiastical ord*, 1864-1905, is 26*l*.; the 1734 edition of eronymi Opera Omnia,' 7*l*. 10*s*.; a fine copy of 'Vitæ Paparum Avenionensium,' by Baluzius, 10*s*. (it will be remembered that he was librarian olbert); a set of Suarez, 21 vols. in 19, folio, 9*l*. 10*s*.; the Sixtine Bible, thick folio, a fine , 10*l*. 15*s*.; and a desirable collection referring e Oath of Allegiance controversy, 4 vols., 4to, -13, 6*l*. 10*s*. That beautiful book of Mrs. Meynell's ldren of the Old Masters,' 4to, is priced 12*s*. 6*d*.

r. Barnard, of Tunbridge Wells, sends us logues 15 and 16. The former contains a able collection of Antiquarian and Topo-hical Books. A portion is devoted to Alpine rature. The latter is more general, but opens MSS. of the twelfth, fifteenth, and seven-th centuries. Among the books is a remarkably copy of Lascaris's 'Anthologia Epigrammatum corum,' first edition, 1494, 10*l*. An edition of meditations of St. Augustine, so far as Mr. ard can trace, unknown to bibliographers is, Jean Trepperel, n.d.), is 2*l*. 12*s*.; a copy of first edition of Sir Philip Sidney's 'Arcadia,' ting title and five leaves in all, 45*l*.; first edition George Herbert's remains, 1652, 4*l*. 4*s*.; and a copy of Bossewell's 'Heraldry,' 1572, 3*l*. 10*s*.

Mr. James G. Commin, of Exeter, sends his logue 236. Under America are Trevelyan's erican Revolution,' 3 vols., 1899, 18*s*.; and l Hall's 'Forty Etchings,' 1827-8, 18*s*. 6*s*. The r volumes by Besant on London are 18*s*. 6*d*. der Bibliography is Smith's 'Tracts, Pamphlets, Prints,' 4*s*. 6*d*.; and under Costumes, Guillau-e's 'French Revolution,' sixty-nine etchings, 10*s*. A list under Devon includes 'Monasticon cesis Exoniensis,' folio, 1846-89, 2*l*. 2*s*. This tains the rare additional supplement. Under kens is 'Sketches by Boz,' first edition, 2*l*. 10*s*. ong other items are Allen's 'Cathedrals of the rld,' 2 vols., folio, 2*l*. 10*s*. Lytton's Works, vols., 8vo, half-morocco, 6*l*. 15*s*. The "Abbots-d Edition" of Scott, 48 vols., 12mo, 1860, 6*l*. 6*s*.; he Universal British Directory,' 9 vols., half-, rare, 1790, 5*l*. 5*s*. The Cambridge Shakespeare, ols., 1891, 3*l*. 10*s*.; and 'Mrs. Perkins's Ball,' t edition, 1*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.

Messrs. William George's Sons, of Bristol, devote ir Catalogue 301 to Topography, Family History, Heraldry. There are over seventeen hundred ms, and each has some special interest. The sion into counties makes reference easy. Of rse London specially appeals to us, and under we find Charters, Ceremonials, Maps, and ectories. Among the last is 'A New Complete ide to all Persons who have Trade or Concern,' 2, 5*s*. Black-letter Acts can be obtained for the all sum of 2*s*. each. These include one for bling proprietors of houses in Red Lion Square dorn the square, 1737; and others for regulating nightly watches and "Bedles" within St. Paul's, ent Garden, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and y of London; for building a bridge across the mes from New Palace Yard, 1737, &c.

Mr. John Hitchman, sends from Birmingham List 457. The items include Bowdler Sharpe, See-bohm, Gadow, and Sclater's 'Birds in the British Museum,' 15 vols., 25*l*. (many of the volumes are out of print and very scarce); Dickens, Library Edition, 30 vols., in the original green cloth, 11*l*. 11*s*.; a sumptuous set of Strickland's 'Queens of England,' 8 vols., tree calf, 7*l*. 10*s*.; an extra-illustrated copy of Boaden's 'Life of Mrs. Jordan,' 2 vols., bound in full morocco, 1831, 6*l*. 15*s*.; Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters,' 2 vols., 1902, 1*l*. 15*s*.; Froude's 'Short Studies,' 4 vols., half-russia, 18*s*. 6*d*.; Féret's 'Fulham,' 15*s*. 6*d*.; first edition of Leigh Hunt's 'Old Court Suburb,' 2 vols., 1855, 1*l*. 5*s*.; Boaden's 'Life of John Kemble,' extra-illustrated by 200 rare engravings, 1825, 2 vols., full morocco, 9*l*. 9*s*.; first edition of George Meredith's 'Modern Love,' 1862, 1*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.; Blanchard Jerrold's 'Napoleon III.,' 4 vols., 2*l*. 2*s*.; Campbell's 'Life of Mrs. Siddons,' 110 extra portraits, 2 vols., red morocco, 1834, 7*l*. 15*s*.; and Motley's Works, Library Edition, 9 vols., 8*l*. 8*s*.

Mr. John Jeffery's List 112 contains Harrison's 'Proceedings relative to the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea,' 1765, 1*l*. 1*s*. Under Printing is a Caslon specimen, 10*s*. 6*d*.; and under Russia 'Scripture Lessons for Schools on the British System,' adopted in Russia by order of Alexander I., 1820, 2*s*. Among pamphlets is 'A Serious Inquiry into that Weighty Case of Conscience, whether a Man may lawfully marry his Deceased Wife's Sister,' 4to, 1703, 5*s*. There are a number of documents, one being a Chancery deed from Richard Cromwell to Isaac Legay, apparently signed by Speaker Lenthall, vellum, with seal, 1658, 3*l*. 3*s*.

Messrs. George T. Juckes & Co., of Birmingham, send List 183. This opens with that scarce work by Hewitson and Saunders on 'Exotic Butterflies,' 5 vols., 4to, Van Voorst, 22*l*. A large scrap-album of scarce early copperplate engravings is 5*l*. 5*s*.; and a complete set of *The Yellow Book*, 13 vols., 2*l*. 10*s*. A collection of 200 volumes of Blue-Books is priced 4*l*. 4*s*. The cost of these was 27*l*. The handsome edition of 'The Compleat Angler,' so carefully edited by R. B. Marston, is offered at the low price of 1*l*. 10*s*.; only a few copies remaining for sale. Other items include Ruskin's 'Poems,' 2 vols., 4to, half-vellum, 1891, 20*s*.; a cheap set of the Waverley novels, Cadell, 1829-33, 48 vols., 1*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.; and Milton's 'Poetical Works,' with life by Todd, 7 vols., 8vo, magnificently bound in half-calf, 1809, 2*l*. 2*s*. There is a long list under Medical, and Messrs. Juckes make a special offer of Essex House publications.

Messrs. Lupton Brothers, of Burnley, have in Catalogue 95 first editions of Dickens and of other writers. The latter include Darwin's 'Descent of Man,' 18*s*.; 'The Variation of Animals,' 1*l*. 1*s*.; 'Adam Bede,' 2*l*. 15*s*.; 'Mill on the Floss, 1*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; Marryat's 'Poor Jack,' 1*l*. 5*s*.; R. L. Stevenson's 'Vailima Letters,' 10*s*. 6*d*.; and Swinburne's 'Chastelard,' 1*l*. 5*s*. Under Hamerton are 'Etching and Etchers,' second edition, 1*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; 'Imagination in Landscape Painting,' 1*l*. 10*s*.; and 'Landscape,' 3*l*. Under Art and Artists are Redgrave's 'Century of Painters,' 1*l*. 10*s*.; Waring's 'Industrial Art,' 1*l*. 15*s*.; and Thornbury's 'Life of Turner,' 7*s*. 6*d*. Works on Lancashire include Whitaker's 'History of Whalley and Honor of Clitheroe,' 1818, 6*l*. There are lists under Botany and Economics.

Mr. Alexander W. Macphail, of Edinburgh, in his List LXXXXI. offers much of interest relating to Scotland. There are lists under Edinburgh, Glasgow, Fife, &c. Among curious items are a 16mo pamphlet, London, 1659-60, 'A Present Description of the People and Country of Scotland,' and 'A Brief Character of the Low Countries under the States,' 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* These two rare pamphlets are extremely scurrilous, and are a bitter attack upon Scotland. Another rare Scotch tract is 'An Exact and Faithful Relation of the Process by Dame Margaret Areskine against Sir James Foulis,' *circa* 1690, 16*s.* 6*d.* There is no copy in the Advocates' Library or in the British Museum. Other items include 'The Coinage of Scotland,' illustrated from the Collections of Thomas Coats and others, 1887, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Picart's 'Costumes of the World,' Paris, 1707-10, 1*l.* 15*s.*; Edition de Luxe of Gautier's Works, limited to 100 copies, 24 vols., 9*l.* 9*s.* The original price was 18*l.* 18*s.*, and the plates were destroyed. Under Art are some choice water-colours and pencil drawings.

Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co., of Manchester, have in their List 151 a copy of the Edition de Luxe of Matthew Arnold, 15 vols., sateen cloth, the last volume containing a complete bibliography, 1903-4, 5*l.* 5*s.*: Gilfillan's 'Poets,' 48 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.*; Comte's 'Positive Polity,' 4 vols., 2*l.* 2*s.*; the second edition of 'Robinson Crusoe' and the first of the 'Farther Adventures,' 2 vols., calf, W. Taylor, 1719, 14*l.*; first edition of 'Silas Marner,' 1861, 10*s.* 6*d.*; the Hon. A. Herbert's 'Nimrod: a Discourse upon Certain Passages of History and Fable,' 4 vols., 1828-9, 6*l.* 6*s.* (rare, as the author destroyed most of the copies); Hargrave Jenning's Works, 12 vols., scarce, 5*l.*; Ben Jonson, 9 vols., 1816, 4*l.* 10*s.*; Aikin's 'Lancashire,' 1795, extra-illustrated, 2 vols., 4to, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Maclise's 'Literary Characters,' 4to, 12*s.*; Milton, edited by Masson, 3 vols., 1*l.* 4*s.*; Bourrienne's 'Napoleon,' 4 vols., 1836, 1*l.* 14*s.*; and 'Memoirs of Barras,' 4 vols., 2*l.* 8*s.* A choice set of *The Orchid Review*, 14 vols., is 4*l.* 10*s.*; a good sound copy of Parkinson's 'Theatrum Botanicum,' 1640, scarce, 6*l.*; a complete set of the early Chronicles of Scotland, 10 vols., 4*l.*; and a complete set of 'Slang and its Analogues,' compiled by J. S. Farmer, together 7 vols., 5*l.*

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co. have published a Rough List of Second-Hand Books and Sets of Important Publications. The entries include a uniform set to 1894 of 'The Annual Register,' 25*l.*; a complete series of the original edition of Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 16 vols., Benares, privately printed, 1885-8, 31*l.* 10*s.*; Matthew Arnold, 22 vols., 21*l.*; the Library Edition of Arnold of Rugby, 15 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.*; Ashbee's 'Facsimile Reprints,' 5*l.* 5*s.*; 'Memoirs of Mrs. Baddeley,' by Mrs. Elizabeth Steele, 1786, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Balzac's 'The Human Comedy,' now first completely translated by Sedgwick, Tomlinson, and Ives, only 250 sets printed, 22 vols., 8*l.* 8*s.*; Byron, Murray's Library Edition, 1830-39, extra-illustrated, 10 thick vols., 4to, in 12, large paper, bound in three-quarter Levant morocco, 60*l.*; Campbell's 'Chancellors' and 'Chief Justices,' Library Editions, 10 vols., 3*l.* 15*s.*; and Racinet's 'Le Costume Historique,' 6 vols., half-morocco, 12*l.* 12*s.* There are choice copies of first editions of Dickens; and a cheap copy of the *Times* reprint of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' 35 vols., 15*l.* 15*s.* (*Times* net cash price 79*l.*). Valuable items occur under Shelley, Shakespeare, Ruskin, &c.

Mr. Wilfrid M. Voynich's Catalogue 24 exclusively to books printed in the fift teenth, and seventeenth centuries. It co items, none of which is to be found in t Museum. Certainly there has never ex an industrious searcher for rarities as Mr nor has there ever been one so well rewar entries require too long a description for ticularize, but the history of the Sicilia press is so interesting that we just quote ing in reference to it. The licence is dated 26th of November, 1562: "A leading la writer on Jurisprudence, Giuseppe Cumia wife, Agata, to whom he was devotedly He was so completely overwhelmed by fortune that he laid aside his work, and himself to writing verses in her memor some time he thought of having the printed; but, as there was no press in Ca was obliged to go to Messina, where he some printers to accompany him to Cata their press, and to print his writing his personal supervision." The press wa in his private house, and he took th tunity to learn printing; and before the co had finished a law-book for him he set up own hands the volume of poems. The returned to Messina at the end of a year Cumia, who had bought their press fro continued to print, with the help of his mar his maidservant, and his little son.....He compositor, his manservant as printer, the inker, and the child as type-distributor."

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E. L. ('The Mummy').—The verses y were written by Horace Smith, and are pr Chambers's 'Cyclopædia of Literature' u title 'Address to the Mummy in Belzo hibition.'

B. ("Handling the Ribbons or Ribbands former is, we fancy, more correct: the la fashioned.

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o the majority of authors, whose works ? not attained the dignity of a second on, appreciate sufficiently the con-ence of these pages as a means of cor-ng false impressions and slips of the pen ? book dealing with famous criminals, ished two or three years ago, I stated rectly that Robert and Daniel Perreau, rs, executed at Tyburn on 17 Jan., were buried at St. Martin's Church, ate. As these unfortunate brothers ed in the neighbouring parish of St. s, their burial-place more naturally St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where they interred in a vault on Sunday, 21 Jan.,

The church register describes their as "sudden"; says they were forty-years of age (they were twins); and that the burial fees were 6*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* obert, and 6*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* in the case of l. The former, however, had "prayers, es, Great Bell, and six men." A long iption of the funeral of these celebrated actors will be found in *The Public tiser*, 23 Jan., 1776.

would appear also that I was wrong in my assumption that the notorious Mrs. Rudd, the mistress of Daniel Perreau, died in 1779. In *The Morning Post*, 29 Nov., 1786, the following paragraph occurs:—

"The celebrated Mrs. Rudd, who has been so often killed by the newspapers, was on Monday night at Covent Garden theatre."

Nor is this the only reference to the lady. In *The Monthly Magazine*, lxxx. 83, January, 1789, there is a notice of a pamphlet called "Mrs. Stewart's Case, written by herself, and respectfully submitted to the enlightened part of the public, including her letters to Lord Rawdon," 4to, 1*s.* 6*d.*, Kerby. In this the reviewer remarks:—

"We have observed a letter in *The Morning Post* of Jan. 9, 1789, signed Justice, and addressed to Mrs. Margaret Caroline Rudd, *alias* Stewart. Now if our spirited authoress be really the celebrated Mrs. Rudd," &c.

A criticism in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1789, pt. i. pp. 156–7, is more explicit, declaring that the tract is

"Mrs. Rudd, *new revived*, as a publican wrote upon his sign, the King's Head, and claiming a peerage which the Scotch heralds are ready to cut and dry for anybody, and whereby the noble Lord here mentioned has for a while been duped."

In the same month *The Monthly Magazine*, lxxx. 172, in reviewing a second pamphlet, entitled 'A Postscript to Mrs. Stewart's Case,' 4to, 6*d.*, attributed it to the same authoress:—

"Mrs. Stewart, *alias* Rudd, continues her spirited invective against Lord Rawdon.....She also takes notice of certain newspaper paragraphs that have appeared against her."

Those familiar with the numerous tracts written about the Perreau forgeries will remember that Stewart was one of the names which Mrs. Rudd adopted as an *alias*, and that she claimed to be a descendant of the Earls of Galloway.

The Gentleman's Magazine on p. 188, pt. i., 1800, announces the death of Mrs. Rudd at Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, on 3 February; and on p. 483 of the same volume it is stated:—

"Mrs. Rudd was the person who had so narrow an escape for her life on her trial for the forgery for which the two Perreaus were hanged.....For some years she gained a competent living by writing for the Reviews."

However, according to the parish registers of Hardingstone, the lady who died on this date was Mrs. William Rudd; but the name of Margaret Caroline's husband was Valentine. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform us when and where this clever, beautiful, and wicked woman drew her last breath?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

INSCRIPTIONS AT NAPLES.

(See *ante*, pp. 62, 161, 242.)

In the following list, as in the previous ones, illegible or partly illegible inscriptions are marked with an *.

Second row, beginning at the east end.

256. Isabella Wood, *ob.* 31 Mar., 1871.

257. Fred Trevelyan Goodall, b. 24 Aug., 1847, *ob.* 12 Ap., 1871.

258. Joseph Foster Barham, Esq., found dead on Monte Albino, Pagani, nr. Naples, 29 Mar., 1872, a. 35.

259. Eleanor, last surviving d. of the late Wm. Clark, of Moatfield, Tipperary, w. of Robt. Daly, *ob.* 16 Feb., 1872.

260. Julia S. Warre, d. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Warre, C.B., *ob.* 7 June, 1873.

261. The Rev. Geo. Hornby, of Brasenose College, Oxford, *ob.* 2 Nov., 1872, a. 83.

262. Francis Clare Ford, b. 17 Dec., 1803; *ob.* 27 Mar., 1808.

263. Minna Leopold, b. in Baltimore, 29 Nov., 1850; *ob.* 9 Ap., 187(3). (In German.)

264. Alan G. Lowndes, b. 21 Aug., 1857; *ob.* 7 Feb., 1863. Helen Emma Lowndes, b. 9 May, 1834; *ob.* 14 Feb., 1863.

265. Lady Eleanor Butler, *ob.* 27 Sept., 1859, at Sorrento.

266. Helen Bradden Grant, b. 26 Dec., 1826; *ob.* 18 Oct., 1872.

267. John Roskilly, M.D., medical practitioner in Naples for nearly 50 years, *ob.* 16 May, 1864, a. 75.

268. Alfred Dickenson Green, of New Jersey, U.S. Consul at Naples, b. 15 Aug., 1814; *ob.* 15 Dec., 1867. Also Mary Kennedy, his w., b. 7 Sept., 1827; *ob.* 16 Dec., 1864. Also Alfred D., a. 6, and Stewart K., a. 3, their children.

269. Elizabeth Child, *ob.* 1 Sept., 1872, a. 77. Erected by her children.

270. E. G. P. Req. in pace.

271. Francis Tuckett, of Frenchay, Glouc., *ob.* at Castellamare, 2 May, 1868, a. 65. Erected by his children.

272. Charles Parry, Commander R.N., s. of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Edward Parry, *ob.* 10 Oct., 1868, a. 34.

273. Julia Ann, wid. of Oliver T. Macklem, b. at Niagara Falls, Canada, 11 Jan., 1819; *ob.* 14 May, 1879.

274. Lady Victoria Talbot, b. 27 Feb., 1831; *ob.* 8 June, 1856.

275. Count Demetrius de Palatiano, b. in Corfu, 12/24 Dec., 1795; *ob.* 2 Feb., 1849, a. 54. Wm. Henry, youngest s. of Count and Countess Palatiano, b. in Naples, 16 Ap., d. 21 Oct., 1848, a. 6 mths. 6 days.

276. Gandy, 5th s. of John and Eliz. Drinkwater, of Liverpool, *ob.* at Torre Annunziata, 10 Sept., 1847, a. 31. James, eldest bro. of the above, *ob.* at S. Giorgio a Cremano, 8 Nov., 1880, a. 72.

277. Jane, w. of Thos. Jeans, *ob.* 6 Aug., 1847, a. 48.

278. P. I. F. Evans, b. 27 Dec., 1801; *ob.* 15 Aug., 1847.

279. *Wm. (Colson) Gerrard, Lieut. R.N., *ob.* 28 Dec., 1848, a. 48. (Stone broken.)

280. Jane Tulloh, *ob.* 7 Oct., 1850.

281. Patricia. 3rd d. of Sir Jonah Barrington, K.G., w. of John A. Hunter, Esq., of Harwick, Lincoln, *ob.* 27 Nov., 1843, a. 43.

282. Amelia Jane Elizabeth, inf. d. of [illegible] Kennedy, H.B.M. Secretary of Legation at the Court of Naples, and of Amelia Maria, his wife, 14 Nov., 1840, a. 8 mths. 10 days.

283. *In English.

284. *Emily Winter, wid. of Chas. O'Reilly, a. 9 June, 1851, a. 72. Chas. O'Reilly, *ob.* 12 Ap., [illegible], a. 69, Surgeon, 36 yrs. resident in Naples. Sarah Littlewood, his (?), *ob.* 11 Feb., 1843, a. 65.

285. William Edward Lane Fox, attached to the British Legation at Naples, *ob.* at La Cava, 17 June, 18(5?)2, a. 33.

286. Maria Antonietta, w. of Major John Field Oldham, *ob.* 28 July, 1844, a. (30) years.

287. Le Normand, eldest s. of Wm., Lord Ibazon, b. 18 May, 1839; *ob.* 7 Aug., 1844.

Third row, beginning at the west end.

288. John Donnelly, Esq., form. Capt. in the 9th Regt., 2d s. of the late Admiral Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B., b. 2 Mar., 1811; *ob.* 22 Feb., 1850.

289. Caterina Mills, of Scotland, *ob.* 17 Mar., 18[illegible]. Erected by her husb., Temistocle dei Conti Bag[illegible].

290. Francis Smith, of Berkshire, *ob.* in Capri, 21 Feb., 1851, a. 27. Erected by his parents.

291. Robert Bage, surgeon, *ob.* 28 July, 1851, a. [illegible]. Catherine Lydia Bage, *ob.* 29 Jan., 1855, a. [illegible] yrs. 6 mths. Robert Whyte, M.D., *ob.* 4 July, 1857, a. [illegible]. Charles Edward, s. of Robert Bage, b. 28 Feb. 1848; *ob.* at Spezia, 10 Ap., 1886.

292. Robt. Edwd. Whitlock, eldest s. of Whitlock Nicholl, Esq., of Adamsdown, Cardiff, b. 10 Mar., 1819; *ob.* 26 Aug., 1848.

293. Wm. Watson, Clerk of H.B.M.S. Thesis, *ob.* 22 May, 1848, a. 23.

294. Wm. Stanford, senior, of Lingfield, Surrey, *ob.* 2 Mar., 1853, a. 83.

295. Frederic John Stanford, of Lingfield, Surrey, *ob.* 1 Sept., 1851, a. 49.

296. S.M. | Georgii Burdett | armigeri | dilectissimi | obiit Anno Dni. 1849 | June 11 | Ætatis 61 | Have et vale | Marmor hoc externum, heu mœrens flens condidit uxor.

297. Mary Julia Vane, *ob.* 6 Sept., 1854, a. [illegible] months.

298. Florence Ada de Normann, b. 18 Jan., 18[illegible], *ob.* 16 Mar., 1863.

299. John Hall Sheil, Esq., late of H.M. Indian Army, b. 29 Sept., 1833; *ob.* 25 Ap., 1870.

300. John Malcolm Sewell, *ob.* 31 Jan., 1[illegible], a. [illegible].

301. Emma Augusta Juliana Simonetti, wife of Dawkins, of Oxfordshire *ob.* 23 Jan., 1873, a. [illegible]. Italian.)

302. Clauson, 1869. (No further inscription.)

303. Gabriell Augusta, b. in ——, Oxon, 18[illegible], at Castellamare, 8 Dec., 1872, of typhoid fever, eldest ch. of Geo. and Louisa Horrocks, [illegible] children of John Horrocks, Esq., of Preston, Lancs.

304. Philip Buckley, b. 10 Aug., *ob.* 18 Nov., 18[illegible].

305. The brothers Joseph and Septimus [illegible] from London, *ob.* in Naples 26 Dec., 187[illegible], 6 May, 1878.

306. Frederick Foote Cutler, Capt. in the [illegible] Militia, b. at Dorchester 16 Oct., 1850; *ob.* [illegible] 1882.

307. Amy Eliza Hope, only d. of the Hon. Hope, Capt. R.N., *ob.* at Ravello, 16 June, a. 39.

308. Francis Nevile Reid, *ob.* 12 July, 18[illegible].

309. Jean Hamilton Bulwer, b. 5 Aug., 24 Nov., 1877. Archibald Bedford Bu[illegible], 10 Sept., 1821; *ob.* in Rome, 19 Dec., 1904, [illegible].

ashes were placed here above those of his wife, 29 Dec., 1904.
310. Laura Eliza Douglas, *ob.* 5 May, 1877, and her d., Ada Laura Schiassi, *ob.* 3 Dec., 1872, a. 22.
311. Caroline Sarah Street, *ob.* 20 Jan., 1879, a. 31.

Fourth row, beginning at the east end.

312. Walter Wm. Williams, seaman of the ship Mary Fry, died of a fall from the deck into the hold, 2 Dec., 1864.
313. Richard H. Warren, Master's Assistant of H.M.S. Meeanee, *ob.* 4 Mar., 1863, a. 19.
314. Gedeon [*sic*] Draper, b. at Manchester, *ob.* 13 Nov., 1862, a. 54. Regretted by his wid. and children. (In French.)
315. Robert Williamson, Engineer, of Amluch, N. Wales, *ob.* 6 Oct., 1857, a. 37.
316. Clementine Benoist, *ob.* 8 May, 1857, a. 26.
317. Eliz. Elwin, *ob.* 3 June, 1855, a. 45.
318. *Eliz. Kelly.
319. Thos. Hawks Hack, late Engineer in the service of the King of the Two Sicilies, b. 21 Nov., 1804; *ob.* 3 June, 1857. Also Ellinor his wife.
320. John Griffiths, Master of the Brigantine Anna, of Milford, *ob.* 29 Mar., 1865, a. 36.
321. Harriet La Guidara, wid., *ob.* 6 Nov., 1853, a. 48.
322. Frederick John, eldest s. of Abraham Furse, Esq., *ob.* 3 Aug., 1854, a. 27.
323. Admiral John Markham, *ob.* 13 Jan., 1827, a. 67.
324. Eliz. Durrett, *ob.* 16 Ap., 1844, a. 45. She lived 33 years in the family of Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet Ferguson, of Belhaven and Dirleton.
325. David Henderson, b. at Edinburgh, 18 Ap., 1794; *ob.* 28 Dec., 1824.
326. Wm. Hardy, Esq., M.D., of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, *ob.* 11 Nov., 1840, a. 31.
327. George Oates, merchant, of Naples, form. of Sheffield, *ob.* 16 Oct., 1827, a. 38.
328. Wm. Lovegrove, Esq., late of Baker St., London, *ob.* 27 Jan., 1844, a. 42.
329. Alfred Legrand Bullot, b. at Paris, 31 July, 1824; *ob.* 22 Dec., 1852. Eliz. Blair, veuve Bullot, d. of James and Grace (Davis?), b. in Scotland; *ob.* 15 Nov., 1863, a. 75. Alexandre Bullot, *ob.* 20 Mar., 1882.
330. Elizabeth Ranzani, d. of Mr. Wm. Pepper, of Kent, *ob.* 30 Sept. 184(9?).
331. Katherine, wid. of Saml. Williams, of Trafford, Cheshire, b. 12 Aug., 1809; *ob.* 16 May, 1839.
332. Eliza Brooks, *ob.* May, 1832, a. 46. Erected by Sir Henry Lushington, in whose family she lived 16 years.
333. *John Richards, *ob.* Nov. 12, 1839, a. 46. Anne his wid., *ob.* 3 Mar., 1851, a. 60.
334. Erected by the Marine Officers and Guard of the United States Razee Independence to Henry Rodefeldt, b. in Germany, murdered in Naples while on liberty between the 6th and 23rd of Feb., 1852, a. 28.
335. *John Maddock, of Northwich, Cheshire.
336. *Erected by the crew of the U.S. Ship Delaware.

Fifth row, beginning at the west end.

337. George Ernest Abdallah, inf. s. of Sir Grenville and Lady Temple, b. 4 Jan., 1832; *ob.* 16 June, 1832.
338. John Middleton Scott, Esq., of Wicklow, Ireland, *ob.* 9 Jan., 1827, a. 23.
339. Charles Wallace Panter, Architect, of Brookline, Mass., *ob.* 2 June, 1867, a. 28.
340. Charlotte Stanford, *ob.* 6 Sept., 1872, a. 52.
341. *Anne Dowde.
342. *Eliz. Hobbes, w. of James McMurray, b. in Hampshire, 23 Nov., 1820; *ob.* (?).
343. *
344. James Denniston, *ob.* 2 Ap., 1870, a. 27.
345. Sarah Bonnefoi, *ob.* 10 Ap., 1885, a. 75.
346. *——, b. in Kingsbridge, Devon.; *ob.* 5 Mar., 1874.
347. Emily Lowndes, of Liverpool, *ob.* 29 Mar., 1876, a. 45.

What is a "razee," mentioned under No. 334?

G. S. Parry, Lieut.-Col.

18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.

(*To be concluded.*)

[The 'N.E.D.' defines a "razee" as a war-ship or other vessel reduced in height by the removal of her upper deck or decks. The earliest example cited is from 1803.]

PUTTICK & SIMPSON.

In 'Book-Prices Current,' just published, Mr. Slater records that 31,822 lots were disposed of between October 9th, 1906, and July 27th, 1907, and the amount realized was 133,933*l.* 19*s.* For the sale of these only four firms of auctioneers were employed: Sotheby's, Hodgson's, Christie's, and Puttick & Simpson's. Of the first three much of interest has been written; but little has been said as to the last, so that I think the following notes may prove of interest.

The firm was founded by Mr. Stewart in 1794, just twenty years later than Sotheby's; but while Sotheby's sales were confined to books, Mr. Stewart conducted his business as a general auctioneer. There were also periodical sales of wines, many of the wines being of the choicest kind. In 1825 Stewart took Benjamin Wheatley, a member of the staff at Sotheby's, and Mr. Adlard, a son of the printer of that name, into partnership. After several changes the firm came into the hands of Fell Puttick and William Simpson, who abandoned the plan of promiscuous sales, and devoted much attention to the sales of musical instruments and copyrights. In this line the firm has a worldwide reputation, and those who seek a violin by Stradivarius or other historic maker watch for a sale at the great house in Leicester Square. In reference to such sales *The Publishers' Circular*, in an article on the centenary of the firm, on the 5th of March, 1894, stated:—

"As early as 1846, in the collection of François Cramer, a Joseph Guarnerius violin sold for 66*l.*, an Andrew Guarnerius for 25*l.*, and a Nicolo Amati for 2*l.*; but these figures have been left behind

since then in the dim distance. Curiously enough, in 1883, four violins and a violoncello, dated between 1687 and 1739, by Stradivari and others, made 1,615*l.*, against 612*l.* for the intervening library of a gentleman. The violin by Stradivari headed this list by 500*l.*, but in 1893 one completely beat the record by fetching 860*l.*"

In 1871 Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold the music plates and copyrights of Cramer & Co., which brought a total of 35,000*l.*

In 1859, after having been in Piccadilly for sixty-three years, the firm moved to their present quarters, 47, Leicester Square—the house in which, as Mr. Beresford Chancellor reminds us in his valuable work on the squares of London, Sir Joshua Reynolds went to live in the summer of 1760, "being then thirty-six and at the height of his fame." This he took on a forty-seven years' lease, for which he gave 1,650*l.* He lived there until his death, which took place, after a short illness, on the 23rd of February (not July, as given by Mr. Chancellor), 1792. On the 29th the body was removed to Somerset House, then the home of the Royal Academy; and on the 3rd of March it was borne to St. Paul's, the funeral procession being of such length that when the first carriage reached the Cathedral the last was leaving Somerset House. While the other houses in Leicester Square have been rebuilt out of all recognition, Mr. Chancellor states that the front of Reynolds's house remains virtually the same.

In the year in which Puttick & Simpson moved to Leicester Square they sold the famous Dawson Turner Collection. This included the catalogue of Dr. Seaman's library, to which I made reference recently under Hodgson's. Other important book-sales included the Emperor Maximilian's Mexican library in 1869, which realized 3,985*l.*; books from William Penn's library; and the stock of John Camden Hotten, the publisher, 3,751*l.* The greatest of all, however, was the Sunderland Library in 1881–3, which brought 60,000*l.*

To the influence of Fell Puttick is due the unique position the firm occupies in reference to all sales connected with the world of music. He was a great friend of Costa, and for years occupied the position of honorary secretary of the Sacred Harmonic Society. His charm of manner endeared him to all its members, and he caused many a full band rehearsal to be held in his auction-room in the Square, under the leadership of the beloved conductor, Sir Michael Costa. Sunday morning was Costa's favourite time for *rehearsing* the principals, and he was often *heard to* praise the fine acoustic properties of the old rooms, which have been still further improved in the rebuilding by the addition of a domed ceiling.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

CAPT. COOK'S HOUSE AT MILE END.—The placing of a tablet on No. 88, Mile End Road, where Capt. Cook lived for some time, is, I think, worth recording in 'N. & Q.' In Cook's time the house now numbered 88 was known as 7, Assembly Row, and here he lived after leaving Shadwell, where he had taken a house after his marriage. It has, however, been impossible to identify this house. A year before he settled at No. 88 he had been appointed Marine Surveyor of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. For four years he held this position, returning at intervals to Mile End in the winter months to prepare his papers. It was while he lived here that he took command of the Endeavour, chartered to observe the transit of Venus from the Pacific. In the interval between two of his great voyages he spent over a year in his Mile End house, and from there he started on the expedition that ended in his death at Hawaii on 14 Feb., 1779. In 1782 Elizabeth Cook was still living in this old house. Now that Capt. Cook's house has been marked, perhaps we may one day see a statue of him in this part of London, with which he is so closely identified. FREDERICK T HIBGAME.

THE SKITTLE ALLEY IN ORANGE STREET.—The *Daily Express* of 3 August had the following interesting paragraph:—

"Workmen engaged in laying a new sewer in Orange Street, at the rear of St. George's Barracks, found a disused skittle alley, 60 ft. long, 9 ft. 6 in. wide, and 7 ft. 9 in. high, running along and under the south side of the street, adjacent to the property of the Office of Works. Its existence was unknown to the authorities."

I have not been able to examine this interesting find, but suggest that it formed part of the "Green" or "Upper Mewse." Vide E. Waters's 'Plan of the Parish of St. Martin,' 1797, reproduced in *The Builder*, 2 July, 1904, and 'The Story of Charing Cross,' p. 246. There is, of course, an alternative supposition that it was an adjunct to some tavern in Orange Street or Orange Court. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

COST OF A PEERAGE IN 1628.—It is not often that the price paid for a peerage can be ascertained, but in the reign of Charles I. at any rate, it was apparently often a purely business transaction, and the following item

of information, not given in the peerages, may be worth noting :—

"1630. Feb. 5. Sir William Tresham and Richard Oliver to Secretary Dorchester—write that Lord Brudenell in Feb., 1628, agreed to give 6,000*l.* to be made an English Baron: 5,000*l.* was paid in the same Feb. and March, and the other 1,000*l.* was to be paid in May, 1629. The treaty passed between the late Duke of Buckingham and Lord Brudenell."—'Domestic Calendar,' vol. xxxviii. p. 273, P. R. O.

V. L. Oliver.

Sunninghill.

Tyburn: Proposed Removal in 1719.—Mr. Alfred Marks, who contributed at 10 S. ii. 26 an interesting note on the exact site of Tyburn, has expanded it in a valuable degree in *The Athenæum* of 17 August; and there is a point in the latter contribution which opens up a line of further inquiry. Mr. Marks says :—

"It is strange that there should be no record of the disappearance of 'the triple tree,' a monument so intimately connected with the history of England, political, social, and religious, the subject of countless allusions in English literature. I have been unable to find any direct reference to the removal of the gallows. The date of its removal must fall between June 18th and October 3rd, 1759"—

this referring, of course, to the change from the fixed "triple tree" to "the new Moving Gallows," first recorded to have been used on the date last given.

But the new point of interest in this connexion is an earlier suggestion that Tyburn should cease altogether to be used as a place of execution, and that is to be found in Mist's *Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post*, for 24 Jan., 1719, which said :—

"We hear the famous and ancient Engine of Justice called Tyburn is going to be demolished; and we hear the Place of Execution is to be removed to Stamford-Hill, beyond Newington, on the way to Ware; the Reason given is said to be, because of the great Buildings that are going to be erected in Maribone-Fields."

Nothing seems to have come of this suggestion, for which the present residential suburb of Stamford Hill may well feel thankful; but it is curious to find, over half a century later, another suggestion for removing the place of public execution in London to the Northern Heights, *Lloyd's Evening Post* of 1–3 May, 1776, having this paragraph :—

"Orders, it is said, have been given for the criminals, convicted at the Old-Bailey, in future, to be executed at the Cross-roads, near Mother Red-cap's, the Half-way house to Hampstead; and that no galleries, scaffold, or other temporary stages, be built near the place."

This reference to stands for spectators may be illustrated by an extract from Applebee's *Weekly Journal* for 14 November, 1719, in which it was reported that

"yesterday was Se'nnight, when Mr. John Matthews, the Printer, was executed, the Gentlewoman that keeps the House near Tyburn, took over 10*l.* for People's standing to see the Prisoners hang'd; and if it had prov'd a fair Day, as it was a Rainy one, no doubt but she had, in all probability, more than double that Sum."

Before leaving the subject, let me recall a jocular suggestion for the removal of the Tyburn Gallows, made in a casual remark in Read's *Weekly Journal* as early as 30 Nov., 1717 :—

"The Author of 'The Scourge' this Week acts the Part of an old Man, which he 'll never be, unless he pulls down the triangular Timber standing by Hyde Park Corner."

Alfred F. Robbins.

Juvisy: its Etymology.—On the hill of Juvisy, situated between Paris and Fontainebleau (=Fons Blaudi, la fontaine de Blaud), the well-known French astronomical writer, M. Camille Flammarion, established an observatory in 1883, the property having been made over to him by an enthusiastic admirer, M. Méret, who died at Bordeaux in 1886. A description of the observatory is given in the number of the *Bulletin de la Société Astronomique de France* for last August. We are told in a foot-note that the Emperor of Brazil paid a visit to the observatory in 1887, and on entering exclaimed, "Oh! *juvat visu!* Juvisy est bien nommé." It is added: "Gardons cette étymologie. Juvat visu: on y jouit d'une belle vue. Site agréable à voir."

Dr. Bougon, however, remarks in the September number of the *Bulletin* that this etymology "est de pure fantaisie," and that the name of the place is really taken from the circumstance that a temple of Jupiter existed, in Gallo-Roman times, on the spot, Jouve signifying "consacré à Jupiter."

The Emperor's etymology (if meant for such) reminds me of an equally fanciful one I heard many years ago—that Quantock in Somersetshire took its name from the exclamation of a Roman general, after having ascended the hill, "Quantum ab hoc!" *i.e.*, how much can be seen from this spot! W. T. Lynn.

Blackheath.

"Barnard's Inn" Tavern.—The "Red Lamp" of 'Barnaby Rudge,' a public-house known to the 'London Directory' as the "Barnard's Inn," finally closed its doors on the night of Monday, 23 September,

preparatory to the house being pulled down. Here the drunken mob fired their courage with liquid loot before they created the horrible scene of arson, debauchery, and death enacted outside Langdale's Distillery, a little further on. The tavern probably occupies the site of the Barnard's Inn Coffee-House, which itself was formerly Seagoe's Coffee-House, opposite to what is now the great insurance palace, on the site of Furnival's Inn (see 'The Epicure's Almanack,' 1815).

"Dropt on Thursday or Friday last, a small Chrystal Seal, with a Coat of Arms, the Crest a Maremaid, set in Silver. Whoever brings it to Seagoe's Coffee-House in Holborn, shall have Five Shillings reward, it being of no Value but the Silver to any one but the Owner."—*Daily Advertiser*, 20 March, 1742.

Another announcement—perhaps by one of the "resident" students of Barnard's Inn, or perchance by one of the three "ancients," or even the Principal himself—is as follows:—

"Whereas on Wednesday Night last two Tickets were hir'd for Vaux-Hall of a Person unknown: If the Owner or Owners thereof will call at Seagoe's Coffee-House in Holborn, and describe the Names and Numbers of the same, and pay the Expence of this Advertisement, they may have them again."—*Ibid.*, 22 May, 1742.

In 1803 it was "Owen's and Seagoe's Coffee-House *and Tavern*, Holborn," with a coffee-room dinner at four o'clock ('Picture of London' for that year, p. 355). It was "Owen and Sago's" in 1818 ('Picture of London' for that year, p. 415).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

29, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, S.W.

'THE PEDIGREE REGISTER.'—While thanking you for your very kind notice of 'The Pedigree Register' (*ante*, p. 340), may I be allowed to say that this publication is in no way similar to 'The International Genealogical Directory,' recently reviewed in your columns?

No genealogist with any pretension to thoroughness in research can possibly afford to ignore Mr. Bernau's work; but the aim of 'The Pedigree Register' is actually to print pedigrees, because it is felt that the best way to extend one's knowledge of family history is to print what one does know, inviting additions and corrections.

Believing, as he did, that "this is an age when genealogy has taken a new lease of life," it approaches the subject in the spirit suggested by Robert Louis Stevenson, that "as we study we think less of Sir Bernard *Burke and more* of Mr. Galton." The new quarterly is intended to be an actual reco of the transmission of family traits a characteristics, and a help to those who wi to know more of the history of their ow families.

GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD.

50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

'BOOK-PRICES CURRENT' INDEX.—To avoid misunderstanding, may I be permitted to correct a little slip in the review of 'B.P.C.' (*ante*, p. 339)?

In the preparation of the second General Index, now at press, Mr. Slater had (as in the first) no hand whatever. Both of these were compiled wholly by my staff and self.

Your kind hint about library owners is an idea with which I have long been in accord (see *Athenæum*, 15 Sept., 1906, p. 305). It was, in fact, conceived and effected over a year ago, and the eleven hundred entries then prepared are now printing, forming a supplement to the second index volume.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

"CHASE."—Walking recently in East Essex, hard by the Blackwater, I had occasion to inquire my way of a cottager. "Keep straight on," was the reply, "until you come to a chase down a field on your left. That will take you to it."

The word "chase" thus applied may be a local expression, but it is new to me. It is an interesting word, anyhow, and I think it deserves a brief note. "Chase" (meaning a line, groove, or furrow) is an entirely distinct word from its homonym (meaning a hunt, and also a frame or enclosure in various senses). The two words are derived by received authorities from the same root; but I think I shall be able to show that this is erroneous. The homonym is rightly derived through the Fr. *chasse*, Ital. *caccia*, Lat. *captare*, from the Latin root *cap-* and the Aryan root *kap*=to seize or hold. But "chase" (meaning a line, &c.) is derived from the Latin *cæd-ere* and the Aryan root *kut*=to cut. It is applied to grooving in wood- and brickwork, to the lines marked on a tennis court, and to a form of decoration in metalwork. This form is effected by a cutting tool which produces lines or grooves upon the metal. An allied tool, the chisel, is also derived through the dimin. *cæsellus* from *cædere*. Although *cædere* grew to mean felling or killing in any form, its primary meaning was cutting only. *Cæsim* meant with the edge of the sword, as opposed to *punctim*, with the point.

H. D. ELLIS.

7, Roland Gardens, S.W.

ER CAB.—I am not quite certain ttention has been drawn in to the patent for a taximeter cab 2 June, 1846 (No. 11232), to rence Tobias Tschudy von Uster, ribed as "of the College for Civil Putney." I am unable to say abs of this kind were actually he road; but there is an account ention, with illustrations, in *The London News* of 6 Feb., 1847, p. 96, ter of which might lead one to at the scheme had been brought cal issue. R. B. P.

a taximeter cab of 1853 was contributed CK ABRAHAMS at 10 S. vii. 264.]

Queries.

request correspondents desiring in- family matters of only private interest r names and addresses to their queries, t answers may be sent to them direct.

EYWOOD: DATE OF HIS DEATH.—pression of *New Shakespeareana* for (Westfield, New Jersey, U.S.A.), esented evidence showing that the erred to as "Yorick" in the fifth Hamlet' was John Heywood the atist, who, as Dr. Doran has shown in his 'History of Court re the title of "the King's Jester." edigger in 'Hamlet' gives Yorick title: the King's Jester. Further- Gravedigger states that Yorick n dead "twenty-three yeeres." numbers of the same quarterly I wn that there are good reasons ving that the Second Quarto of was written in 1601, and not in as often supposed. Subtracting ree years from 1601, we obtain 1578 as the date of the death of n referred to. The 'D.N.B.,' in e death of Heywood between 1577 gives, conjecturally, the year 1580 ely date.

been able to find no information bject later than that given in the Have any facts since been dis- earing on the date of Heywood's on the date of his leaving England Malines?

HENRY PEMBERTON, Jun. nton Street, Phila., Penna.

THE TREES OF THE FOREST": EADLY PARALLEL."—Is the phrase trees of the forest are not alike" a proverb, or merely a quotation, or what? I have often heard it used, especially by an old Scotch lady, as a protest against the drawing of invidious personal distinctions.

An English friend has asked me to inquire as to the earliest use of the expression "the deadly parallel." N. W. HILL.
New York.

LAW FAMILY OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.—I am compiling a pedigree of the family of Law, whose earlier history is given herewith. I should be greatly obliged for any additional information.

"William Law, of Lauriston and Randleston, co. Midlothian, married Jean Campbell, cousin of John Campbell, Duke of Argyle. By this lady he left six sons and four daughters. From the second son the following descended.....Law, Bishop of [?] Sodor and Man. His son.....Law, rector of Moira, co. Down."

The latter was the Rev. Robert Law, M.A., who, in and about 1673, was rector of Maherlin (including Moira) and Annahilt, co. Down. He had issue the Rev. John Law, of whom presently; Robert Law; George Law of Monaghan (d. intest.; admon. to brother Rev. John Law 20 Sept., 1699); and Jeremiah Law, of Hamilton's Regiment (d. intest.; admon. to brother Rev. John Law 10 June, 1703).

The Rev. John Law (or, as he and most of his descendants wrote the name, Lawe) was rector of Monaghan and Tyholland 1692–1716. He is stated to have been designated Bishop of Meath in 1715–16, but died before consecration. Will dated 10 May, 1716; proved 30 July following. There is a miniature of him in existence. He married Dorothea, dau. of Anthony Wrightson, Esq., of Maherlin (will dated 3 Dec., 1729), by whom he had four sons and two daughters, viz., George, of Dublin, eldest son (will dated 31 July, 1756; proved 9 May, 1765), married Margaret Wrightson (her will dated 9 March, and proved 30 May, 1772), who died apparently *s.p.*, and was buried in St. Michan's Churchyard, Dublin (M.I.); Jeremiah; John; Robert, of whom presently; Rose; and Elizabeth, wife of —— Davy.

Robert Lawe was of Dublin and Cork, and was Barrackmaster-General of Ireland. His will dated 15 June, 1785; proved 21 Sept., 1786. He was buried in Leixlip Churchyard, co. Kildare, aged 79 (M.I.). By Martha Wrightson his wife, who was also buried in Leixlip Churchyard, aged 79 (M.I.), he had, with other issue, five sons and three daughters, viz., Robert Lawe, of Robertsville, Leixlip, buried in St. Michan's Churchyard,

18 Jan., 1826, aged 80 (M.I.), having had by Elizabeth his wife (buried at St. Michan's, 3 Dec., 1836, aged 74), with other issue, a son, General Robert Lawe, 71st Highlanders, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Order, to whom Grant, in his history of the Laws, Marquises of Lauriston, refers as "perhaps the last representative in the United Kingdom" of that old Scottish family; George Lawe, Storekeeper at Harwich, m. Mary Read, and had (with a daughter Lettice, said to have been a lady-in-waiting to Queen Charlotte) a son Capt. Robert Lawe, 10th Regiment of Foot; John Lawe; James Lawe, Governor of Prince Edward Island; and Alexander Lawe, Captain 11th Hussars, Barrackmaster-General of Cork, d. 8 Jan., 1830, aged 79, having m. Frances, daughter of James Smith, Esq., B.L., of Courtown, co. Kildare, and had numerous issue.

Of the daughters of Robert Lawe, Margaret m. at St. Michan's, 14 July, 1782, Rev. Paul Limrick, D.D., of Schull, co. Cork, chaplain of the Presidency of Fort William, Bengal, and had issue; Martha m., 1790, William Burke, Esq., and had issue; and Elizabeth m., 1784, Francis Battersby, Esq.

(Rev.) H. L. L. DENNY, M.A.

6, Wilton Terrace, FitzWilliam Place, Dublin.

COLLÈGE HÉRALDIQUE DE FRANCE.—I wish to learn the present address of the Collège Héraldique de France, situated in 1877 at 46, Rue Laffitte, Paris. Its head was Vicomte L. de Magny, who describes himself as Directeur des Archives de la Noblesse et du Collège Héraldique de France. Is this institution a public one or privately conducted? And what is its status? (Mrs.) B. DE Z. HALL.

30, Reservoir Road, Prenton, Cheshire.

"TENNÉ": "SANGUINE": "ERMINITES."—Can any reader skilled in heraldry inform me of any examples of the colours tenné and sanguine in English coat armour? Sanguine occurs once, to my knowledge, in the arms of a family named Clayhill in Scotland. The coat is Per bend sanguine and vert, two greyhounds courant fesse wise argent.

Does the fur named erminites ever occur? It is described in most books on heraldry, but I have never seen an example given. Erminites is a variety of ermine in which the outer hairs of each spot are red. PEAN.

COVESEA CAVES.—Is it known how there came to be in one of the caves of Covesea, near Gordonstown, Morayshire, an immense stone manger or trough? It appears to have been cut out of a solid block; and it must have been done on the spot itself. The cave in question is not one of the ordinary visited caves due north of Gordonstown, in which Sir Robert (the Wizard) is said to have stabled his horses, and where, I suppose, he did his own private smuggling; but is an out-of-the-way cave further east. The cave is above tide-mark, and necessitates a slight scramble of eight feet up, or so, to enter it. There is a legend in the neighbourhood that some woman lived in this cave many years back. A considerable fall from the roof appears to have taken place. The trough seems to be of considerable antiquity.

W. H. QUARRELL.

WIELAND'S 'AGATHON.'—This work was translated into French by Citizen Perny. Pernay's translation, in three volumes, contains only about three-quarters of the original work. In his preface the translator says:—

"Nous avons suivi l'original aussi près que possible; mais nous nous sommes permis d'alonger quelques chapitres, et de supprimer des longueurs. Peut-être M. Wieland aurait-il agi de même, s'il avait écrit pour des Français. Le goût de la nation allemande est si différent du nôtre, qu'il est impossible qu'on nous reproche encore d'avoir conservé des passages que nous n'avons pas eu le courage de faire disparaître."

In omitting the "longueurs" the citizen translator has left out the most valuable portions. Has this work been translated into English? RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne, Berks.

CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—What is the date of the earliest foundation of a Conservative Club by that specific name? I find one mentioned as existing at Leicester in a petition to the House of Commons from "Inhabitants of the town of Leicester and its vicinity, Dissenters from the worship and polity of the Church established by law," the text of which was given in *The Leicester Chronicle* of 1 March, 1834. POLITICIAN.

PURIM TOKEN: CABBAGE SOCIETY.—I have a medal or token, the size of half a crown. On one side are the words PURIM 1796, and on the reverse side CABBAGE SOCIETY. Purim is a Jewish festival mentioned in the Book of Esther. What was the Cabbage Society? Why was this token issued? ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

91, Portsdown Road, W.

'JACK TRIM, THE LAWYER'S MAN.'—The author styled himself MOMUS. What was he? RALPH THOMAS.

EARLIEST BRITISH MUSIC PUBLISHER.—*The Daily Telegraph*, in an interesting article on the 26th of October, contained the following:—

"Who was the earliest British music publisher? If memory serves, Wynkyn de Worde, the printer and stationer, who, hailing from Alsace, is enshrined in the sacrist's rolls of Westminster Abbey in 1491 and a year or two following, has earned the credit by the eight-note musical illustration printed in the 'Polychronicon' of Ranulf Higden, Benedictine monk of St. Werburg's, Chester, somewhere about 1490. Even so reliable an authority as Mr. Frank Kidson has, it seems, never settled finally in his mind which is absolutely the first secular musical work printed in England, and he candidly acknowledges the fact. Publishers once were also musicians. Certainly the important Playford family were music publishers as well as thorough musicians in the seventeenth century. So, later, was Charles Dibdin, though he was, of course, far better known as the composer of hundreds of songs, written, composed, published in King Street, Covent Garden, and sung by himself."

Can readers of 'N. & Q.' settle the question? A. N. Q.

MEDIÆVAL GAMES OF CHILDREN.—I should be indebted for any information regarding children's games of the Middle Ages, as also for any references to the subject. Many modern games are no doubt of ancient lineage. I should also be obliged for any help in the matter of rimes used in children's games, *e.g.*, "London Bridge is falling down" and "How many miles to Babylon"? Also, where can I find the story of James VI. of Scotland at play, under the eye of his tutor George Buchanan?

WYCKHAM.

[We have not space for descriptions, only for bookish authorities or references. Have you consulted Mrs. Gomme's two volumes on 'Traditional Games,' with tunes, &c.?]

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PIRATES, *c.* 1520.—On a stained-glass window in the church of Villequier, between Lillebonne and Caudebec, we have the curious representation of a hard fight at sea between armed men on small low ships and the crews of very big Spanish or Flemish caravels. The inscription alludes to an erection after the fight, which took place in 1521 or 1522.

Now, on the small boats are seen joined the French national fleurs-de-lis and the English St. George's cross; on the caravel is the imperial eagle of Charles Quint. I suppose this is the battle in which the Emperor lost the treasures of Quatimozin, related in the correspondence of Fernando Cortez, who complains of the loss, which he attributes to French privateers. But why the English bearings? Did French and English pirates associate at that time? Is there in England any record of this fighting? and in that case who took his part in it?

CHARLES RŒSSLER.

30, Rue le Marois, Auteuil.

ARMOREL AS A CHRISTIAN NAME. — Can any of your readers tell me the origin and significance of the name Armorel for a girl (cf. 'Armorel of Lyonesse')?

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY QUERIES.—These queries refer to the date 1710 or earlier.

1. Where does Locke say "a man in great misery may so far lose his measure as to think a minute an hour, or in joy make an hour a minute"?

2. Where does Bruyère, as if speaking of a people not yet discovered, describe the French in the air and style of a Frenchman?

"I have heard talk of a country where the old men are gallant, polite, and civil; the young men, on the contrary, stubborn, wild, without either manners or civility, &c. The inhabitants of this region call it ——. It is 48 degrees of latitude, and more than 1,100 leagues by sea, from the Iroquois and Hurons."

3. What is the source of the story that Alexander the Great had a wry neck and gave a courtier who imitated it a box on the ear?

4. What member of the Government in 1709 wrote that "men were no better than brutes"?

5. What freethinker of that age wrote against fairies?

6. What French author tells a story of a hero finding his mistress in the arms of a man, who turns out to be her brother, supposed to be dead?

7. A work published in 1709 mentions a pig whipped to death as a special delicacy. Was this so regarded? Please quote authorities.

8. Steele refers to "a common dull story, that gives an account why the heathens first of all supposed a ferryman in hell and his name to be Charon." To what does this refer?

9. Who published *The English Post*, a newspaper, and how long did it exist?

10. A 'Lancashire Hornpipe' and 'A Walking Statue' are mentioned in 1710: was the former a favourite tune in Lancashire? To what does the latter refer?

11. Where was an American or Canadian fort called Cadaroque?

12. What were meant by "the green and red dragon" in alchemy?

13. A mountebank about 1710 sold pills as "good against the earthquake." Who was this?

14. What author uses the phrase "rubbed him down with an oaken towel"?

15. What was a "Bath shilling"?

K. K.

[7. The practice is referred to in Lamb's 'Essay on Roast Pig.'—15. See 7 S. iii. 328, 417, 484.]

"ALL HISTORY PROVES IT."—What is the *locus classicus* for the *mot*, "When a man tells you that 'all history proves it,' it only means that he cannot prove the thing himself"? Q. V.

'THE DUKE OF MANTUA.' — Can any of your readers tell me the name of the author of this tragedy? The description of the book runs: "The Duke of Mantua, a Tragedy, by ——"; portrait of Lord Byron on title, the features partly concealed by a mask; "To Lady Byron the following pages are dedicated by ——." T. Davison, 1823, 8vo. The author contributed to various annuals, such as 'The Forget-Me-Not.' R. A. POTTS.

LONDON PENNY POST: WILLIAM DOCKWRA.—I am compiling a history of the penny post established in London in 1680, and should feel greatly obliged for any information on the subject. William Dockwra, a prominent City merchant, is generally accepted as the originator of the project; but claims have also been advanced on behalf of Robert Murray, a London upholsterer, Henry Neville Payne, "Dr." Hugh Chamberlen, "Dr." John Chamberlen, and (I suppose) others. Murray was undoubtedly one of the original partners, but he appears to have quarrelled with Dockwra, and to have set up a rival establishment at Hall's Coffee-house in Wood Street (Timbs's 'Curiosities of London,' 1855, p. 628). Joyce states in his 'History of the Post Office' that Dockwra was deserted at an early period by his co-undertakers, and had to carry on the work unaided for six months, until other citizens came to his assistance and formed a fresh partnership. What authority exists for these statements? and where can information be found as to the promoters, management, capital, and profits of the post? The proprietors published a number of advertisements, besides which there must be many references in contemporary and modern works, newspapers, and documents, of which I should be glad to *have a list*. Particulars of Dockwra's *career and of* his birth, marriage, family, &c., will also be welcome. A little list of London merchants was published in 167 and has been reprinted, and it would be interesting to learn whether his name is included. I have seen the brief account of him in the 'D.N.B.'

HARRY J. MAGUIRE
54, Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

SHAKESPEARE ALLUSIONS.—We are preparing for "The Shakespeare Library" of Messrs. Chatto & Windus a new edition of the 'Shakspere Allusion Books' issued by the New Shakspere Society in 1879 and 188 Many new and interesting allusions hav come to hand, but there are doubtless sti many more, as yet not noticed, in differen MSS. and printed books. The allusion commence with Spenser in 1591, and en with Dryden in 1694. If any reader shoul discover new allusions between these date and will have the kindness to forward the to Dr. Furnivall at 3, St. George's Squa Primrose Hill, N.W., or to me at 18, To bridge Houses, Tonbridge Street, W.C., shall be very grateful. JOHN MUNRO.

Replies.

THE SWORD OF BRUCE.

(10 S. viii. 261, 334.)

IF half the swords which are venerate having belonged to Robert the Bruce genuine, then must that monarch have them about in different houses as carele as modern heroes do their umbrellas. T of the double-handed type may be wri off as impossible, seeing that two-han swords were not known in Britain till beginning of the sixteenth century.

Among the heirlooms preserved in Do Castle is a sword corresponding in fas to the straight single-handed weapon in the fourteenth century. It is sai have been given by King Robert on death-bed to the "Good Sir Jame Douglas." The blade very possibl genuine, but the inscription bitten in with acid is certainly much later. It Roman characters, and runs as follows

SO MONY GVID AS OF THE DOVGLAS BEINE
OF ANE SVRNAME WAS NEVER IN SCOTLAND
SO I PROTEST IN TYME OF AL MY RINGE [reig
YE LYK SUBIECTIS HAD NEVER ONY KEING.
I WIL YE CHARGE, EFTER THAT I DEPART,
TO HOLY GRAVYE, AND THAIR BVRY MY HAR
LET IT REMAIN EVER, BOTH TYME AND HOVR
TO THE LAST DAY I SIE MY SAVIOR.

On one side of the blade are graven the royal arms of Scotland, surmounted with a crown; on the other side is the representation of a heart, towards which two hands point, over one of which are the letters K.R.B. (King Robert Bruce), over the other I.L.D. (James, Lord Douglas).

HERBERT MAXWELL.

There is a large two-handed sword at Broomhall, near Dunfermline, Fifeshire, the seat of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Colonial Secretary. This is said to have been the sword of King Robert the Bruce. The family name of the noble owner is Bruce. JOHN ADDISON.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL YARD, OXFORD ROAD (10 S. vi. 469; vii. 13, 135, 198).—W. C. B.'s reply at the last reference is only partly correct. The inscriptions printed in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* are not complete. *Utinam sic!* The M.I. of this old burial-ground, to the number of about 700, were transcribed by myself about twenty years ago, and were, as above stated, printed in the *Miscellanea*, but never finished. In the ground, as it stood before alterations, there were about 2,000 stones.

F. S. SNELL.

Hendon, N.W.

"POT-WALLER": "POT-WALLOPER" (10 S. viii. 181, 233, 298).—In further recognition of *wallop* = to boil, Ainsworth's Latin dict. has: "to wallop, or boil, Bullio, Ebullio."

In our kitchens to-day to gallop a dish is to boil it too rapidly; and I overheard a hot-potato merchant confide to a layman that the great secret was "not to gallop 'em." H. P. L.

To listen to the iron pot "wallop" on a washday was a real delight to most children. Large iron pots hung over the fire sent forth a sound when on the boil, and I well remember how many of us went as near as we dared to listen to the "walloping" which came from the pot.

There was another "walloping" which could hardly be a pleasure, and that was when a lad got "a hiding" from his schoolmaster or from his "dad." Big things were "wallopers." THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

"DRY," AS APPLIED TO SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS (10 S. viii. 269).—If the 'N.E.D.' definition of the word is "meagre," it has at least the merit of being comprehensive. "Dry," as the natural opposite to "sweet," suffices to distinguish one class of wine from another. Thomas George Shaw in 'Wine, the Vine, and the Cellar' (1864) has the following:—

"It has long appeared to me very doubtful whether the wine we now call sherry, from Xerez, was known in this country even 150 years ago. I can trace no authority for it except the words in Shakespeare 'Sherris sack,' which is usually supposed to be 'dry sherry'; but we find also in old books 'sack with sugar,' and sack in so many ways that it is evidently not derived from the French word *sec*, dry."

May not "dry" in this application be a commercial term of comparatively recent origin, after the fashion of its use to distinguish stuffs and cloths from groceries, as in "dry goods"? ROBERT WALTERS.

Ware Priory.

In the wine trade the term "dry" is usually applied to intoxicants which have little or no sugar in them, the technical antithesis for "dry" being "rich," and sometimes "fruity." WM. JAGGARD.

'LINCOLNSHIRE FAMILY'S CHEQUERED HISTORY': WALSH FAMILY (10 S. vii. 349, 497; viii. 33, 214).—Since sending my query as to lands originally belonging to the church never continuing long in possession of one family, I have been informed that this supposition is unfounded, as there are several well-known instances to the contrary—amongst others, Mells Park, Somerset, a manor formerly appertaining to the Abbots of Glastonbury, but at the dissolution of the monasteries given to John Horner, who is said to have been the steward to the abbey at that time, and lineal ancestor of the present owner.

CURIOUS.

ST. OSWALD (10 S. vi. 488; vii. 11).—It is somewhat remarkable to find our Northumbrian saint honoured in Italy. In a calendar published at Milan this year his day (5 August) is duly recorded. There is also a village named Sant' Osvaldo on the way to Cimolais from Longarone, in the valley of the Piave.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

EXETER HALL (10 S. viii. 127, 215, 337).—I should like to supplement my account (*ante*, p. 337) of the naming of Brydges Street after Catherine, daughter of Giles Brydges, third Lord Chandos, by pointing out that the statement in 'London Past and Present,' i. 289, that Brydges Street was called after George Brydges, Lord Chandos

(d. 1654), "the grandfather of the magnificent duke of that name," is not correct. As a matter of fact, the Duke of Chandos was not the grandson of this George Brydges, but a third cousin once removed.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

S, ITS LONG AND SHORT FORMS (10 S. viii. 205, 258).—The type used for printing A. Johnson's translation of Bacon's 'Novum Organum' (Bell & Daldy, 1859) had the long *s*; but the printer has not used the long form when the letter occurs at the end of words. F. JARRATT.

A later instance of the use of the long *s* than those given at the last reference is Thomas Wright's 'A History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art,' published by Chatto & Windus in 1875. One might add as a French example the 'Histoire du Château de Blois' by L. de la Saussaye, seventh edition, 1875, in which also the long *s* is used throughout.

BENJ. WALKER.

Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

The long *s* was used in Canon Sparrow Simpson's 'Chapters in the History of Old St. Paul's,' London, Elliot Stock, 1881.

W. PALEY BAILDON.

Lincoln's Inn.

"TOTTER-OUT": "JAG" (10 S. viii. 5, 113, 294).—MR. FORREST MORGAN says that I mistake "the meaning of 'jag' in slang usage," adding that "it is not a drink, but the results of the drink." To this I reply that my statement rests on observation, and contains no mistake whatever. Over and over again I have heard a limited refreshment—generally part of a glass of whisky—named "a jag," and the reference in every case was certainly to what was to be drunk, and not to the prospective results. Possibly such an application of the term was wrong, but if so the error does not rest with me. "You 'll have a jag before going" was a formula favoured by a generous host of other days, the suggestion being inevitably followed by the proffer of a modest libation. It is likely enough that the word so used is the Scottish substantive which denotes (as Jamieson puts it) "a prick with a sharp instrument." Alcohol in its proper place being a stimulant, a small portion thereof may well be "a jag," a mere pinprick, to wit, in comparison with the intrusive impact of a spur. Commenting on the scholarly pride of Reuben Butler in the ninth chapter of 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian,' David Deans avers that "affliction may gie him a jag and let the wind out o' him, as out o' a cow that 's eaten wet clover." In his ingenious prologue to 'Æneid' viii., Gavin Douglas uses the corresponding verb when he introduces his "ged staf to jag throw blak jakkis." This may well be the "jag" that has figuratively found, and is now losing a place in Scottish hospitality.

THOMAS BAYNE.

"DOWN IN THE SHIRES" (10 S. viii. 329).—Suffolk people commonly speak of "the sheers" with an emphasis which at least suggests a feeling of intense dislike—more accurately, perhaps, of unknown evil connected therewith. I have known instances of domestic servants who, having been persuaded to take situations in one or other of the dreaded "sheers," have returned within a month or two to their native county, having found themselves unable to face a prolonged residence amongst "foreigners."

T. M. W.

The "sheers" is a common expression among the half-educated classes in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and is meant to apply to Mercia and Wessex. "Shire" is a term of Greek derivation, and means a division, and is applied to counties divided by civil authority, as distinguished from those having the natural boundaries of seas, rivers, and estuaries.

I need hardly state that those who use the word "sheers" are most ingeniously ignorant of geography. WALTER SCARGILL.

E. G. T. asks whether this expression is used elsewhere than in Kent and Sussex. I cannot say, but perhaps it may be worth while to recall a similar one used in the same sense in Surrey. I remember when a boy being struck with the expression frequently used by the agricultural labourers near Esher, "He 's a low countryman" or "He came from the low country," apparently meaning from parts much further from London. W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

"UMBRE OTON" (10 S. viii. 329).—*Umbre* is a variant of *ombre*; and *ombre* is an occasional pronunciation of *amber*, a word which is duly explained in the 'N.E.D.' as meaning (when used of dry measure) the quantity of four bushels. The A.-S. form is *ambre*; and *umbre oton* represents the A.-S. *ambre ātena*, four bushels of oats. The word is particularly interesting as occurring in King Alfred's description of

)hthere's voyage in his first book of)rosius. We there find mention of *tyn mbra fethra*, ten ambers (40 bushels) of eathers. The word is widely distributed; t is the G. *eimer*, O.H.G. *eimbar, ambar*,)u. *emmer*, now merely a pail, bucket; see Kluge. There is no doubt that it simply epresents the Late Latin *ampora*, for *mphora*, borrowed from Gk. *ἀμφορέυς*, a ar, a vase. The Gk. word is derived from *μφί* and *φέρειν*, and means "a jar carried n both sides," *i.e.*, having two handles. n O.H.G., popular etymology sometimes urned it into *eim-bar*, a bucket with only *ne* handle! And this remarkable etynology rendered it applicable to onenandled pails. WALTER W. SKEAT.

Possibly the scribe has misread or misheard the word *ambra* or *ombra*; see the second substantive *amber* in the 'N.E.D.' The amber, in dry measure, consisted of four bushels. Q. V.

TOOKE AND HALLEY FAMILIES (10 S. viii. 221).—Let me correct briefly my assertion that Dr. Halley's father-in-law was John Tooke, son of James Tooke. For making this statement as a fact, I alone am responsible. The evidence seemed to justify it. Mr. Beevor's diligence, however, has brought to light the will of one Edward Tooke, of the Inner Temple, dated 17 May, 1663, proved 16 June, 1668 (P.C.C., reg. Hene, fol. 80), which mentions "Margaret Tooke, Mary T., Dorothy T., and Elizabeth T., daughters of brother Christopher." The latter (Christopher Tooke) was, therefore, the astronomer's father-in-law.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of interesting data on the Tookes from MR. W. B. GERISH, of Bishop's Stortford, and MR. H. R. WILTON HALL, of St. Albans.

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago.

NAPOLEON'S CARRIAGE: JOSEPH BONAPARTE'S CARRIAGE (10 S. vii. 170, 236, 313, 357, 393, 434; viii. 135, 217).—The following particulars about Napoleon's carriage are taken from 'History of the French Revolution, and of the Wars produced by that Memorable Event,' by Christopher Kelly, London, 1818, vol. ii. p. 55:—

"This vehicle was built at Brussels to convey Buonaparte on his memorable expedition to Russia. It travelled as far as Moscow, and was almost the only equipage which escaped in his disastrous retreat. It afterwards carried the Corsican to Dresden, and brought him back a second time in disgrace to France. After his abdication, it conveyed him to the shores of the Mediterranean, and was shipped with him for Elba, where it was there [*sic*] used in all his excursions round the island. When he planned his second usurpation, his troops were permitted to take neither equipage nor baggage, but his favourite travelling-carriage was carefully shipped and landed at Cannes. His journey to Paris was chiefly performed in it, nor would he quit it, although the state-carriages were despatched from Paris to convey him in triumph to the Thuilleries. When he departed to join his armies in the north of France, this carriage again accompanied him."

Then follows a description of the carriage, far shorter and less interesting than that to which I gave a reference at vii. 313.

As to Joseph Bonaparte's carriage, Kelly writes, vol. ii. p. 370:—

"He [Joseph] was seated in a close carriage, which was pointed out by some prisoners. A detachment of cavalry, led by the Marquis of Worcester, made for it at full gallop, and actually cut down several of the escort, Captain Windham [? Wyndham: see *ante*, p. 135] fired two pistol-shots at the carriage. The escort made a stand at a mill-dam; the carriage got through; and Joseph was seen to mount a horse on the opposite bank, with which he immediately galloped off."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"MORELLIANISM" (10 S. viii. 268).—The tenets of this doctrine were those held by Jean Baptiste Morelly, or Morely, a Protestant theologian of the sixteenth century, the dates of whose birth and death are alike unknown. Morely became active as one of the leading spirits of the Reformation until at Geneva he found himself in disagreement with Calvin's plan of Church government. His own views were embodied in the 'Traicté de la Discipline et Police chrestienne,' published at Lyons in 1561, wherein he advocated a return to the primitive democratic constitution of the Christian communities: a work that was summarily condemned by the Reformers. On his return to Geneva the following year he was summoned before an ecclesiastical court, and a retractation demanded; but he refused to appear, on the ground that he regarded Farel, Viret, and Calvin as the only men competent to try him; he was accordingly excommunicated by default, and his book ordered to be burnt. Soon after this he became instructor to the son of Jeanne d'Albret, but lost his post later through the representations of Beza. He is supposed to have ended his days in England.

The Libertines were the moderate party of Genevans who stood opposed to the dogmatic and austere rule of Farel and Calvin, both of whom they compelled to flee the

city in 1538; but finding themselves unequal to the task of organizing a government that should be both civil and religious, they recalled Calvin in 1541. Though temporarily reconciled to him, they resisted the establishment of his Consistorial Court during fifteen years. Calvin's power having become predominant, they were finally expelled in 1555, two years after the execution of Servetus. N. W. HILL.

New York.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. viii. 269).—The German lines sought are by Theodor Fontane (1819–98), and the piece is entitled 'Lied des James Monmouth.' The third line should run :—

Und den letzten Kuss auf das schwarze Gerüst.

M. PEARTREE.

The lines quoted by A. M., *ante*, p. 327, are by W. E. Henley, and will be found in 'A Book of Verses,' published by D. Nutt in 1888. They are quoted by Stevenson at the end of 'A Christmas Sermon,' and the entire sentence runs thus :—

The sun,
Closing his benediction,
Sinks, and the darkening air
Thrills with a sense of the triumphing night—
Night, with her train of stars
And her great gift of sleep.

A. R. WALLER.

The lines about which A. M. inquires are from Henley's 'Margaritæ Sorori.'

C. C. B.

A letter signed H. R. C. S. in *The Westminster Gazette* of 18 October stated that the lines

I have wandered,
I have pondered,

inquired for *ante*, p. 327, "will be found in one of the '*Punch's* Pocket-Books,' I think in the late fifties." J. R. FITZGERALD.

CAERLEON'S first quotation (*ante*, p. 347),

I would all men were free, &c.,

is from 'Don Juan,' canto ix. 25. His second,

Pinnacled dim in the intense inane,

is from Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound,' Act III. last line. H. K. ST. J. S.

The verses quoted by MR. BLAIKIE MURDOCH, *ante*, p. 347, are from Wordsworth's splendid 'Lines written a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey, on revisiting the banks of the Wye during a tour, July 13, 1798.' The poem was first printed in, and with Coleridge's 'Rime of the Ancyent Marinere' *made up the chief* glory of, the 'Lyrical Ballads,' though its beauties were quite u recognized by the literary critics of the day. It appears to have appealed strongly to Charles Lamb, who, in a letter to Southey about two months after its publication, expressed the opinion that the poem was "one of the finest written."

S. BUTTERWORTH.

[Several correspondents thanked for replies.]

"DIABOLO": "LORIO" (10 S. viii. 287).—The following is from *The Kentish Expres* of 12 October :—

"In view of the fact that 'Diabolo' is all th rage just now, it may be of interest to recall th fact that sixty years ago the game was played i Kent. The veteran Kent cricketer Mr. R. A. Lasaux has played it fairly regularly for th number of years, and many an interesting gam he has had with Lord Harris over a net. Mr. Lasaux still has in his possession bobbins whi were bought in London in 1847. They are larg than the modern ones, and are made of wood."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

ROTHERHITHE (10 S. viii. 166, 316).—I am glad that PROF. SKEAT confirms m suggestion regarding the derivation of th place-name. I wrote at a distance fr my books, while on a holiday on the riv but I had not arrived at my conclusi without evidence. In addition to Roth field in Sussex, there is Rotherham Yorkshire, and also the Scottish name Rutherford, which would be analogous Oxford, or the Cowford of King Edg charter of 951.

With reference to MR. EDWARD SMIT interpretation, I may observe that Æthere Hythe, which was afterwards contrac into Edred's Hythe, was not Rotherhit but, as we are told by Stow, the *R Reginæ*, or Queenhithe, which gave its na to one of the London wards. Queenhi is said to derive its name from Qu Eleanor, the wife of Henry II., to wh it was given by her son John, though th is an old legend that another Eleanor, queen of Edward I., sank into the gro at Charing Cross, and rose again alive Queenhithe. It cannot, of course, be sta with certainty that the *eponymus* of Edr Hythe was Æthelred or Æthered, the " gentis Merciorum," who married the L Æthelflæd, King Alfred's daughter; bu seems probable, as in 886 Alfred statio this ealdorman within the walls of Lon to hold the line of the Thames against Danes, and the position of Queenhithe m it an important strategic point.

W. F. PRIDEAU

CROMWELL AND MILTON: A FAMOUS PICTURE (10 S. viii. 22, 158).—There is another picture, though perhaps not so well known as that referred to by Mr. Augustine Birrell, which, while it does not prove that "Cromwell and Milton were ever in the same room together," does in a measure support the very natural popular belief that they not only met, but also were in the habit of meeting, at any rate on occasions of public importance.

This picture is entitled 'Cromwell refusing the Crown of England, A.D. 1657,' and the fine steel engraving of it before me (by Samuel Billing ?) is inscribed as

"from the original picture in the possession of Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., Belle Vue, Halifax, to whom this plate is respectfully dedicated by his obliged Servants, Shaw & Sons."

The painter was T. H. Maguire; and the publishers, Shaw & Sons, Nottingham; Hayward & Leggatt, 79, Cornhill, and J. & R. Jennings, 62, Cheapside, London.

The Protector is standing on a dais in front of the throne in the centre of a large pillared room. His right hand is on his heart. The crown, mace, and other insignia of royalty are upon a table in the foreground, on the left of which is an open Bible, to which the Chancellor is pointing. At the other end of the table (to the right) is seated John Milton, described in the index plate as "Latin Secretary to Cromwell." He is writing, and his sword, hat, and cloak are near by. Between forty and fifty other people are grouped around, among them Sir John Glynn (Chancellor), Sir Thomas Widdrington (Speaker), Sir Richard Onslow, the Hon. William Lenthall, Lord Lisle, and Col. Pride.

My copy of the large engraving is undated. It belonged to my father before I was born, and has been in my possession for many years. I have resided in India (with a few brief intervals of visits to England) for some twenty years, and this may account for my not having met with many copies. Is the original still in existence? and if so, where?

The picture is an ambitious one, but I may remark that, on the assumption that the people at the back of the room are of normal stature, those in the foreground are giants. WILMOT CORFIELD.

Calcutta.

In addition to the argument supplied by MR. MCGOVERN from Masson's 'Life of Milton' in favour of a personal acquaintance having existed between the poet and the Lord Protector, the following quotation from the same work may be of interest:—

"Quartered at Charing Cross, and going daily to the Council room, first at Derby House, and then in Whitehall, in the midst of all the political stir of Westminster, Milton was necessarily more in public society than had hitherto been his habit. Through his official position itself he must have formed many acquaintances and some interesting friendships. Not one of the Councillors in constant attendance but must have had a daily word or two with the Latin Secretary, and among those who became more intimate with him, in addition to President Bradshaw, we have reason for including Cromwell, Fairfax, Vane, Whitelocke, Pickering, and Alderman Pennington. As Cromwell was bound for Ireland, there was to be an interruption for some time of any personal intercourse with *him* [author's italics]; but, save for the week or so spent in pursuit of the Army Levellers, Cromwell had hardly missed a Council meeting through the first three months of Milton's familiarity with the Council room. Nor if he had read nothing of Milton's before, can he have avoided reading, or looking into, the 'Tenure of Kings and Magistrates,' the first published justification as that was of the actions in which he had been chief, or the 'Observations on Ormond's Peace with the Irish,' which appertained to the business now peculiarly his, and in which there was that splendid compliment to himself in reply to Ormond's insult."—'Life of Milton,' iv. 105.

Masson is also of opinion that Cromwell's appointment of Andrew Marvell in 1653 as tutor to his ward William Upton (who before his father's death was formally betrothed to the Protector's youngest daughter), following as it did upon Milton's panegyric in the 'Defensio Secunda,' and the fact that Marvell was an intimate friend of Milton's and was later assigned to him as assistant secretary at Whitehall, point to the conclusion that Marvell owed this promotion (which his letters to Cromwell showed he esteemed most highly) to the recommendation of Milton or Fairfax, but probably to the former (iv. 619).

Again, in 1743 a volume of 180 pages of original letters and State papers addressed to Cromwell between 1649 and 1658 was published. This is known to have been in the possession of Milton, who gave it to Thomas Ellwood, from whom it passed ultimately into the hands of John Nickolls [?], a member of the Society of Antiquaries. This collection consists of several documents of a very private character, some on military matters being in cipher. Most of them were written after Milton grew blind, so that their being in his possession is all the more surprising. Masson's conclusion is that they were confided to the poet for the production of an historical work on Cromwell, and that

the transfer took place after the accession to power of Richard Cromwell, as one of the papers belongs to that period (vi. 814–16).

While Mark Pattison takes the view held by Mr. John Morley and Mr. Augustine Birrell, that Cromwell and Milton were in all probability perfect strangers to one another, the writer of the article on the former in the 'D.N.B.' says that

> "with old friends he would occasionally lay aside his greatness and be extremely familiar, and in their company, in the intervals of the discussion of State affairs, he would amuse himself by making verses and occasionally taking tobacco."

This certainly does not favour the theory of his always standing upon ceremony whenever chance might throw the Puritan controversialist in his way.

And then there is their mutual love of music, which may well have supplied a link to unite the two master minds in an association of agreeable and perhaps intimate familiarity. Milton derived his talent for music from his father, who was a composer of some pretension, and the colleague of Henry Lawes and Orlando Gibbon. Mr. Foster Palmer at 9 S. iii. 417 wrote:—

> "That Cromwell was a lover of music, especially of the organ, there is no doubt. His favourite amusement (*vide* Hawkins's 'History of Music') was to have the organ played before him at Hampton Court. It seems possible that this may have been the one removed from Whitehall; but I have seen no proof of this."

This organ was shown by another correspondent at the same reference to be the one now at Tewkesbury. When I visited the abbey some twenty years ago, my attention was directed by the verger, I remember, to a very handsome and well-preserved instrument, which he insisted was "the organ on which Milton played to Cromwell." As my informant seemed uncommonly well versed in ecclesiastical architecture and antiquarian lore, I should be sorry if this statement of his proves to be erroneous.

N. W. Hill.

New York.

"The Common Hangman" (10 S. viii. 244, 335, 353).—The interesting extract from *Gent. Mag.* quoted by Mr. Fynmore, *ante*, p. 336, cannot relate to the original Jack Ketch, whose career is sketched in the 'D.N.B.' The name became a generic title for the hangman of the eighteenth century, and was applied promiscuously to every one. Perhaps Mr. Alfred Robbins, whose knowledge of the subject is encyclopædic, can tell us whether the "Jack Catch" *committed to* Newgate in May, 1736, was the illustrious William Marvell or one of his successors. Horace Bleackley.

"Maru" (10 S. vii. 268, 318; viii. 131).—In my reply, *ante*, p. 133, (8), I cited Haga and Shimoda's 'Japanese Household Encyclopædia,' 1906, to the effect that Hideyoshi's Nipponmaru, constructed in 1591, is said to be the first instance of a ship named *maru*. This statement is quite erroneous, as mention is made in Matsura 'Bukô Zakki,' written in the seventeenth century, ed. 1894, tom. i. fol. 37a, of a sea fight between Ieyasu's Kiyosumaru and Kuki's Nipponmaru in 1584, and of the latter being reviewed by Nobunaga, November, 1578. But in truth, the practice of suffixing *maru* to the names of vessels was already prevalent in the fifteenth century, as is manifest in the 'Record of a Voyage to China in the Year 1468' ('Boshi Niun Ki'), ed. 1894, ff. 20 and 32, which gives nine names of Japanese vessels then in the service of the Government for conveying the so-called tribute to the Chinese sovereign, every one of them with the termination *maru*.

Also, *ante*, p. 132, col. 2, l. 20, for "Pinkerson" read Pinkerton; and in p. 133, col. 1, ll. 7 and 8 from foot, "that" should follow "infer," and "vessels." Kumagusu Minakata.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

Crosby Hall (10 S. vii. 481; viii. 71, 111, 256).—The following is noted from these pages from Mr. Daniell's most recent catalogue as an addition to the bibliography attempted at the first reference: "J. [illegible] son, Some Account of Crosby Hall. [illegible] plates, 4to, sewed, 1813."

Another entry, "Crosby Hall. Some Account of, with 5 plates, 4to, sewed, 18[illegible]" presumably referred to a duplicate copy.

Aleck Abraham.

"As deep as Garrick" (10 S. viii. [illegible]).—The allusion in this phrase is said to be not to Garrick the actor, but to the deep of Carrick Sound, N.B. I do not know what part this deep sound occurs, however, and should have thought the saying refers rather to Carrick, a small rocky island off the north coast of Ayrshire, noted for its salmon fishery, and connected with the mainland by a bridge of [illegible] 60 ft. long, spanning a chasm 80 ft. deep. Two similar sayings occur, which also convey the meaning of "very cunning": "as deep as Chelsea Reach," sometimes

deep as Chelsea"; and "As deep as the North Star," the latter expressing unusual "knowingness." It is current in Haverfordwest, and possibly in other seaport towns, and had its origin probably in the fact of all eyes (of mariners) having been formerly turned towards the Pole star for guidance in navigation.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

This phrase was discussed at 6 S. iv. 386, 540, under the head "As artful as Garrick," recorded as heard in Surrey. The "deep" variety was reported as known in Lincolnshire, Sussex, and the Midlands. It was suggested that the phrase, as used in Cornwall, should be "as deep as a carrick," a submarine rock; but this seems to be an effort of pure imagination.

G. L. APPERSON.

In West Cornwall we say "As deep as garlic" and (more frequently) "As deep as charlock" (*Brassica sinapistrum*). Any farmer will appreciate the meaning of the latter, at any rate. YGREC.

CHRISOM, BAPTISMAL ROBE (10 S. viii. 270).—If MISS POOLE will consult Procter and Frere's 'History of the Book of Common Prayer,' 1901, p. 640, she will see that the "accustomed offerings" are not given instead of the chrisom, but were made at the churching when the chrisom was *returned*. The use of this garment (which was church property) was discontinued probably in 1552.

With regard to the other articles mentioned, unless this was a local custom, MISS POOLE has probably been misinformed.

HARRY P. POLLARD.

Bengeo, Hertford.

"In the Prayer Book of 1549 the rubric ran, 'The woman that is purified must offer her chrisome and other accustomed offerings.' The former was omitted in 1552."—Hook's 'Church Dict.,' 200, i.

The offerings are for the use of the priest:—

"She payeth to the curate his accustomed duty. ....It is a portion of the pastor's living, appointed and limited unto him by the Church."—Whitgift, 'Works,' ii. 539.

L. A. P.

The question is based on the assumption that there was a time when the thankoffering of money took the place of the offering of the chrisom; but this is a mistake. Up to a certain time mothers at their churching made their thankoffering for mercies received, and also offered the chrisom in which their child was to be christened. After a certain time the thankoffering alone was made. Consult Wheatley on 'The Book of Common Prayer' ("Bohn's Library"), p. 498. The chrism was offered that it might be blessed before it was put on the child at its baptism. FRANK PENNY.

I cannot answer the inquiry as to the date when the "accustomed offerings" made when a woman was "churched" were given in money, instead of the chrism; but as to the signification of the latter offering, and the articles it comprised, I do not think it will be found that it always included robe, cap, mittens, and cushion, as these things would be beyond the means of poor people. At Wickenby, Lincolnshire, it consisted of a piece of material and a penny only. Last Whitsuntide I copied the following item (among other church dues) from inside the second cover of the earliest register-book there:—

"The Chrysom & a Gracepeny always to be given at ye woman's churching. The Chrysom must be halfe a yard of fine linnen long, & a full yarde in breadth.—Ita testor, G. Buddle."

A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

SIR THOMAS WARNER'S TOMBSTONE (10 S. viii. 288).—When 'Antigua and the Antiguans' was published in 1844 portions of the stone were missing. In Davy's Suffolk Collections at the British Museum (Add. MS. 19,154) I found a copy made in 1785, when the inscription was perfect, and this was printed in my 'History of Antigua,' vol. iii. p. 202. V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

JAMAICA RECORDS: WEST INDIAN REGISTERS (10 S. viii. 29, 274).—The communication of MR. NOEL B. LIVINGSTON, concerning existing registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials in Jamaica, is interesting and valuable. May I ask whether MR. LIVINGSTON, or any other reader, can supply similar lists for Antigua and Martinique?

H. A. STAPLETON.

LATTA SURNAME (10 S. viii. 190, 317).—Surely we cannot accept Ferguson's 'Teutonic Name-System' (1864) as having any value or authority. He gives himself away when he connects the A.-S. *lath*, loath, with the Gothic *lathôn*, to invite; for these words have no connexion with each other, and belong to different systems of gradation. And neither of these is related to Latimer, which is of French origin, as explained in the 'N.E.D.' WALTER W. SKEAT.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Sir Rowland Hill: the Story of a Great Reform. Told by his Daughter. (Fisher Unwin.)

We congratulate Mrs. Smyth, the daughter of Rowland Hill—who, by the way, frequently contributes to 'N. & Q.'—on her valuable addition to the history of postal reform. In this volume of three hundred pages we have a succinct account of the entire movement modestly told.

Before entering upon the contest originated by Rowland Hill's pamphlet, 'Post Office Reform: its Importance and Practicability,' published by Charles Knight in February, 1837, Mrs. Smyth gives us a glimpse of her happy home life, where education became a delightful pastime, not a task, as it generally was in those days. It will be remembered what a pleasant way the Hills had of imparting instruction, and how their school at Bruce Castle—a prospectus of which, dated December, 1835, is, thanks to the courtesy of our valued contributor Mr. W. H. Peet, now before us—was conducted. The boys themselves were associated with the business of school government; and the acquisition of knowledge was rendered "a source of continued pleasure to the scholars," who were encouraged to ask for information from their teachers respecting everything not perfectly clear to their minds. De Quincey well wrote of those "ancient halls of Bruce": "There it is possible for the timid child to be happy; for the child destined to an early grave to reap his brief harvest in peace."

When Rowland Hill moved with his family to Hampstead, his house soon became the haunt of many distinguished friends. At Mr. Field's house they met Clarkson Stanfield and Turner. The latter, at a crowded evening party, after saying farewell, returned a few minutes later, "wonderfully and fearfully apparelled, and silently commenced a search about the drawing-room. Suddenly he seemed to recollect, approached a sofa on which sat three handsomely attired ladies, whose indignant countenances were a sight for gods and men when the abruptly-mannered artist called on them to rise. He then half dived beneath the seat, drew forth a dreadfully shabby umbrella of the 'gamp' species, and, taking no more notice of the irate three than if they had been so many chairs, withdrew." Among more intimate friends was their neighbour Charles Wentworth Dilke, then living at Wentworth House, where "one met every writer, to say nothing of other men and women, worth knowing." With him Mrs. Smyth had many delightful walks, when he would speak, with a charm of manner we remember well, of friends who had been his guests—Keats, Charles Lamb, Coleridge, and many others.

Mrs. Smyth has much to relate with reference to the way in which the franking of letters was abused. Her father advocated its being abolished. Members of the favoured classes were able to send by post, free of charge, fifteen couples of hounds, two maid-servants, a cow, two bales of stockings, a deal case containing flitches of bacon, or a huge feather bed. Roebuck stated "in the House of Commons that 'the Ambassador's Bag' was often unduly weighted. Coats, hose, boots, and other articles were sent by it; even a pianoforte, and a horse." The law regarding the postage of newspapers was curious. The [illegible] was virtually covered by the duty stamp. [illegible] newspaper could be posted in any provincial [illegible] for delivery within the same, nor anywhere [illegible] the London District (a circle of twelve miles radius from the General Post Office) for delivery within the same circle, unless a postage of a penny, in addition to the impressed newspaper stamp, was paid upon it. This was constantly evaded by news-agents sending papers to Gravesend, the Post Office then having the trouble of bringing them back and of delivering them without charge. Among Mrs. Smyth's recollections of childhood's days is a view of the newspaper, sheet by sheet, passing through a succession of households till its contents had become "ancient history."

The excellent Index shows how liberally Mrs. Smyth recognizes her father's helpers. One of the earliest and most energetic of these was Henry Cole, afterwards knighted. His pictorial devices aided much in bringing the question home to the people. One of these was a drawing of a mail-coach with a large amount of postal matter, piled, by artistic licence, on the roof, instead of inside "the boot." Six huge sacks contained between them 2,296 newspapers, weighing 273 lb., a seventh sack, as large as any of its fellows, held 484 franked letters, and weighed 47 lb.; while a moderate-sized parcel was filled with Stamp Office documents. They were all labelled "Go free." A bag of insignificant dimensions leant up against one of the sacks. It held 1,565 ordinary letters, weighed 34 lb., and was marked 93*l.* "This tiny packet paid for all the rest." The figures given were absolutely correct, and showed the actual proportions of the mail matter carried from London to Edinburgh on the 2nd of March, 1838.

The eighteen illustrations include four portraits of Rowland Hill, a view of Bruce Castle, the Mulready envelope, and a charming portrait of Lady Hill. She was a devoted wife and a true helpmate. "During the long postal-reform agitation, her buoyant hopefulness and abiding faith in her husband's plan never failed to cheer and encourage him to persevere. Years after, when their children were old enough to understand their position, their father would tell them how much he owed to her and bade them never to forget the debt." At 10 S. vi. 232 Mr. John T. Page gave the inscription to her husband's memory which is on her tomb in Highgate Cemetery.

The Edinburgh Review for October contains nothing dealing with literature of the type which stands apart from history and politics. The article on Palermo gives an account of the varying fortunes of the city of the Golden Plain from its Phœnician days till the present time. 'La Campagne maritime de 1805' is principally a notice of Major Desbrière's volume of that name. It leaves the reader asking himself how Napoleon could be possessed of such marvellous military foresight and yet at the same time prove so incapable of comprehending the A B C of naval warfare. The contradictory orders which he issued in close succession, combined with a system which allowed no initiative to his admirals, were ruinous to the hope of invading England. No one can doubt the individual courage and heroism of the French combatants at Trafalgar. "As to the fleet itself and the fate to which it went, from the evidence which

Major Desbrière now arrays, it stands out more clearly than ever that the whole responsibility rests on Napoleon, who, by giving positive orders without knowing the details which ought to have controlled them, and by depriving his officers.....of all initiative or discretionary power, sent the fleet to its destruction." 'Henry VIII. and the English Reformation' gives high praise to the work done by Mr. Fisher, Mr. Innes, and Mr. Pollard in revealing the true condition of the country, and the nature of the forces at work when the second Tudor king took it upon himself to influence the future destinies of England and her daughter-countries by reshaping the religion of his kingdom for his own particular ends. "In point of character Henry resembled, more closely than is thought, the typical Englishman, who, as Mr. Bernard Shaw wittily says, 'when he wants a thing never tells himself that he wants it. He waits patiently until there comes into his mind, no one knows how, a burning conviction that it is his moral and religious duty to conquer those who have got the things he wants.' .....Henry's 'moral attitude' no longer seems effective to posterity, because with freedom of thought our standards of morality have advanced; but it appeared effective to the landgrabbers of the sixteenth century, though naturally the Roman Catholics were enabled to see through it." 'Rome and the Repression of Thought' deals with a more modern form of the struggle in which "She of the Seven Hills" is always engaged; and 'An Interpreter of Japan' is a criticism of the writings of Lafcadio Hearn, or rather a summary of his opinions regarding the Eastern people among whom he chose a wife. "The longer his acquaintance with the Japanese was extended, the deeper grew his distrust of them, despite his admiration and many a close and unshaken bond of friendship." Their want of the emotional power, which means so much for good or evil, also impressed him. Lacking the brutality of the West, they also lack the force and depth of nature which constitute the virtue linked with that defect. "Tenderness," he declares, "is not of the Orient *man*. He is without brutality, but he is also without that immense reserve force of deep love and forgiving power which even the rougher men of the West have. The Oriental is intellectually, rationally capable of all self-sacrifice and loyalty. He does the noblest and the grandest things without even a ghost of tender feeling." 'The Baghdad Railway' shows the advantages which will come to Mesopotamia, and therefore to the neighbouring countries and the world at large, if the Germans are allowed to do work there such as England and France are doing in the north of Africa. "Under the selfish rivalries and jealousies which are apt to distort and colour a national application of European ideas there has always been a deeper motive at work." England and France are not mere landgrabbers, but "the missionaries of Western civilization." Will any one venture to make this claim on their behalf and deny its application to Germany?

The Nineteenth Century for October opens with a discourse by Mr. Andrew Carnegie on 'The Second Chamber,' which shows adequate knowledge of the advantages of the American Constitution, but hardly of the English. The article seems to us of little practical value. 'Some Racial Characteristics of Northern India and Bengal,' by Ameer Ali, and 'Folk-lore and Deities of South India,' by the Bishop of Madras, are both well worth reading. Mr. G. W. E. Russell in 'The Portent of Yarmouth' returns to a pet subject, the Disestablishment of the Church. The Bishop of Hereford, whose independence of thought and action makes all that he publishes noteworthy, writes on 'An Experiment in Rural Libraries for School and Home,' which might well be taken up in many districts. The old library provided by the village parson of a past generation was, to our knowledge, absurdly restricted and inadequate. Mr. J. B. Williams deals with 'The Early History of London Advertising.' An interesting paper of a similar sort might be made out of the beginnings of pictorial advertisements. Canon Vaughan, an accomplished botanist, has a good article on Linnæus. The most interesting thing in the number is, however, the second part of Bishop's Welldon's discussion of 'The Authenticity of Ancient Literature, Secular and Sacred.' He shows that the Gospels of the four Evangelists were received in the last quarter of the second century as authentic and authoritative by every part of the Christian Church. He thinks it probable that the Fourth Gospel represents the teaching of St. John as written down by one of his pupils; and he concludes with the remark that the new Testament, except for Philemon and 2 Peter, can boast better external evidence than "the great mass of ancient Greek and Latin literature." Mr. J. A. Spender concludes an excellent number by some shrewd pinpricks in the wordy fabric of 'Mr. Shaw's Prefaces.'

In *The Cornhill* Mr. Robert Bridges has an admirable appreciation of 'The Poems of Mary Coleridge,' which are but little known to the general public, partly, perhaps, owing to an elusive quality which requires something between a philosopher and a poet for its understanding. The specimens offered of Miss Coleridge's muse show that her work had real distinction. In 'The Man in the Iron Cage' the Rev. S. Baring-Gould revives the story of a spectre who was seen by many people of a sensible, not to say unbelieving tendency towards the world of ghosts. 'The Campaigns of 1807' by Sir Foster Cunliffe, and 'Rome before the Battle of Mentana,' by the Rev. E. F. Wayne, are rather solid fare for the ordinary man, but of interest to the historically minded. 'Through the Vortex of a Cyclone,' by Mr. W. H. Hodgson is *en revanche* sensational enough for anybody, and exhibits the courage of a modern photographer, who will "take" in the arms of death pictures he has little hope of "developing." Mr. A. C. Benson in his series of essays 'At Large' deals with 'Travel,' and gives us the usual sensation of placid cultivation. He is all for indefinite influences rather than definite impressions, and he is fashionable in discovering that most people have a good deal to see in England. He wants to be quiet too. "Travel is essentially a distraction, and I do not want to be distracted any more." "Distraction" here means drowning thought. But a good many people keep to a later age than Mr. Benson's a delight in new impressions of men and things. Others regard themselves, to speak chemically, as "saturated solutions," filled full of noteworthy matter, and want no new friends and faces. Mr. Benson seems to us to have a "sad lucidity of soul" which is not ordinary, and which hardly makes for romance, the Stevensonian sense that gives some

men we know a perpetual grasp on youth. We do not usually notice fiction in these summaries, but we may say that 'Wroth' is attracting unusual attention as it appears, and making readers wish that a month was a day.

In *The Fortnightly* Mr. A. E. Zimmern, who represents, we imagine, the young and reforming Oxford tutor, has some effective comments on 'A College Head on University Reform.' Unlike some writers on the question, Mr. Zimmern comes to the point at once, and his article is one of the best we have seen. Evelyn Underhill, known to us as a clever novelist with a mystical tinge, has a curious paper, 'A Defence of Magic,' which is not the "magic" of the anthropologist, but of Eliphas Lévi. The subject is obscure, but it seems that there is nothing supernatural about it. We read of "uprushes of thought" and "abrupt intuitions," "from the subliminal region." Mr. Lewis Melville has little in the way of criticism to offer on 'Thackeray's Ballads.' This paper is not up to the literary level we expect from *The Fortnightly*. The next one, 'Jewish Philosophy and the Hellenic Spirit,' by Mr. W. L. Courtney, is, as might be expected, both well written and full of ideas. Mr. Courtney should not, however, take Omar Khayyam as a mere Epicurean. Competent Orientalists will tell him that Omar was a philosopher of a very different sort who chose to masquerade as a pleasure-lover. 'How to Run an Art Theatre for London,' by Mr. St. John Hankin, a dramatist himself of great promise, deserves attention. Mr. Keighley Snowden in 'The Human Factor in Railway Accidents' advocates the addition of a third man to the engines of railway expresses—a view which will meet, we think, with strong support from careful reasoners. Mr. E. H. D. Sewell writes well on 'Rugby Football and the Colonial Tours'; and there is an elaborately felicitous poem, 'Minima Bella,' by the late Eugene Lee-Hamilton. We have not mentioned the usual political articles, and will merely add that *The Fortnightly* maintains its position as equal to any of the reviews in variety and quality, if not superior.

The National Review attracts us, as usual, by its outspokenness and ability. The most remarkable article is devoted to 'The Secret History of the Papal Encyclical,' in which "Junius Romanus" exhibits the Pope as the tool of rival and spiteful Jesuits, Dominicans, and Franciscans. While some of the writer's sarcasm is unmerited, his article needs answering, and shows a sad state of things in Roman Catholic circles. The writer states that the society which distributes Italian translations of the Bible has been reduced to inaction by papal censure managed by intrigue. The Bishop of Carlisle in 'The Church and the Nation' has a sensible article on our own defects, particularly on the unfair treatment of Nonconformists. The Head Master of Eton protests vigorously against the not very lucid attacks of Mr. A. C. Benson on Public Schools. Lady Robert Cecil in 'The Cant of Unconventionality' submits to searching analysis the claims of Miss Sinclair's recent clever book 'The Helpmate.' Mr. A. D. Godley in 'Oxford and a Commission' lectures would-be reformers; and Prof. Pelham Edgar writes on the nature worship in 'The Poetry of George Meredith.' Liberal politicians are severely treated in 'Episodes of the Month': Mr. Birrell is guilty of "Dan Lenoism"; *the Prime Minister* is abominably slack; and Sir John Fisher is bullying everybody at the Admiralty.

The Burlington Magazine has as frontispiece 'Dedham Vale, 1811,' by Constable, a typical piece of English scenery. There is an important editorial article suggesting that the Palace of Westminster should profit by the 2,000*l.* annually derived from the Chantrey Fund, which could be applied to the purchase of decorative paintings for the Houses of Parliament. In considering the Report of the Select Committee the idea that no artists can be found in Great Britain to do good decorative work is the subject of a protest similar to that already made by *The Athenæum*. The whole article is a sensible and helpful contribution to the House of Lords' Report that it might well be reprinted and laid before members of the House of Commons. Mr. Lawrence Weaver shows with illustrations the beauty of 'Lead Vases'; and 'A Chinese Figure of Kuan Yin,' which is pictured, proves that the Goddess of Mercy at any rate did not encourage the fashion of contracting the feet, for her visible toes are large and well developed. Mr. Herbert Cook deals with a fascinating 'Portrait of a Musician' by Leonardo; and some striking pictures are given by an American artist, Mr. Winslow Homer. The *Magazine* deals, as usual, with many interesting questions of attributions.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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F. C. J. ("Copyright and Translations").—You had better apply to a publisher or to the Society of Authors, 39, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.

V. T. and other Contributors.—So many queries are received that it is impossible to insert the whole of them immediately, but they are printed as soon as space allows. Replies also appear as early as possible.

Corrigendum.—P. 332, col. 2, l. 17 from foot, for vol. i. read vol. iv.

NOTICE.

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THIS WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

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MEMOIRS OF MISTRAL.
SIR GEORGE GREY, PIONEER OF EMPIRE IN SOUTHERN LANDS.
MAJOR VIGOUREUX. A SHEPHERD OF KENSINGTON. PIP: A ROMANCE OF YOUTH. LOVE IN THE WILDERNESS. THE CITY OF PLEASURE. A WOMAN FROM THE SEA. THE YOUNGER SET. BETH NORVELL. WHEN HAWKINS SAILED THE SEA. THE DANCE OF LOVE. THE GIVEN PROOF. BERTHA ET RODA.
INDIA AND THE FRONTIER.
PASSAGES FROM THE PAST. ENGLAND AND GERMANY. ESSAIS DE LITTÉRATURE ET DE POLITIQUE. A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY HALL. THE SAYINGS OF CONFUCIUS. THE HISTORY OF THE ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS. SADOWA. FOUR MEN WITH A VAN. WITH SHELLEY IN ITALY. WORDSWORTH'S MASTER-PASSAGES. EOTHEN. THE LIBRARY.
THE READING-ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
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LAST WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
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NEW NOVELS:—The Power of the Keys; Her Ladyship; The Square Peg; Seraphica; Ashdod; Daphne; The Desert Venture; Carette of Sark; Money Magic; Lord Cammarleigh's Secret; The Messenger; The Cruise of the Shining Light; Caleb Conover; A Breach of Promise; La Cousine et l'Ami.
BOOKS ON PARIS.
OUR LIBRARY TABLE:—The Man-Eaters of Tsavo; The Life of Cavour; Mexico of the Twentieth Century; Chile; Out of Chaos; A Soldier of the Legion; Income Tax in Germany; Haunted Houses; The Ingoldsby Legends; New Editions; Beechen Grove Baptist Church.
SHELLEY, METASTASIO, AND MOZART; STATUTES OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHEL; SHAKSPEARE ALLUSIONS.
LIST OF NEW BOOKS. LITERARY GOSSIP.
SCIENCE:—The Geological Structure of the North-West Highlands; Societies; Meetings Next Week; Gossip.
FINE ARTS:—Cathedral Cities of France; Solomon's Temple; The Goupil Gallery Salon; Paintings, &c., by Anna Airy; The Royal Society of British Artists; Rowlandson's Drawings and Prints; The Work of G. F. Bodley, R.A.; 'Discoveries in Crete'; Gossip; Exhibitions.
MUSIC:—Aida; La Tosca; Pagliacci; La Gioconda; Recitals by Mr. Harold Bauer and M. Godowsky; Gossip; Performances Next Week.
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ALOGICAL NOTES IN BOOKS.

LES are not to be despised in genearesearch, and important information iently found in the most out-of-theaces. Probably no form of geneaecord is more genuine than those of xamples are given below, viz., notes ks. One can hardly fancy any one y sitting down and making such for the express purpose of bewilderterity; and though even contemrecords may be open to error, they tainly more trustworthy than the e founded on fiction. A collection alogical notes from books would be iderable value. I submit the followhe hope that they may be of some your readers.

on.—From the British Museum copy in's 'Commentaries on the Psalms,'

r Burton his book, January 25th, 1766.
nt apprentice to Mr. William Guy on the 29th day of August, 1758, who was then master ropemaker of Chatham Yard. I am now 21 years 3 months and 14 days old.

"My father Peter Burton was son of Thomas Burton of Halsted, 4 miles from Sevenoakes in the county of Kent.

"My mother Elizabeth Mezzony was daughter of David Mezzony, shoemaker at Bexley in Kent, who served his time in Hartford town in Hartfordshire.

"My mother's mother was Eliz. Peirce, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Peirce of Bersted in Kent.

"My father's mother was Mary Furzer, born in Chatham.

"Mr. William Guy my master died the 6th July, 1769, aged about 54 years."

Gosnold.—From the Bagford collection of title-pages, Harl. 5991, 134:—

"The severall ages of my wives children whose portions are behinde unpaide, taken out of the church booke:—

"paid. Susan Gosnold, baptized 2nd August, 1602.

"paid. Barthol. Gosnold, baptized 16th December, 1603.

"paid. Paul Gosnold, baptized 12 Dece'ber, 1605.

"paid. Martha Gosnold, 5 February, 1606."

Harrington.—The following names in a contemporary handwriting are in the British Museum copy of G. Gascoigne's 'Posies,' 1575: George Harrington, James Harrington, and John Harrington, on the title-page; Francis Harrington on signature, ¶ 4.

Johnson.—From a fragment of a Bible, Harl. 5936, 160:—

"my sonn antonye Jhonsonn and harye Jhonsonn went from londonn the 17 of Jvne, being frydaye, and I and my wyf browght them to blakwall, and ar gonn wethe the erle of esex: god bethier good sped. 1597.

"my wif sekned the 28 of June, being thursdaye,* and departed the 7. daye of Jvlye, being thorsdaye, and was bred† in allgat churche own satordey foll'ing, being the 9 of Julye, 1597."

Palmer.—From a leaf, in the Ames Collection of title-pages of Tottell's edition of the Statutes, 1559 (B.M. 473 h. 1. 211):—

"The ferme called harefotts end in Northchurch & Barkhamsted p'ish was my father T. Palm's inheritaunce, which ferme one henry Watts and Johanne his wiff, mother to the said Thomas & my graundmother, did lett by lease beringe date the xvth of Marche in the xith year of K. h. viij. to one John Grover."

The writer was probably the W. Palmer whose name is at the top of the leaf, and to whom the book belonged.

HENRY R. PLOMER.

* Probably meant for Tuesday.
† Buried.

DR. JOHNSON'S ANCESTORS AND CONNEXIONS.

(See *ante*, p. 281.)

Dr. Johnson's first visit to London.—In my book (pp. 136, 174) I called attention to the fact that when Mrs. Johnson, in 1712, took Samuel to London to be touched by the Queen, she stayed "at Nicholson's, the famous bookseller, in Little Britain," but a stone's throw from Christ's Hospital, where her cousin, Cornelius Jesson, held office as steward. Dr. Birkbeck Hill, in his 'Johnsonian Miscellanies' (vol. i. p. 133), makes no attempt to identify Nicholson, but in Mr. William Roberts's 'Earlier History of English Bookselling,' 1889, I read (p. 127) that

> "John Nicholson, of the King's Arms, Little Britain, was another extensive bookseller whose name is frequently found in conjunction with that of Robert Knaplock, of St. Paul's Churchyard, and Samuel Ballard."

Their lists, we are told, include a large number of

> "quaint and curious little books.....Perhaps the most important book in the lists of Nicholson and Knaplock was Stebbing's edition of Sandford's 'Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England' (1707), a folio of nearly 900 pages."

Nicholson is also alluded to in a vein of friendly irony by the eccentric John Dunton (1659–1733) in his 'Life and Errors' (ed. 1818, p. 209):—

> "Mr. *John Nicholson.* His talent lies at *Projection*, though I am thinking his 'Voyages and Travels' will be a little *posthumous.* He is usually fortunate in what he goes upon. He is a man of good sense; for I have known him lay the first rudiments and sinews of a *design* with great judgment, and always according to the Rules of Art or Interest. He purchased part of my Stock, when I threw up all concerns in Trade; and I ever found him a very honest man."

The hour of Dr. Johnson's birth.—As the bicentenary of his birth is not far off, it is well to call attention to the fact (overlooked, I think, by Dr. Birkbeck Hill and other Johnsonians) that an early number of 'N. & Q.' contains evidence as to the exact time of his birth. On 12 March, 1859 (2 S. vii. 216) O. L. CHAMBERS communicated a note to the effect that he possessed a volume consisting of three of Dr. Johnson's works bound together, the inside cover of which bore the inscription: "Ex dono Authoris, Anna Williams"; and that at the end of the volume was inserted an old and tattered paper recording that "Dr. Samuel Johnson was born the 7th day of September, 1709, *at Litchfield*, near the market-place, about four o'clock in the afternoon." Few will doubt the authenticity of this piece of evidence, or the accuracy of the information, which would doubtless be derived, directly or indirectly, from a family Bible. It is, of course, the fact that Johnson was born on 7 September, 1709 (O.S.), and his baptism took place the same day; and Anna Williams is well known as one of those whom the large-hearted Doctor provided with a home.

Dr. Johnson's china teapot.—At the end of my book (p. 283) I gave some particulars of the Rev. Samuel Hay Parker, who communicated to Croker some anecdotes of Dr. Johnson derived from his mother, and from whose daughter Sarah Anne was acquired (in 1885) the great Worcester teapot which helps to keep the Doctor's memory green in the Common Room of his old college. It is worth noting that the Liverpool papers for 30 April last recorded her death:—

> "April 26, at her residence, 163, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Sarah Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. S. H. Parker, late vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-on-Avon."

In *The Athenæum* for 1 June was advertised an auction sale of the contents of her residence, including 700 ounces of silver, as well as cut glass, engravings, old furniture, &c. This made me wonder if there might be any items of Johnsonian interest, but on receipt of a catalogue I found that all the effects had belonged to

> "the late Wm. Scoltock, Esq., a well-known Shropshire Antiquarian, the greater portion having been in his family for generations, and are now to be sold by order of the Executrix of the late Miss Parker."

The Rev. Samuel Hay Parker, whose daughter Harriett Steele Parker became in 1878 the third wife of my grandfather, William Treleaven Fox, presented a valuable collection of Johnsonian documents to the library of Pembroke College on 1 June, 1837, when he took his degree there.

Andrew Johnson.—In Nichols's 'Leicestershire,' under 'Wistow' (vol. ii. pt. i. p. 871), I find the following:—

> "In 1719, the freeholders who polled from the parish were, sir *Richard Halford*, bart. and *Andrew Johnson*. *Richard Halford*, esq. of Edithweston, polled also for a freehold at Croxton.
>
> "In 1722, sir *Richard Halford* and *Andrew Johnson* again occur; but in 1775 not a single name."

Whether this can refer to the Doctor's uncle, Andrew Johnson (1660–1729), Birmingham, is more than I can say. In account of him (pp. 217–27) there is evidence of his owning any property Leicestershire. His son, Fisher John-

ttled at Leicester, seven miles from Wistow, in 1736, and ended his days there. nd Dr. Johnson's wife, Elizabeth Jervis, ame from Great Peatling, barely four miles om Wistow. But it is quite possible that ndrew Johnson, a freeholder at Wistow, as no relation, though Andrew Johnsons re not, I think, often met with in conemporary records. Coincidences are danerous if fascinating guides; and I claim o significance for the curious fact that ir Richard Halford's brother, Sir William Halford, whom he succeeded as fifth baronet n 1695, had married Judith, daughter of Thomas Boothby, of Tooley Park, Leicestershire, and sister of Thomas Boothby, of Tooley Park, the celebrated sportsman, whose second wife, Esther, was sister to that Charles Skrymsher whom Dr. Johnson claimed as "very nearly related" to him, nd niece, in all probability, to Andrew ohnson.

Of William Priest, the young Birmingham ttorney, who did his best to save Andrew ohnson from the ignominy of imprisonent for debt, as is evidenced by the correondence I printed (pp. 219–20) between im and Thomas Shepperd, of Bridgnorth, gave some particulars. Priest also acted or the Doctor's uncle, Samuel Ford, and as familiar with the affairs of the notorious Parson" Ford. His close relations with he Doctor's kinsfolk invest his figure with ome interest, and I am much obliged to Mr. W. B. Bickley, of Birmingham, who ossesses an extensive knowledge of local enealogy, for the following short sketch of is career:—

"William Priest of Birmingham, attorney-at-law, as the only son of William Priest, a member of he Priest family of Fillongley, co. Warwick, and usannah his wife, daughter of Charles Shuttleorth of Blaburs Hall, near Maxstoke, co. Warick, who were married in 1696 (licence issued for arriage at Fillongley or 'Whitacre Inferior'). his William Priest died 20 April, 1697, so it is a uestion whether he ever saw his son, who was orn in that year. The widow returned to her aternal home and resided with her widowed other. From here the boy was sent to Coleshill school, and later, in 1707, to the school of a Mr. ackwood, of Burton-on-Trent; in 1712 he was at oventry School. In 1713 William Priest entered he office of a Mr. Hare, an attorney in Birmingam; he resided at the house of his mother's sister, Margery, wife of one John Sherrard, a cutler in Moor Street.* As early as 1718 Mr. Priest was addressed as an 'attorney-at-law'; and in or about November, 1719, he married. The old papers† do not disclose the lady's name; but there is some reason for supposing she was the sister of Mrs. Scott, wife of Joseph Scott of Birmingham, linendraper. Mr. Priest became tenant of a house in Park Street, Birmingham, where he carried on his business till late in life. On 28 Aug., 1720, a son, William Shuttleworth Priest, was born. In or about March, 1721/2, Mr. Priest lost his wife, upon which his good mother kindly came and kept house for him, and took charge of his only child. This lady died 29 May, 1742, aged 66, and was buried at Fillongley. William Priest died 19 Feb., 1771, aged 74, and was also buried at Fillongley. The son, William Shuttleworth Preest (as he called himself), practised as an attorney at Coventry for a time; he married Mary Byker, and had three children baptized at Trinity Church there, but as far as can be gathered from the wording of his will, none of them survived him. He died 18 Aug., 1797, aged 77, and was buried at Fillongley."

Mr. Bickley tells me that among Priest's papers are a great many private letters addressed to Mrs. Priest, sen., and to her mother, Mrs. Shuttleworth, at dates before William had started his legal career. "Among other crops grown at Blaburs Hall," says Mr. Bickley,

"was one of *roses!* these were gathered before being full blown, dried, and sent to London for making perfume. Mrs. Priest's sisters and others were invited to assist with this delightful crop."

Joseph Scott it was to whom "Parson" Ford mortgaged his estate at Moseley in 1722 for 300*l*., and whose receipt, dated 1724, for that amount with interest, received from the "Parson" "by the hands of my brother-in-law William Priest," I printed in my book (p. 162). He was the fourth son of William Scott, of Great Barr, by Mary his wife, daughter of Richard Scott; according to the pedigree in Shaw's 'Staffordshire' (vol. ii. p. 107*) he was baptized 11 Feb., 1686, and died without issue as late as 1781. His brother, John Scott, was father of William Scott, whose son Joseph was created a baronet in 1806. This Joseph Scott, in the settlement on his marriage in 1777, is described, Mr. Bickley tells me, as "nephew" of Joseph Scott the elder, of Birmingham, linendraper, who is "very kindly settling a great estate upon him."

With regard to Thomas Shepperd's wife Eleanor, who seemed even less anxious than her husband to remain Andrew Johnson's

* After John Sherrard's death his widow married Tobias Bellaers. Her sister Mrs. Priest, in her will in 1742 (see my book, p. 219), mentions her sister, Mrs. Margery Bellaers, and her brother-in-law, Tobias Bellaers of Birmingham, ironmonger. Mrs. Priest leaves a ring to "Dr. Higgs," who I suggested was William Higgs, first rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham; but Mr. Bickley tells me that in 1750 William Priest transacted some business for one Joseph Higgs, of Birmingham, surgeon.

† Mr. Bickley possesses a large and interesting collection of William Priest's papers.

creditor, Mr. Bickley has discovered that before her marriage to Shepperd she wrote as a relative to William Priest, under the name of Chambers. Priest addressed husband and wife each as "couzen" in the correspondence I printed.

ALEYN LYELL READE.

Park Corner, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

(To be continued.)

DODSLEY'S FAMOUS COLLECTION OF POETRY.

(See 10 S. vi. 361, 402; vii. 3, 82, 284, 404, 442; viii. 124, 183.)

VOL. VI., ED. 1766, CONTENTS AND AUTHORS.

SHENSTONE says ('Letters,' p. 314) that the sixth volume was printed before the fifth, and that his verses were printed without his knowledge, and appeared without his corrections.

Pp. 1-15. Hymn to the Naiads. By Dr. Akenside ('D.N.B.'), 1746.

"Truly classical," says Dyce.

15-24. Ode to Francis, Earl of Huntingdon. 1747.

"Perhaps the most perfect of his efforts in lyric poetry," says Dyce.

25-9. Ode to Benjamin [Hoadly], Lord Bishop of Winchester. 1754.

29-34. [Six] Inscriptions.

No. II. is for a statue of Chaucer at Woodstock, and VI. for a column at Runnymede.

35-6. Ode.

All the above are by Akenside. Dyce says that the second of them was the only piece that had previously appeared in print.

37-41. Ode to the Tiber. Written by William Whitehead, Esq. ('D.N.B.'), on entering the Campania of Rome at Otricoli. MDCCLV.

41-58. Elegies: I. Written at the convent of Haut Villers, Champagne, 1754.

II. On the mausoleum of Augustus; addressed to George Bussy, Viscount Villiers. Written at Rome, 1756.

III. To George Simon Harcourt, Viscount Newnham. Written at Rome, 1756.

Whitehead travelled abroad with these two young noblemen.

IV. To an officer. Written at Rome, 1756.

V. To a friend sick. Written at Rome, 1756.

VI. To another friend. Written at Rome, 1756.

58-60. The lyric muse to Mr. Mason, on the recovery of the Earl of Holdernesse from a dangerous illness.

The last seven pieces are also by Whitehead.

60-90. On the immortality of the soul. Translated from the Latin of Isaac Hawkins Browne ('D.N.B.') by Soame Jenyns, Esq. ('D.N.B.').

91-7. The arbour, an ode to contentment. By Mr. Thomas Cole.

"Of Queens' College, Cambridge," 1782 ed.

97-100. The grotto, an ode to Silence. By the same.

100-24. The picture of human life. Translated from the Greek of Cebes the Theban by Mr. Scott.

"A Dissenting minister at Ipswich. Died at Hapton, Norfolk, Nov., 1775" (1782 ed.). See a memoir of him in 'D.N.B.' The translation was published by R. & J. Dodsley in 1754 as "The table of Cebes, or the picture of human life in English verse, by Thomas Scott," when 20 pages of notes were added.

125. The dropsical man. By Mr. W. Taylor.

126-9. Paradise regained. By H. T.

H. T. is the Rev. Henry Taylor, fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, rector of Crawley, and vicar of Portsmouth, who died 17 ('D.N.B.'). He was at Newcome's school, Hackney, with John Hoadly, and was patronized by the bishop. The poem 'Paradise Regained' is printed with more of the poems in Peter A. Taylor's 'Some Account of the Taylor Family.' Mr. W. Taylor was William Taylor of South Weald, the father of the Rev. Henry Taylor. Full particulars of him and his poetry will be found in Mr. P. A. Taylor's book. He was born 7 Dec. 1673; and died at Portsmouth, 7 Sept. 1750.

129-35. To the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walpole. By the Hon. Mr. D— [Dodington, 'D.N.B.'].

135-7. To a lady on a landscape of her drawing. By Mr. Parrat.

137-8. Ode to Cupid on Valentine's day. By the same.

138-42. To the worthy, humane, generous, reverend and noble Mr. F. C. [Cornwallis], now Lord Bishop of Litchfield [afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury]. By Dr. D. [i.e., Sneyd Davies, 'D.N.B.']. Written in 1743.

In the opinion of Sir Egerton Brydges, this is "a beautiful poem." The lines in it beginning

Sithence no fairy lights, no quick'ning ray,

were favourites of Hazlitt, who quoted them more than once. The poem was known to Lamb, who sent the second line ("Blame thou mayest the Papist's erring creed") in a letter to Southey (19 Aug., 18—; 'Works,' ed. Lucas, vii. 692–4). It is suggested in *The Athenæum*, 1 April, 1905, pp. 392–3, that the poem had been read to them in Enfield's 'Speaker.'

142-8. To his friend and neighbour, Dr. T. By the same.

The last two pieces are included in 'A Collection of Original Poems and Translations by John Whaley, 1745,' as by a friend. I

—Taylor, Thirlby, and Thomas—have uggested for Dr. T. Walpole plumps . Thomas Taylor, and it is so given in '82 edition of Dodsley. George Hard- n his memoir of Sneyd Davies (where id other poems by Davies are reprinted) hat Dr. T. was Dr. Timothy Thomas steigne (pp. 149–50).

. Vacation. By ——, Esq. [William Hall]. To a lady very handsome, but too fond of By the same.

Anacreon, Ode III. Translated by the

Imitation of Horace, Bk. III. ode 2. Ad- by Mr. Titley ('D.N.B.') to Dr. Bentley. . Reply thereto. By Bentley ('D.N.B.').

entley's verses ("the only English which he is known to have written," r. Johnson in his life of Cowley) are d in MS. in Hearne's diaries under f 30 Jan., 1721–2, about which date were written (Hearne, 'Collections,' Hist. Soc., vii., 1906, pp. 322–3). ets are printed in 'The Grove' (1721), 7–9; *Gent. Mag.*, 1740, p. 616; 'Life of Bentley,' ii. 174. "Our was evidently designed for Bentley . These lines of Bentley supplied l with an interesting passage :—

nson one day gave high praise to Dr. 's verses in Dodsley's 'Collection,' which ed with his usual energy. Dr. Adam Smith, s present, observed in his decisive pro- l manner, 'Very well—Very well.' John- ever added, 'Yes, they *are* very well, sir, may observe in what manner they are well. e the forcible verses of a man of strong mind accustomed to write verse; for there is some ness in the expression.'"—Boswell's 'Life on,' ed. G. B. Hill, iv. 23-4.

n printed one of the stanzas, com- it with the lines of Cowley which had copied, "though with the in- y of an imitator," in his life of Cowley.

Inscription on a grotto of shells at Crux- [Hampshire, seat of Edward Lisle], the nine young ladies [his daughters, and the f the Rev. Dr. Thomas Lisle]. By Mr. .N.B.').

em, and four lines which Pope wrote ore "on seeing the ladies at Crux- walk in the woods by the grotto," blished in Courthope's ed. of Pope, -8.

erses occasioned by seeing a grotto built by ers. Signed N. H. [N. Herbert, says the

An excuse for inconstancy. 1737. By the Thomas Lisle.

, p. 163, read "Herbert."

To Venus, a rant. 1732. Set to music by s.

166. The power of music, a song imitated from the Spanish [of Juan de Tassis, Conde de Villa-mediana]. Set to music by Dr. Hayes.

These were favourite lines of Benjamin Franklin. See *The Athenæum*, 24 Feb. and 3 March, 1883.

167-72. Letter from Smyrna to his sisters at Crux-Easton. 1733.

172-4. Part of a letter to my sisters at Crux-Easton, wrote from Cairo in Egypt. August, 1734.

174-7. Letter from Marseilles to my sisters at Crux-Easton, May, 1735. Scene, the study at Crux-Easton: Molly and Fanny are sitting at work; enter to them Harriot in a passion.

178-210. History of Porsenna, King of Russia.

The last six pieces are also by Dr. Lisle.

W. P. COURTNEY.

(To be continued.)

"DUST BUILDS ON DUST": KIPLING'S 'RECESSIONAL.'—In the last stanza of Kipling's 'Recessional,' which first appeared in *The Times* of 17 July, 1897, and was republished in 'The Five Nations,' 1903, are the following lines :—

All valiant dust that builds on dust
And guarding, calls on Thee to guard.

In 'Antiente Epitaphes,' collected by Thomas F. Ravenshaw, 1878, p. 158, is the following :—

1751. James Ramsay, Portioner of Melrose.

The earth goeth on the earthe
Glisteringe like gold
The earthe goeth to the earthe
Sooner than it wold
The earth builds on the earthe
Castles and Towers
The earthe says to the earthe
All shall be ours.

Melrose, N.B.

This epitaph, with modern spelling ("wold" excepted) and stops, appears in 'The Scotch Haggis; consisting of Anecdotes,' &c., Edinburgh, 1822, p. 262. It is there said to be "on a Stone in Melrose Church-yard belonging to a family of the name of Ramsay."

On p. 192 is a letter headed "Curious Enumeration of Scotch Songs. To Sandy o'er the Lee." It is signed Willie Winkie. It begins :—

"After getting some *Cauld kail in Aberdeen*, with *John Roy Stewart*, I accompanied him to *The house below the hill*, where *Green grows the rashes*."

One of the most delightful of Kipling's stories is 'Wee Willie Winkie,' published first in 1888. But for the name, there is no connexion between it and the letter in 'The Scotch Haggis.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

DE MORGAN'S ARITHMETICAL BOOKS.—This small list is a continuation of the additions printed at 7 S. iv. 513. Those marked * had not been seen by Prof. De Morgan:—

Leybourn, William.—Arithmetick Vulgar, Decimal, Instrumental, Algebraical. Ed. 3, 1668. De Morgan had not met with any earlier than the 4th, 1678.

*Brampton, John.—Tabular Arithmetick. 12mo, 1701.

*Fisher, George.—Arithmetick in the Plainest Methods. 12mo, Lond., 1719.

*Royer, Gideon.—Arithmetick. 8vo, 1721.

Webster, W.—Arithmetick in Epitome. An earlier ed. 8vo, 1722.

*Jordaine, J.—Duodecimal Arithmetick. 8vo, 1727.

*Halliday, John.—New London Method of Arithmetick. 8vo, 1749.

*Fisher, Thomas.—Arithmetick Ed. 8, Lond., 1750.

*Champion, J.—Tutor's Assistant in Teaching Arithmetic. Sm. 4to, about 1750.

Dilworth, Thomas.—Schoolmaster's Assistant. An ed. 1787.

W. C. B.

BROUGHAM ON GIBBON.—I do not know whether Brougham's 'Lives of Men of Letters and Science who flourished in the Time of George III.' are much read now; but I think they deserve to be, and the account of Gibbon is particularly worthy of notice. Gibbon's great learning cannot inspire enthusiasm for his character, though he had his strong points. His work is, as Brougham well puts it, "tinged with prejudices quite unworthy of a philosopher, and altogether alien to the character of an historian." Of course this alludes especially to his expressions about the early Christians and their persecutors. There are some slips in Brougham's life of Gibbon which it may be worth while to point out.

In speaking of the changes in the universities at different times (vol. ii. p. 284) he mentions "the Cambridge of the Aireys, the Herschells....&c." This misspelling of the names of Airy and Herschel may be the fault of the printers, who, by the way, often have to bear the blame of a good deal for which they are not really responsible. But another mistake in the same life is so odd that it must be the author's fault, or, at any rate, that of his handwriting. At p. 286 he speaks of Gibbon's "boyish essay on the Age of Socrates....which he afterwards committed to the flames." The brochure alluded to was really on the age of Sesostris; it was probably only a chrono*logical* inquiry, and would be wholly without *inter*est now, as, indeed, would be anything respecting ancient Egyptian history that was written before the decipherment of hieroglyphics.

Although I have no wish to criti Brougham's life of Johnson (for whom seems to have had a great dislike) in same volume, there is rather an amusi instance of loose writing in it at p. 10, wh we read:—

"On his [Johnson's] return to Lichfield, he fou his father's affairs in a state of hopeless insolven and before the end of the year (1731) he died."

According to the laws of language, th death ought to be Johnson's own; but course that of his father is meant.

There are two very odd mistakes also Brougham's account of Robertson in vol of the same work. At p. 290 he mak Columbus's brother appear before Hen VIII. of England, instead of Henry VI and at p. 296 he twice spells Washing Irving's name as Irvine. W. T. LYN Blackheath.

"RACHE."—The foundation deed (da 2 Oct., 1617) of the "Maison de Dieu for poor persons....in the parish of Aylesfo is printed in J. Thorpe's 'Registrum A fense' (1769), pp. 157–60. The founder, "Sir William Sedley, grauntethe, assigneth, appoyntethe by these presents, to the said wa and poore of the said hospitall, and to their cessors, that they forever hereafter shall and have and enjoye a common seale to serve for affaires and business of the same hospitall, ingr with a goates heade rache and circumscribed these words, SIGILLUM HOSPITAL. SANCTE TRINI IN AYLESFORD, IN COM. KANC."

The goat's head "rache" was obvio what a modern herald would call "erase and I venture to suggest that the her use of "erased" is, in fact, an enl separate word, being a variant of the participle of *arace, arache*. Q.

PAGINATION.—Attention has been c recently in a local journal to the vagar printers and publishers in this ma wherein those worthies, not content inserting the numbers at the bottom of page, have introduced them into the cou to its disfigurement and the annoyanc the reader. The former method is objec able enough, but the latter is simply m strous. I regret that I have mislaid hideous illustration, but it ran somet after this fashion: "The entire country was laid bare by the devastating 246 h cane," &c.

I hope it is not too late to protest aga this unsightly and irritating system pagination. J. B. McGOVER St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester

HIRE IN 1574 THE "SINCKE OF —In the 'Acts of the Privy recently published occurs the above n of Lancashire. It is worthy of 'N. & Q.' for two reasons: because s what has many times been stated, ry was prevalent in this county at , and for the singular use of the ncke of Popery." In Lancashire e sink is always understood to be pipe of the scullery slopstone, down poured all the liquid refuse of the and doubtless the writer of the Lord Derby applied the word in a cial sense. The letter states that by's

make more full certificate is very well spect that the same tendeth to roote out e of such abuses in that cuntrey [Lan- ing the very *sincke of Poperie*, where full actes have been comitted and more ersons holden secret then in any other e realme. The Lordes expresse gladnes rdship doth finde it, therby assuring the pediest meanes of redresse and amend- sse to his Lordship's credit then to the of the cuntrey."

HENRY FISHWICK.

Queries.

t request correspondents desiring in- m family matters of only private interest ir names and addresses to their queries, t answers may be sent to them direct.

AND THE MOON.—Sir Christopher de a globe of the moon for King . in 1661:—

obe was in solid work, accurately repre- moon's figure from the best tubes..... obe itself, and the letter signifying the sure for making it, are now [1740?] in the of his son, Christopher Wren, Esquire." 'Lives of the Professors of Gresham 40, foot-note to p. 100.

globe could be examined now, give valuable astronomical infor- Can any of your readers give acing it? H. H. TURNER,

Savilian Professor of Astronomy. y Observatory, Oxford.

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE TIMES OF V.'—I am at present engaged in aration of a new edition of this The work, originally published Henry Colburn, was undoubtedly n the MS. diary of Lady Charlotte Campbell), but was issued anony- nd, owing to this mystification the names are left blank in th original text. I shall be grateful if any one can tell me if a copy of the book exists in which all the names have been filled in by a contemporary. A. FRANCIS STEUART.

79, Great King Street, Edinburgh.

ANDERSON FAMILY.—I am collecting material for a comprehensive 'History of the Anderson Families of England, Ireland, and Scotland,' and I shall highly appreciate copies of pedigrees and other documents that any of your readers may be disposed to send me direct.

JAMES S. ANDERSON, Bt.

112, Empress Avenue, Ilford, Essex.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE: SHOT-MARKS.—The rector and churchwardens of St. George's, Hanover Square, have noticed upon the lower half of the doors and posts under the portico, now stripped of paint, a number of spots caused by filling-in circular depressions with white material. It has been suggested that these and small holes at the same level in the Portland stone of the portico and pillars are not the result of corrosive or parasitic processes, but shot-marks, *e.g.*, canister shot-marks. Can any reader give information as to such an occurrence as a riot and the firing of canister in George Street, or suggest some other explanation of the marks? The church was finished in 1724.

WALTER G. SPENCER,
One of the Churchwardens.

CATHERINE HAMPDEN HOPPNER, according to a statement at 4 S. xi. 505, "lies in a village churchyard near Bath." Can any of your readers favour me with the name of the village and the date of his death?

W. ROBERTS.

47, Lansdowne Gardens, Clapham, S.W.

MARY FARRAH.—I wish to communicate with Mary Farrah, authoress, respecting a short poem entitled 'A Song of Springtime,' written by her, and published in *Good Words* in April, 1905. I have written to both the past and present proprietors of the above-named periodical, and also to the Society of Authors; but they are all unable to trace her address. Can some reader of 'N. & Q.' help me to obtain it?

(Mrs.) OLIVE GOSLING.

Farm School, Redhill, Surrey.

GEORGE III. AND LADY SARAH LENNOX.—The communication of your correspondent H., under the head of 'Hannah Lightfoot,' *ante*, p. 323, contains a piece of information which, lest it be forgotten, should be repeated

in another form. It is satisfactory to know that a letter exists in which King George gives his reasons for jilting Lady Sarah Lennox, and this document will throw a new light upon a much-debated question. Is it not possible for H. to publish extracts from the letter, or at all events to give the date on which it was written ?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I believe the following lines are by a well-known living writer, who has published only one small volume of poems, now out of print :—

The orthodox said that it came from the air,
And the heretics said from the platter.

Who was he ?

I wish also to learn the authors of the following :—

1. "I am Lycidas," said he,
"Fam'd in funeral minstrelsy."
2. Have you not heard love is more fierce than hate?
3. From youth to age, whate'er the game,
The unvarying practice is the same—
The devil take the hindmost, O !

V. T.

The following are before 1709 :—

1. There all those joys insatiably to prove
With which rich Beauty feeds the glutton Love.
2. Oh, mortal man, thou that art born in sin.

Where does Rochester write ?

3. And while the priest did eat, the people stared (starved).

K. K.

HORACE IN LATIN AND ENGLISH VERSE.—I should feel obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who could tell me where to find the good translation of Horace's second Epode in alternate Latin and English riming lines. It begins thus :—

Happy the man from busy hum
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Who whistles his oxen o'er the lea
Solutus omni fœnore.

H. N. ELLACOMBE.

Bitton Vicarage, Bristol.

CORNISH CHOUGH AND WITCHES. — A passage in 'Guernsey Folk-lore,' from MSS. by the late Sir Edgar MacCulloch, edited by Edith F. Carey, 1903, says that the favourite forms for witches to appear in are those of cats, hares, and "cahouettes" or red-legged choughs. It is added that the chough's predilection for wild and unfrequented cliffs and headlands—the very places where witches hold their meetings—may *have gained* it a bad reputation ; and a note containing a quotation from Métivier's 'Dictionnaire Franco-Normand' shows that the bird played a part in Neo-Latin mythology.

What folk-beliefs are connected with it in Great Britain and Ireland ? L. C. S.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULÊME.—Can any of your readers tell me whether any life of the daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette has been published, or any memoirs of or by her ? I have seen allusions to her in a variety of books, but her life was so interesting that I thought it might have been written. H. A. B.

[M. Imbert de Saint-Amand has devoted two volumes to her: 'La Jeunesse de la Duchesse d'Angoulême' and 'La Duchesse d'Angoulême et les deux Restaurations.' Both were published in English translations in 1892. An older work is Mrs. Romer's 'Filia Dolorosa,' memoirs of the Duchess, published in 1852; and reference is constantly made to her in new books relating to Marie Antoinette's imprisonment.]

LONDON QUERIES OF THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—The following queries relate mostly to the year 1710 :—

1. Who was Richard Farloe, a London doctor ?
2. Who was a Dr. Laugham in London ?
3. Where was Morris's Coffee-House ?
4. Where was "The Pestle and Mortar" Inn ?
5. Who was the famous Dr. John Young, *alias* Margery, a woman who practised physic in man's clothes ? She was nicknamed the Squeaking Doctor. K. K.

SEAWEED NEEDING RAIN.—In Sir Edgar MacCulloch's 'Guernsey Folk-lore' we are informed that

"it has been remarked that dry seasons are unfavourable to the growth of seaweed, and that rain is almost as essential to its development as it is to that of the grass of the field—a singular fact when we remember that the marine plant has always a supply of moisture."—P. 78.

Can this be true, or is it folk-lore only ?

ASTARTE.

LODOWICKE JACKSON.—Can any English or Irish correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me genealogical particulars of the family of Lodowicke Jackson ? His daughter Elizabeth was baptized in St. Mary's Church, Youghal, co. Cork, on 8 June, 1666, and interred there in 1667. Could he have been a son of Sir Anthony Jackson, who was interred in the Temple Church, London, in 1666 ? WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

ORMSBY FAMILY.—Arthur Ormsby (I.), son and heir of William Ormsby and Margaret his wife, and nephew of Arthur Ormsby (II.), made his will 2 Aug., 1467. The will was proved 15 Nov., 1468. He left the manor of Nun-Ormsby to his wife Edith for life, with remainder to his brother John for life, with other remainders over, including his nephew Arthur Ormsby (III.), son of John. An Inquisition was taken (20 Nov., 1480) on the death of Edith. John Ormsby made his will 6 June, 1506, which was proved 10 June, 1507. He had a son Arthur Ormsby (III.), who predeceased him (Foule *v.* Ormsby, Early Chancery Proceedings, b. 135, No. 35), and a grandson Arthur Ormsby (IV.), a minor in 1506, who died (Inq. p.m.) 20 April, 29 Henry VIII. (1537).

On 20 May, 13 Henry VII. (1498), an Inquisition taken at Spital-upon-Street, co. Lincoln, found that Arthur Ormsby (V.), senior, died seized of the manor of Nun-Ormsby on 1 May, 10 Edw. IV. (1470), and that on his death Nun-Ormsby descended to his son and heir Arthur Ormsby (VI.), aged sixty years and over at the taking of the Inquisition.

How can the findings of this Inquisition be reconciled with the dates from the wills? The copies of the Herald's Visitation in the British Museum make Arthur (III.) the son of Arthur (I.). H. L. O.

GERMAN ENCYCLOPÆDIA AND DICTIONARY OF PHRASE AND FABLE.—1. What is the most complete and up-to-date German encyclopædia?

2. What is the best German Dictionary of Phrase and Fable? It there nothing better than Buchmann's 'Geflügelte Worte'? KOM OMBO.

[1. 'Meyer's Konversations-Lexicon,' with Supplement, 1899 - 1900, fifth edition, Leipsic and Vienna, Bibliographisches Institut, we have found most useful.]

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY INVENTORIES.—Can any one furnish information as to the whereabouts of the inventories of the possessions of the City churches prior to the Great Fire which were drawn up in 1667–8 for the information of Commissioners? These inventories were ordered to be taken in accordance with instructions contained in a letter from the Privy Council to the Lord Mayor, dated 19 Oct., 1666, and were undoubtedly made out and sent in, the wardens' accounts of at least one parish containing several references to their compilation. Evidently they were required to be exhaustive, for the first one made by the parish was rejected, and another, "more fuller," ordered to be drawn up; and yet a third had to be furnished before the Commissioners were satisfied, apparently.

The documents would doubtless yield some valuable information, especially as regards parishes of which the early records are imperfect, and do not contain any transcript of the return. The question is, Where are they? Nothing seems to be known of them at the Record Office, the Guildhall (where the Commission appears to have sat), or the Bishop's Registry; and they are certainly not in the Museum. Compiled since the Fire, however, they certainly ought still to be in existence. I hope that this inquiry will not pass altogether unanswered (like several of my former queries), the matter being, I venture to consider, of some little general interest and importance. WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

MINISTERS' LEVEES.—When did the fashion go out of levees being held, formally or informally, by Ministers or great noblemen? Probably it was about the end of the eighteenth century, but is the particular time known? W.

ESTATES HELD BY PECULIAR TENURES.—*The Daily Despatch* of 16 September states that two manors in Kent were granted by Edward I. for the service of holding the king's head in the event of his being seasick. Can any reader inform me as to the names of these manors or their present possessors? E. GANDY.

Inland Revenue, Aberayron.

CALLARD: DOLBEARE.—A Daniel Callard (or Collard) was living in 1730, and was of Devon. Can readers of 'N. & Q.' kindly give me any notes respecting him?

What might be the coat armour (if any) of the ancient family of Dolbeare of Dolbeare in Ashburton, Devon? The family can be traced back to *circa* 1180. Of this family was "Sir" Walter Dolbeare, Canon of Lichfield 1391, rector of South Hill, Cornwall, and chaplain to the chantry of Sticklepath, Devon. His brother Sir Ralph Dolbeare was Apparitor for the Diocese of Exeter in 1396. John Dolbeare held portion of Dolbeare in 1793, and bequeathed it to his daughter Susanna Parham (wife of Benjamin Parham, a county-court judge). Subsequently it belonged to the Rev. John Dolbeare Parham.

The Dolbeares have not died out in the

male line. One family resides in the neighbourhood of its ancient home, and the name is represented in the United States.

Would Dolbeare be a form of De la Bere ?

W. G. RICHARDS.

59, Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth.

"CANON" OF WINE AT MESS.—Some forty-five years ago, and earlier, the mess rules in force at the head-quarters of the R.A. and R.E., at Woolwich and Chatham respectively, contained provisions for the charges for wine drunk after mess, according as the wine was of the "first canon," or of a second or subsequent one. An officer wishing to restrict himself to a glass or two left at the end of the first canon, and his name did not appear in the butler's list of the second, &c. It did not, I think, mean a "round" of the bottles simply. Writing from memory, after the lapse of many years, I am not positive as to the number of *n*'s in the word; but, in any case, I do not find an apposite example in the 'N.E.D.'

H. P. L.

ARUNDEL CASTLE LEGEND.—Thanks to the publishers of "Everyman's Library," which is a boon to those whose purses are not well filled, I have just been enabled to read that splendid piece of old English prose entitled 'The Boke named the Gouernour,' by Sir Thomas Elyot. On p. 79 this passage occurs:—

"Other remembrance there is of diuers horsis by whose monstruous power men dyd exploite incredible affaires: but by cause the reporte of them contayneth thinges impossible, and is nat writen by any approued autour: I will nat in this place reherce them: sauyng that it is yet supposed that the castell of Arundell in Sussex was made by one Beauuize, erle of South hamton, for a monument of his horse called Arundell, whiche in ferre countrayes had saued his maister from many periles."

Is it known what old romance or chronicle the knight had in his mind ? I should be glad to have an exact reference.

JOHN T. CURRY.

LEE *alias* TYSON.—Matthew Lee, of Chapel en le Frith, co. Derby, yeoman, in his will dated July, and proved in October 1769, at Lichfield, mentioned his wife Mary, and children James, Thomas, Reginald; Catherine, wife of Thos. Wood; Ann, wife of Wm. Ward; Sarah, wife of Thos. Hall; a friend and executor, Thos. Downs of Horridge; witnesses Thos. Lomas, Joseph and Edw. Bennett; house and lands at Eccles, also at Whitchough, the latter on lease from Samuel Kirle of Whitchough. The baptisms of children in Chapel en le *Frith cover* the period 1716–30, and, with the exception of the first two, the father is described as Matthew Lee *alias* Tyson, of Eccles. There is no mention of Tyson in the will. All the neighbouring parishes and Eccles have been well searched, but nothing to indicate parents of Matthew Lee *alias* Tyson has been found. Wills of Lichfield, York, Chester, and P.C.C. have been examined. Perhaps a reader of 'N. & Q.' may have some knowledge of the family.

LEO C.

MEDIÆVAL CHURCHYARDS.—What was the mediæval practice with regard to the disposal of the dead and the erection of memorial stones ? These appear very seldom of an earlier date than the seventeenth century. Were they not erected before then ? Also, what has become of the remains (the bones) of the thousands who must have been buried in the churchyards of every parish ? Do the natural processes of decay account for their disappearance ? or were the bones from time to time removed by burning or otherwise to make room for succeeding generations ?

SARAH ELIZABETH CROSS.

Ivy Cote, Egham.

"MOUCHARABY."—This word is explained in 'The Century Dictionary' as having two senses: (1) "a balcony enclosed with lattice-work in a customary Oriental fashion"; (2) "a balcony with parapet and machicolations, often embattled, projecting from the face of a wall over a gate, to contribute to the defense of the entrance." The second sense is illustrated by a woodcut of the so-called "moucharaby" at Carisbrooke Castle; the definition is apparently taken, with some verbal alteration, from 'The Imperial Dictionary' (1882). In the earlier dictionary only the second of these senses is given, and the illustration is taken from the Hôtel de Sens, Paris. Now there is no difficulty about the word in its application to the latticed balcony of North African houses; it is plainly a French rendering of a loose pronunciation of the Arabic *mashrabiyya*[h] (Dozy). But the other allied sense is puzzling. I can only suppose it to be due to the caprice of some French writer on architecture, whose work was presumably translated before 1882. Can any reader point out the source ? It may be remarked that neither of the dictionaries referred to, nor Funk's 'Standard Dictionary,' which follows them, recognizes the Arabic etymology; they all treat the word simply as "French."

HENRY BRADLEY.

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Replies.

GAMESTER'S SUPERSTITION: LIZARD WITH TWO TAILS.

(10 S. viii. 328.)

LIZARDS and snakes are scarcely common enough in England for there to be many popular superstitions about them, beyond snakes sucking cows dry, and such like. The superstitions have almost all arisen in warmer climates, where these reptiles are common. Snakes with double heads die very young; specimens are to be found in Indian museums, where such abortions as double-headed goats, calves, &c., form the centre of interest to the native visitors. Lizards with bifurcated tails, probably reproduced abnormally after an accident, are not uncommon. The Italian superstition is found in Provence, and here "Li lagremuso qu'an la co besso passon pèr masco" ("The lizards that have the tail twin pass for witches"). I quote the saying because the resemblance between *lagremuso*, the lizard (properly the wall-lizard), and *lagremouso*, tearful, gives the probable explanation of "crocodile's tears." In Spanish—which I venture, in all humility, to call a branch of Provençal, the central language of the Romance family, as Dutch is the central language of the Teutonic family (pity that philologists generally have so little practical acquaintance with either)—we find the same coincidence of *lagarto*, whence *aligador*, the American crocodile, and *lagrimoso*. But Provence is not only the centre of the Romance tongues, but also the centre of Romance folk-lore. One reason for this may be that in the Camargue, at "les Saintes Maries," is the Mecca of the gipsies, where their queen is elected; and gipsies are great disseminators of "superstitions." EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Hyères.

[The proverb about "crocodile's tears" is Latin.]

One cannot speak as to any virtue which a lizard may impart when possessed of two tails, but that lizards with two tails are by no means uncommon to-day, and that occasionally examples with three tails are met with, appears from some remarks of "Buckland Junior" in *The People* for 27 October, where they are believed to have come by their furcated appendages through injury.

"A green lizard hath a great delight to behold a man in the face, for he will lovingly fawn upon him as a dog with the moving of his tail. And as much as in him lies, will defend him from a serpent that lies lurking in the neaths [? nests] to hurt him."—Lupton's 'Notable Things,' bk. vi. § 73.

In all the British folk-lore of the lizard it is, I think, the enemy not only of the serpent, but also of the scorpion. A writer, who signs himself H., in *Gent. Mag.*, 1771, p. 251, says, while enumerating other superstitious errors, that "the lizard is not friendly to man in particular, much less does it awaken him to the approach of a serpent," thus implying a generally existing belief in its efficacy as a counter-charm (Hughes's 'Barbadoes'; Brook's 'Natural History').

All this, and much more, shows that a belief in the amuletic virtues of the lizard was general and widespread, so that it is readily intelligible why a gamester in the credulous Terra d'Otranto should resort to its agency as a protection from the serpent of deceit.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Streatham.

The following passage from 'An Englishwoman in the Philippines' (p. 68), John Murray, 1906, seems worth quoting in connexion with the superstition referred to by M. P.:—

"Sometimes, but very rarely, one of these lizards is found with a forked tail, and this the natives look upon as the emblem of the most extraordinary luck, and they do all they can to catch the lizard, and try to take off his forked tail, which they dry and wear for *anting-anting*. Any kind of luck or lucky emblem is *anting-anting*."

J. R. FITZGERALD.

I cannot say whether lizards with two tails are ever seen in England or not; but if your correspondent will refer to *The Reliquary* for last month he will find a very interesting article by Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith on 'Some Dragonesque Forms on and beneath Fonts,' in which salamanders with bifurcated tails from the Youlgreave, Norton and Haddenham fonts are depicted. I cannot say whether the belief in such animals was connected with the gamester superstition to which your correspondent refers.

EMERITUS.

ASSASSINATION THE MÉTIER OF KINGS (10 S. viii. 328).—Neither the present King of Italy nor his father was so stupid as to say that assassination is the profession, trade, or business of kings. What Umberto I. said was that it is the *perquisite* of kings; but I am sorry I cannot say when or where, or in what precise words, he said it.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

LONDON REMAINS (10 S. viii. 226, 271, 337).—Besides the chancel screen from Allhallows the Great, mentioned at the last reference, the pulpit and sounding-board, the sanctuary rails, and the fine brass candelabra are also, by the munificence of Canon Ingram, at St. Margaret's, Lothbury. To St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, went the organ case, the stone statues of Moses and Aaron, formerly part of the All Hallows reredos, and the curious figure of Charity from the front of the organ gallery; while the very beautiful carved Communion table is now in the parish church of Allhallows, North St. Pancras.

The iron gates in front of Devonshire House in Piccadilly were removed from the Duke's place at Chiswick in 1897. They originally belonged to Lord Heathfield, and formed the entrance to his house at Turnham Green. When this property was broken up in 1837, the then Duke purchased them. At Chiswick they took the place of a much older gate, still standing in another part of the grounds, which came from Sir Hans Sloane's house in Chelsea, and bears two inscriptions: "Builded by Inigo Jones, MDCXXI." and "Given by Sir Hans Sloane, Baronet, to the Earl of Burlington, MDCCXXXVII."

The large brick alcove now standing with its back to the Bayswater Road, opposite the fountains in the north-west corner of Kensington Gardens, formerly stood in the extreme south-west corner, with its back to the Kensington Road, and facing the gravel walk leading to the south side of the Palace.

When old Cumberland Gate in Hyde Park was pulled down in 1822, the great gates were purchased by a Mr. Baker, of the Clock House Farm at Cricklewood, and he fitted them into his barn, where they remained for seventy years. Three years later, when Tyburn turnpike was removed, he bought the clock turret which surmounted the house and placed that also on his barn. In addition, he bought the veritable gate which spanned the Bayswater Road from the south-east corner of Edgware Road, and hung it at the entrance to his premises as the ordinary farm-yard gate. After a time it was found to be inconveniently heavy, so it was removed, and placed inside the barn. The old barn was pulled down early in 1892, and its site is now occupied by the back gardens of Nos. 8 to 11, Chaddesden Parade. It would be interesting to know whether these relics are still in existence.

ALAN STEWART.

The statement on p. 338 that Decimus Burton's Arch "stood from 1828 until 1883 immediately opposite Apsley House" is not quite accurate.

I knew it well, and was on the top of it when the statue was being lowered. It never was opposite Apsley House, but stood in a line with the centre arch of Burton's handsome screen, far to the south-west of Apsley House. And a thousand pities it is that it was ever moved to its present awkward and meaningless position, when it could, with little ingenuity, have remained where it was an ornament.

WILLIAM ROYLE.

The great clock bell of St. Paul's possesses the peculiarity of sounding different notes from different positions and distances. The architect who superintended its recasting must have forgotten to provide a section; consequently it is *straight-waisted*, which accounts for its uncertain sound. All the curves in the section of a bell should be sections of a cone, and of the same cone. Probably the architect had forgotten to read his Vitruvius, who shows that an architect must not be music-deaf.

WALTER SCARGILL.

I do not know if it is matter of any interest, but a large number of the balustrades of old London Bridge, removed by Sir Edward Banks, one of the contractors, are erected round a fountain in his grounds at Bankstown, Sheerness, Isle of Sheppey. As a boy, in the early thirties I remember them very well.

G. C. WARDEN.

With reference to MR. PIERPOINT's inquiry about Queen Anne's statue (*ante*, p. 338) I may say that the statue was obtained from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's by Mr. Augustus Hare, who placed it in a field just below his garden at Holmhurst in Sussex, where I saw it four years ago. It is probably there now unless his heir have removed it.

F. F. K.

COLLÈGE HÉRALDIQUE DE FRANCE (10 S. viii. 368).—MRS. HALL may assume it to be a private venture, as France could hardly maintain a "public institution" on behalf of that which it does not recognize. Provincial Librarians and archæologists keep up the science of *blason*. See Bodley, 'France,' vol. i. pp. 168, &c., and vol. ii. pp. 353, &c. (first edition), or, in index, 'Titles' and 'Noblesse.'

D.

PALGRAVE'S 'GOLDEN TREASURY' (10 S. viii. 147, 236, 351).—'The Blessed Damozel' was published four times in England in Rossetti's lifetime. It originally appeared in the second number of *The Germ*, 1850. It was republished in *The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine* for November, 1856, and again in 'Poems,' 1870, and 'Poems,' 1881. The variations between the first two versions may be seen—not quite accurately printed—in the late William Sharp's 'Dante Gabriel Rossetti: a Record and a Study,' 1882, p. 338. *The Germ* version is identical with that in the Oxford University Press edition of 'The Golden Treasury,' with the exception that in the fourth line of the first stanza there should be no comma after "water." *The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine* version differs much from its predecessor. The two stanzas quoted by W. B. run thus:—

I.

The blessed Damozel lean'd out
From the gold bar of Heaven;
Her eyes knew more of rest and shade
Than waters still'd at even;
She had three lilies in her hand,
And the stars in her hair were seven.

II.

And still she bow'd above the vast
Waste sea of worlds that swarm,
Until her bosom must have made
The bar she lean'd on warm,
And the lilies lay as if asleep
Along her bended arm.

In the 'Poems' of 1870 and 1881 these stanzas correspond with those printed in the 'Second Series' of Palgrave's book, except that the words "lean'd" and "still'd" are printed "leaned" and "stilled," and the latter is the spelling followed by Mr. W. M. Rossetti in more recent editions of his brother's 'Works.' It is a pity that the three principal versions of the poem have not been printed in parallel columns for the benefit of students of Rossetti.

In addition to the four English editions published in Rossetti's lifetime, an edition was issued in the Tauchnitz series in 1870 with Rossetti's sanction, which contained an important variation in the seventh stanza:—

Around her lovers, newly met
'Mid deathless love's acclaims.

A private impression of some of the poems, including 'The Blessed Damozel,' was also struck off in 1869.

I cannot give an authoritative reason for the divergences between the two versions mentioned by W. B., but I imagine the copyright question may have had something to do with them. The original version printed in *The Germ* is out of copyright; that in the recent editions of the 'Poems' is not. This fact may account for the Oxford University Press printing the earlier version, and Messrs. Macmillan the later.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

The Oxford University Press appears to have followed the first version of 'The Blessed Damozel,' as printed in *The Germ* in 1850. This is reprinted in Foulis's "Roses of Parnassus" series (1903), where the stanzas your correspondent quotes read as he gives them from the Oxford 'Golden Treasury.' Mr. Quiller-Couch also, for reasons "hard for the non-elect to understand," adopts *The Germ* version in his 'Oxford Book of English Poetry.' In the American edition of Rossetti's poems (Boston, 1870)—which follows exactly, I believe, the first English edition—the stanzas referred to read, as they do also in the edition of 1898, as in Macmillan's 'Golden Treasury (Second Series)'; but other stanzas appear in other forms in editions subsequent to 1870. Stanza VIII. of *The Germ* version (VII. in later ones) has been, perhaps, most frequently revised. In *The Germ* it runs thus:—

Heard hardly, some of her new friends,
Playing at holy games,
Spake, gentle-mouthed, among themselves,
Their virginal chaste names;
And the souls, mounting up to God,
Went by her like thin flames.

In the 1870 edition of the 'Poems,' l. 2 of this appears as "Amid their loving games"; and in l. 3 "gentle-mouthed" is discarded for "evermore." In the edition of 1898 (the next I have) the first four lines of this stanza run thus:—

Around her, lovers, newly met
'Mid deathless love's acclaims,
Spoke evermore among themselves
Their heart-remembered names;

but this (naturally enough) does not seem to have satisfied Rossetti, for in Macmillan's 'Golden Treasury' they have undergone further revision, and read:—

Around her, lovers, newly met
In joy no sorrow claims,
Spoke evermore among themselves
Their rapturous new names.

It is a pity Rossetti did not let the 1870 version alone.

C. C. B.

W. B. will find the details he seeks concerning earlier and later versions in W. M. Rossetti's introduction to an edition of 'The Blessed Damozel' published by Duckworth

& Co. in 1898, "the first British reprint of the poem as it stood in *The Germ*." Two of the lines in Stanza I. apparently appeared in yet another form (in *The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine*), as :—

Her eyes knew more of rest and shade
Than waters stilled at even.

And in Stanza IX. two of the lines ran :—

And still she bowed above the vast
Waste sea of worlds that swam.

But all these, and other variants, will be found in the introduction above referred to.

A. R. WALLER.

Cambridge.

In the last of the lines quoted from Text II. (p. 352), "the bended arm" should be "her bended arm." W. B.

"CAMELIAN" (10 S. viii. 306).—ST. SWITHIN seems to have overlooked Webster's dictionary. My edition (dated 1854, and published by Nathaniel Cooke) has this entry: "*Ca-mē'le-on Min'er-al, n.* [*See* Chameleon.] A compound of pure potash and black oxyd of manganese."

Under 'Chameleon' I find no mention of the mineral; but, as I read that the animal "is distinguished for its sudden and great changes in color," I suppose that Webster means to imply by the words "see Chameleon" that the mineral was so called because of some real or supposed inconstancy of colour.

Since writing the above, I have found a chemico-historical account of the name and nature of "Mineral Chameleon" (with references to important authorities) on pp. 915–16 of vol. ii. of Roscoe and Schorlemmer's 'Treatise on Chemistry' (Macmillan, 1897). R. JOHNSON WALKER.

Little Holland House, Kensington, W.

I think this a ghost-word, the result of hasty chirography, or of misreading on the part of the compositor. In all probability the author wrote "carnelian," but the *r* and *n* were so run together that they looked like *m*. Any one who will take the trouble to write the word can see how the misreading occurred. JOHN E. NORCROSS.

Brooklyn, U.S.

THE RACIAL PROBLEM OF EUROPE (10 S. viii. 145, 218, 233, 274).—A correspondent of *L'Intermédiaire*, 20 Avril, 1907, observes, when writing of Spanish blood in Flanders, that it is an error to attribute the paternity of the Flemings with dark skin and black hair to the Spaniards. There are documents which prove the existence of "noirs" in *Flanders in the* Middle Ages. In the life of St. Godlièvе (eleventh century) written by one of her contemporaries—Drogo, monk of the abbey of Saint-André-lez-Bruges—the biographer shows us a Flemish *seigneur*, Bertulf de Ghistelles, going to marry Godelièvе in Boulonnais, and bringing her home to his *manoir*. When the mother of the *châtelain* sees this woman with her black hair and eyes arrive, her Germanic soul revolts, and she says harshly to her son: "Ne pouvais-tu trouver des corneilles *dans tes terres* si tu voulais t'en amuser, au lieu d'aller prendre celle-ci pour femme à l'étranger!" The dark Flemings are in reality descendants of the *race mélanochroïque* which preceded the Celtic and German invaders in the country.

The authors of the Border ballads seem to have considered the blue-eyed, yellow-haired man or maid more attractive than a darker type. In many English counties there is still the same feeling among the poor, though red hair is disliked. Does this conception of beauty arise from the fact that the latest invaders of Western Europe were, till they began to mate with the peoples who had come in before them, decidedly blonde in type? G. E.

See an excellent summary of the evidence and theories on this question as far as Britain is concerned in Mackinder's 'Britain and the British Seas,' chap. xii., 'Ethnographical Geography.' ALEX. RUSSELL.

Stromness.

LAWS OF GRAVITY AND THE ANCIENT GREEKS (10 S. viii. 210).—There were ancient Greeks who knew (or believed) that all heavy bodies sought the centre of the earth. But Plutarch in one of his symposiums puts into the mouth of a daring speculator an imaginary description of what would happen to a man if he were dropped into a hole bored right through the centre of the earth and down to the surface at the Antipodes. This man is made to show a clearer perception of the action of a central attractive force than is common even now; the remarks of his comrades are, to a modern mind, extremely feeble. I have not a copy of Plutarch at hand; but I think the passage occurs in the 'De Placitis Philosophorum.'

W. M. M.

WILLIAM HOGSFLESH, CRICKETER (10 S. viii. 28, 334).—I find that the surname Hogsflesh occurs not infrequently in different parts of Sussex. There was a family of that name living near the Priory ruins in the parish of Southover, near Lewes, a few years

back; another still exists at Malling Street Lewes; the name is said to be well known in the parish of Warnham; a grocer in the Cliffe, Lewes, bore the name recently; and it is found at Seaford. A clerical correspondent from Portslade informed me there was a butcher of that name in Liphook, Hants, in 1885.

Charles Lamb's farce 'Mr. H—,' produced at Drury Lane Theatre 10 Dec., 1808, with Elliston and Harriet Mellon (afterwards Mrs. Coutts) in the principal parts turns on the hero being afflicted with what Mark Antony Lower calls this "uncomfortable surname." Commenting on the failure of the farce, Mr. E. V. Lucas in his 'Letters of Charles and Mary Lamb' remarks:—

"Lamb should have chosen a better, by which I mean a worse, name than Hogsflesh. As a matter of fact a great number of persons had become quite accustomed to the asperities of Hogsflesh, not only from the famous cricketer of that name, one of the pioneers of the game, but also from the innkeeper of Worthing."

In 1796 Worthing had but two inns, both on the beach, immediately opposite one another, one being known as the "New" Inn, and the other as the "Sea" house. One of these inns was kept by a Mr. Hogsflesh, and the other by Mr. Bacon, which occasioned the lines:—

Worthing is a pretty place,
And if I'm not mistaken,
If you can't get any butchers' meat,
There's Hogsflesh and Bacon.

Lower's 'English Surnames,' p. 144.

JOHN HEBB.

I am transcribing the register of a small parish in Sussex, and in the year 1550 I find Marie Hodgesflesh was christened. This spelling of the name occurs frequently in the register, and does not become Hoggesflesh until 1598. O. S. T.

The Misses Hogsflesh kept a seminary for young ladies at Townley House, Chatham Street, Ramsgate, where the Duchess of Kent resided with our future Queen Victoria for a time in 1823. This surname was changed to Hoflesh or something very similar, and may be identical with that mentioned in MR. JOHN HEBB'S quotation (*ante*, p. 334). Kent, as well as Sussex, would thus seem to furnish examples of this curious name.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

I knew this name some twenty years ago at Ipswich, euphemistically pronounced Ho'flesh. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

This surname is found in the eighteenth-century registers of the parish of St. John Zachary, London.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND PROTECTORATE (10 S. viii. 310).—The late DR. MARSHALL, of the College of Heralds, some years ago asked through 'N. & Q.' for information as to all schools in England and for published books on them, with a view to the formation of a list, &c., of them. If his MS. on this subject is in existence, J. B. W. might obtain some particulars from it. C. MASON.

29, Emperor's Gate, S.W.

In addition to the editorial foot-note to this query may be added 'Endowed Grammar Schools in England,' by N. Carlisle, 2 vols., 8vo, 1818.

The Charity Commissioners' Reports, 1819 onwards, will also yield some information.

E. A. FRY.

"PECCAVI:" "I HAVE SINDH" (10 S. viii. 345).—I cannot understand how the claim to the authorship of the couplet quoted by MR. A. L. MAYHEW, could have been contended for by both *Punch* and Thomas Hood, since Hood died in 1845, while Lord Dalhousie did not become Governor-General of India till 1847, and did not annex Oude till 1855. Perhaps Tom Hood the younger may be meant, though I hardly think the couplet is in the style of either father or son, the latter of whom (born 1835) was very young at the time. I am, however, glad to see that the writer, whoever he was, knew the correct pronunciation of Oude, which is properly spelt Awadh. Most people fifty years ago would have rimed it to *prude* instead of *proud*. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"SHAM ABRAHAM" (10 S. vii. 469; viii. 293).—The song 'Abraham Newland,' quoted by MR. PIERPOINT, has been ascribed to Thomas Dibdin as well as to Upton; and it appeared in 'The Whim of the Day,' a collection of songs for 1800. The air to which this song was written is the 'Rogue's March,' at that time very popular on account of Thomas Dibdin having included it in his opera 'The British Raft,' produced at Astley's in 1797, setting it to his song 'The Tight Little Island.' Dibdin sold the song to the publishing firm of Longman & Co. for fifteen guineas. Its success was unexampled, and the publishers afterwards admitted to have made 900*l.* by it. The air was popular for long after the invasion

scare: Theodore Hook and "Thomas Ingoldsby" wrote some of their best political squibs to it, and it suggested more than one of Lord Neaves's lively verses in *Blackwood*. R. L. MORETON.

'THE KINGDOM'S INTELLIGENCER' (10 S. vii. 148, 238, 270, 395, 491).—I notice one error in J. B. W.'s otherwise accurate reply at the last reference. He says: "The paper then stopped for a week" (col. 2, l. 5). This is incorrect. Though the numbering was faulty, there was no gap, at this date, in the issue of *The Parliamentary Intelligencer*. The numbers and dates were as follows: No. 24, June 4–11, 1660; No. 26 (*sic*) June 11–18, 1660; No. 26 (*sic*) June 18–25, 1660; No. 27, June 25–July 2, 1660. Consequently, there appears to have been no No. 25, though J. B. W. mentions one. The Order of the Council of State to the Stationers' Company appears prefixed to No. 16 of *The Parliamentary Intelligencer* (April 9–16, 1660), and also to No. 16 of *Mercurius Publicus* (April 12–19, 1660).

As regards *The Kingdom's Intelligencer*, it may be mentioned that there was no issue for the week April 15–22, 1661; in the number for the week following (No. 16, April 22–29) the excuse is made that it was the eve of his Majesty's coronation. The numbers 17 (1661), 46 (1661), and 26 (1662) do not occur, having been skipped by error, though there was no gap in the actual issue. My copy of the paper for May 5–12, 1662, is numbered 1, though the preceding paper was No. 18, and the succeeding one No. 19.

CHARLES LINDSAY.

"BACON" (10 S. viii. 310).—The oldest known quotation is that given in 'N.E.D.,' about 1330. But it occurs earlier in Anglo-French. It is spelt *bacun* in William of Wadyngton's 'Manuel des Peches,' l. 2384, translated as early as 1303; also in 'The Conquest of Ireland,' ed. F. Michel, l. 1961; and the plural is *bacons* in 'The Legend of Fulk Fitzwarin,' l. 315, written about 1300. So we may yet hope to find an earlier quotation in English.

The three references given above are taken from my 'Notes on English Etymology,' p. 373.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

A bacon in the sense of a pig (as opposed to the flesh of a pig) is often to be found in fourteenth-century documents. An earlier instance than any given in the 'N.E.D.' occurs in 1310, when there are several *Cheshire Recognizances* dealing with the production at Chester, by the purveyors to the King in each hundred, of the corn and *bacons* charged on the hundred, or 4*s.* for every *bacon*.—C.R.R., 3 & 5 Ed. II. m. 1 (17) and others.

Much earlier use of the word could be found, I dare say. R. S. B.

'INTO THY HANDS, O LORD,' AN OIL PAINTING (10 S. viii. 330).—I fear that A. J. W. has no poetry in his soul, and I hope that he will forgive my saying so. The painting in question is by Mr. Briton Rivière, R.A., and was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1879 (Cat. No. 487) under the title of 'In Manus Tuas, Domine.' It shows a youthful knight riding through an enchanted forest, and just about to enter a deep, dark ravine, evidently peopled thickly by ghosts, hobgoblins, pixies, *et hoc genus omne*, which, though invisible, can yet make their presence felt, as every quivering muscle and trembling limb, both of horse and hounds, most clearly proves. But the knight rides on unmoved, confident in his faith in the Deity, to whom, with bared head, he offers the ejaculatory prayer.

It is a fine conception, and the execution is masterly. ALAN STEWART.

'Into Thy Hands, O Lord,' is by Briton Rivière. The picture is in the Manchester City Art Gallery, and I believe the knight in armour to be the Red Cross Knight of Spenser's 'Faerie Queen,' Book i.

B. HULTON.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also thanked for reply.]

THE HAMPSTEAD OMNIBUS (10 S. viii. 86, 156, 293).—It will serve to bring this matter up to date if there be given the following extract from *The Daily Telegraph*, this time of 18 October:—

"No Hampstead 'Buses.—One of the oldest omnibus routes in London—Hampstead to Oxford Street—is to be relinquished to-morrow. This step has been brought about through lack of public support. With the opening of the Hampstead Tube Railway the omnibuses, instead of going to Oxford Street, went for a time to Bayswater, but this experiment not proving successful, a route to Kilburn was tried, with, however, no better results. The 'buses were then put back to their original line, and are now to disappear finally."

As to the antiquity of the route as one for public passenger conveyances, a striking light is thrown by the fact that it was advertised in *The Daily Post* of 14 June, 1721, that

"John Smith's Double Chaise, goes twice every Week-Day from Hampstead to London, with Pas-

gers and small Parcels of Goods. Each Passenger is to pay 6*d.* and every Parcel of Goods that weighs not above 15 Pound Weight 3*d.* This Chaise sets out from the George at Hampstead exactly at 8 a Clock in the Morning, and 4 in the Afternoon; and returns from the George at Holborn-Bars at 10 in the Morning, and 6 in the Afternoon. Thus by going out and coming in at a fix'd Time, will prevent Passengers waiting: And all Goods sent by this Carriage will arrive at a certain Hour, without being exposed to any Rain or Dirt."

A. F. R.

EBBIN, A CHRISTIAN NAME (10 S. viii. 329).—Though I have studied names for some years, I have never met with Ebbin as a Christian name, I should say it is a shortened form of Ebenezer. I knew a lady some years ago in Wincanton, Somerset, whose husband's name was Ebenezer, but whom she usually addressed as Ebbi. May it not be that Ebbin and Ebbi are shortened forms of one and the same name? I have sometimes heard the lady call her husband "Eb," which is shorter still, and illustrates the common tendency to abbreviate words, and at the same time the truth of the saying that man is naturally a lazy animal.

J. BROWN.

48, Gwydyr Mansions, Brighton.

A boy at school with me was named Ebenezer, and we called him "Ebbin" for "short," and "Nezer" at other times. When we had to put his name down, he was always "Ebbin." Perhaps this may help Mr. Street. The "christened" names were then more singular than is now the case, and Biblical names were common. I knew a "Job Ebenezer." THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

I once knew of a gentleman who had the Christian name of Eben, and I believe his father also bore the same name. I have always understood it was a corruption of Ebenezer, though when it originated I do not know. I may state that neither of the gentlemen bore the name in full, but only the contraction. CHARLES DRURY.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also thanked for reply.]

SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOOL: SOME EARLY MASTERS (10 S. viii. 323).—The 'Concertatio Ecclesiæ' mentions a Simon Hunt, priest, as having died in exile (before 1588). The 'Douay Diaries' record one of this name as having matriculated at the University of Douay; my note does not say when, and I have not at present access to the diaries.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Oxford English Dictionary.—Niche—Nyxie. (Vol. VI.) By W. A. Craigie. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS double section has been enlarged by twenty-one pages, so as to complete the letter N. The words recorded are 4,323, as against Johnson's 379, and the number of quotations reaches the high figure of 19,586. More than once we have been asked why the devil should be called "Old Nick." We get no definite answer here. The word is "probably the familiar abbreviation of the name Nicholas"; but there is, it is added, no evidence to connect it with "Nicker," a water-demon or kelpie. The brothers Smith, on the strength of 'Rejected Addresses,' get a separate heading for the onomatopœic "nickety-nock." If all the modern words of this character are to be inserted, the 'Dictionary' will have a good many *ἅπαξ λεγόμενα*, for present-day writers, such as Mr. Kipling, are fond of similar inventions. Leslie Stephen appears as the sole authority for "nicknameable," but puts it in inverted commas, which is a minor kind of obelizing. For "Nicotina" we should have been inclined to add a quotation from Parkinson's 'Paradisus' (1629): "*Nicotiana*, of one Nicot, a Frenchman, who, seeing it in Portugall, sent it to the French Queene, from whom it received the name of Herba Regia." Of "niddering" we are told that the modern currency of the word is due to Walter Scott, and that it should really be "nithing." Under "Niger" we do not find "Niger morocco," which is now a well-established term for a delightful form of binding. The quotations under "niggardly" are admirable from the literary point of view, including passages from Goldsmith, Matthew Arnold, and Ruskin. The article on "nigh" is an example of the excellent analysis of shades of meaning, in which the 'Dictionary' easily excels any other we know. We are familiar with "nigh as nigth" in dialect, the last word, we presume, meaning "nearness." There are many compounds of "night," nouns and adjectives. "Night-hours" is used by Mr. Meredith in the amusing chapter of 'One of our Conquerors,' in which the two maiden ladies are disturbed by the sad behaviour of their little dog Tasso, and seems to us as fairly entitled to a separate heading as many forms included.

The nightingale is well represented, as far as earlier writers go; but Shelley (1821) is the latest poet quoted, and is succeeded by 'The Penny Cyclopædia' (1840) and a scientific reference (1894). We think this a little hard on later bards. Did not Matthew Arnold write in his 'Philomela':—

Hark! ah, the nightingale—
The tawny-throated!

while Tennyson talks of a "hundred-throated nightingale."

There is no quotation from a modern book of any importance for the Russian "Nihilist," though such would have been easy to procure in any respectable library. "Nippitate," of obscure origin, is a curious word for good liquor. Under "nocturne" we read of Whistler writing to Leyland (1880), "I can't thank you too much for the name 'Nocturne' as the title for my

lights." But besides its uses in music and painting, the word has been applied to night pieces in verse and prose, *e.g.*, one of Henley's poems, 'In Hospital' ('Poems,' Nutt, 1898, p. 41) is called 'Nocturn.' Under 'no more' we should have given Carew's haunting use of the phrase, "Ask me no more," imitated by Tennyson in Part VII. of 'The Princess.' There is a large list of compounds with "non-," one of the clumsiest of which is "non-committal," used as an adjective. We note that "non est inventus" is found in 'Pickwick' under the form "non istwentus," which some years since puzzled one of the chief authorities on Dickens. "Non licet," "non liquet," "non possumus," and "non sequitur" are among other Latin phrases included. There are a great many compounds of "north." A "nose of wax," which has been recently discussed in our columns, is defined as "a thing easily turned or moulded in any way desired; a person easily influenced; one of weak character." "Not," like "no," is an admirable article, full of skilful analysis. For "notable," of women great in household management, Mr. Craigie would, we think, if he had got it, have inserted Dr. Primrose's description of his wife, at the beginning of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' as "a good-natured, notable woman." For "nymph," in the classical sense, no poet of the last century is quoted, though many instances could, of course, be given, *e.g.*, this from Tennyson's 'Lucretius':—

The mountain quickens into Nymph and Faun.

There are many other words deserving notice. This part of the 'Dictionary' is, in fact, of exceptional interest, and Mr. Craigie, the latest comer of the three editors, has done his work admirably.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

The old-book trade at this time of the year is always flourishing, but never before have we received so many catalogues as during the present month, or more interesting ones, and our space will not allow of our giving the full description we could wish.

From classic Oxford we have appropriately a Catalogue of Educational Books, new and old, from Mr. Blackwell (No. CXXV.). The first part is devoted to Greek and Latin, and the second to Modern History and Biography.

Messrs. Browne & Browne, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have in List 90 the first edition of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 2 vols., 12mo, original calf as issued, 1766, 120*l.*; a set of the Waverley Novels, all first editions in the original boards, uncut, 1814-32, 600*l.*; and the first collected edition of Gray's poems, original wrappers, uncut, 1768, 40*l.* American items include the first edition of Morgan Godwyn's 'The Negro's and Indian's Advocate,' 1680, 5*l.* Under Bacon is a tract unknown to Lowndes: a charge "At a Session holden for the Verge, in the reign of the late King James," with another tract in the same volume, 1662-80, 4to, calf, 8*l.* A first edition of George Borrow's 'Celebrated Trials,' 1825, is 4*l.* 10*s.* Under Cathedrals is a fine copy of Britton, proofs of the plates, very rare, as only a few copies were so issued, 1814-35, 12*l.* Under Cromwell is 'A Book of the Continuation of Forreign Passages. Of the Peace between the Commonwealth and the Netherlands, 1654. General *Blake's Fleet* and the Turks.....Successe of the Fleet of the Commonwealth against the King of Spain's West India Fleet,' &c., printed by M. S. for Thomas Jenner, 1657, 10*l.*; and under Shakspeare the first edition of North's Plutarch, 1579, 15*l.* Bewick collectors will find items of interest.

Mr. Daniell sends the concluding part of his interesting collection of books, engravings, drawings, maps, &c., relating to London. A limited number of copies of the catalogue will be issued in volume form, with illustrations from early copperplates. This should constitute a useful manual.

Mr. Bertram Dobell has among the items in his Catalogue 157 the first edition of Disraeli's 'Revolutionary Epic,' and bound up with it are some copies of *The Wycombe Sentinel*, issued by Disraeli gratis when he was a candidate for the borough in October, 1832, 4to, calf, 1834, 1*l.* 12*s.* Under Campbell the poet is an extensive collection of cuttings, with an autograph letter, also letters of Barham and others, and an invitation from Moxon to Campbell's funeral, 1*l.* 10*s.* A copy of 'Poor Robin's Almanack,' 1668, is priced 7*s.* 6*d.* An interesting work on ballooning is Blanchard's 'Third Aerial Voyage, July, 1784,' in which 45 miles were traversed in two hours and a quarter, 1784, 6*s.* Under Bankruptcy is a narrative of the proceedings against John Perrot of Ludgate Hill, laceman, who was executed at Smithfield for concealing his effects, 1761, 7*s.* 6*d.* Under Barham are 'Ingoldsby,' 3 vols., 1855, 1*l.* 10*s.*, and 'Cousin Nicholas,' first edition, 1841, 1*l.* 1*s.* A copy of 'London Cries,' folio, 180[illegible], is 2*l.* 12*s.*; and Doran's 'Their Majesties' Servants,' 3 vols., 1*l.* 15*s.* Mr. Dobell is going to give in his catalogues from time to time 'Readings from Scarce or Little-Known Books.' This catalogue contains the first, which is entertaining; and with his wide range of reading Mr. Dobell is sure to make future "out-of-the-way corners" equally amusing.

Mr. William Downing, of Birmingham, opens his Catalogue 467 with a collection of 'Light Reading for Winter Evenings.' Well-known authors, such as Hall Caine, Crockett, Marie Corelli, and Miss Braddon, are included. The price of the 230 volumes is 10*l.* An interesting association with Mrs. Piozzi is her copy of Baskerville's Prayer Book, 1760, 3*l.* 3*s.* Boccaccio, translated into French, 1801, 11 vols., is 4*l.* 4*s.*; S. T. Prideaux's 'Bookbinders and their Craft,' 5*l.* 5*s.*; Byron, large-paper edition, one of 250 copies, 13 vols., imperial 8vo, 1898-1904, 8*l.* 10*s.*; and first edition of Gay's 'Beggar's Opera,' 1728, 5*l.* 5*s.* There is a fine tall copy of the second and best edition of Leland's 'Collectanea,' 6 vols., 1770, 4*l.* 15*s.* Ogilvie's 'Dictionary,' revised by Annandale, 4 vols., 1898, is 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; and Thiers's 'Consulate and the Empire,' translated by Campbell and Stebbing, 12 vols., 3*l.* 10*s.* Under Witchcraft is Glanvil's 'Saducismus Triumphatus,' 1681, 1*l.* 10*s.* An autograph letter of Rossetti's, undated, is 5*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. Francis Edwards's Catalogue 294 contains recent purchases. There is a long list under Kelmscott Press; there are also publications of the Doves, Essex House, and other private presses. A magnificent copy of Redouté's book on lilies, 8 vols., imperial folio, with portrait and 486 coloured plates on vellum paper, 1802-16, the volumes bound in russia with the arms of the Churchill family on the side of each, 120*l.* Another valuable book is a tall and very fine copy of 'Speculum Humanæ Salvationis,' or 'Speculum Sanctæ Mariæ Virginis,' wanting only the first leaf of the text, 100*l.* (one of the earliest of the

Augsburg woodcut books). 'Waltoniana: Inedited Remains in Verse and Prose of Izaak Walton,' with notes by R. H. Shepherd, and containing an unpublished poem, 1878, is 25*s*. American items are interesting, and include autograph letters of 1765. Under Art is a collection of 120 photogravures by Goupil of paintings by artists of the French Water-Colour Society, Paris, 1883, 3*l*. 5*s*. Among first editions are Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë,' 2 vols., 1857, with autograph letter, 2*l*. 2*s*.; a unique copy of Lewis Carroll's 'Through the Looking-Glass,' 52*l*. 10*s*. (from the library of Lord Coleridge, containing five of Tenniel's original sketches for the work, and enclosed in a crimson morocco case by Rivière); George Meredith's 'Shaving of Shagpat,' 1856, 2*l*. 10*s*.; 'The Antiquary,' 3 vols. (in vol. ii. are some of the original proof-sheets with corrections by Scott), Edinburgh, 1816, 30*l*.; Tennyson's 'Ode on the Death of Wellington,' with autograph letter enclosed, 1*l*. 12*s*.; and a number of Anthony Trollope's novels. A valuable item is 'The English Catalogue of Books, 1835-1900,' with the four index volumes, 1864-1901, 8 vols., 12*l*. 10*s*.

Catalogue 458 of Mr. John Hitchman, of Birmingham, though a short one, contains many important items, such as Prescott's complete works, 16 vols., 4*l*. 15*s*.; a set of "The Sportsman's Library," 6*l*. 6*s*.; Heath's 'Martial Achievements,' 9*l*. 9*s*.; Byron, Library Edition, 8 vols., Murray, 1839, 3*l*. 12*s*.; Forsyth's 'Napoleon at St. Helena,' 2*l*. 2*s*.; Richardson's novels, 20 vols., 2*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; Tennyson's 'Poems, 1830-33,' privately printed, 1862, 2*l*. 10*s*. The last, Mr. Hitchman states, was printed in Canada, and suppressed by an order of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. William Hitchman sends from Bristol his Catalogue 55, which is also short. We note 'Orrock, Painter and Collector,' by Webber, two handsome volumes, 2*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; Hodgkin's 'English Pottery,' 1*l*. 1*s*.; Pope, Elwin and Courthope's edition, 10 vols., 1871-89, 2*l*. 2*s*.; and Roth's 'Natives of Sarawak,' 1*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.

Mr. Frederick H. Hutt's List 28 contains some literary and historical tracts, sermons, &c., 1581-1837. Under Alpine are Scheuchzer's 'Itinera per Helvetiæ Alpinas Regiones, facta Annis, 1702-11,' highly curious plates, 4 vols. in 2, 4to, 1723, 2*l*. 2*s*.; Martel's 'Ice Alps in Savoy,' 1744, 3*l*. 15*s*. (Albert Smith spoke of this as "A rare old book"); and Saussure's 'Voyages dans les Alpes,' 4 vols., 4to, 1779-96, 1*l*. 10*s*. (Saussure was the earliest to attempt the ascent of Mont Blanc). There are lists under Cricket and Economics. The general portion contains Dickens's Christmas Books, 1843-8, 5 vols., 1*l*. 18*s*.; a selection of French fiction, 1885-9, 12 vols., half morocco, 13*l*. 15*s*.; Hood's 'Comic Annuals,' 1830-38, 9 vols., 1*l*. 10*s*.; Molière, 'Œuvres Complètes,' 5 vols., Paris, 1878, 5*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; also a set of Scribe, 76 vols., Paris, 1870-80, 9*l*. 10*s*.

Messrs. George T. Juckes & Co., of Birmingham, have in their Catalogue 184 the Edition de Luxe of Gautier's works, 20 vols., 8*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.; also of Daudet's 'Sapho,' 3*l*. 3*s*. A fine rare copy of the 'Year-Book of Edward IV.,' printed by Tottill, 1556-72, is 4*l*. 4*s*. Musicians will find a valuable collection of pianoforte music, upwards of 200 composers, 2*l*. 10*s*.; also one of violin music, 2*l*. 2*s*. (each of these cost over 50*l*.). There is a set of Whyte-Melville's novels, 25 vols., 6*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.; and the Edition de Luxe of La Fontaine, 2 vols., royal 8vo, 2*l*. 2*s*. A fine set of Cunningham's 'Eminent Englishmen,' 8 vols., is priced 1*l*. 10*s*.; and Boydell's four engravings of the Seasons, 1784-5, 2*l*. 2*s*. There is a beautiful set of Lodge's 'Portraits,' 8 vols., 3*l*. 3*s*.

Messrs. Myers & Co.'s Catalogue 123 is devoted to engravings and etchings of localities and famous ancient buildings of London and adjacent districts —a most interesting series of items.

Messrs. Neville & George's List 3 contains Barrow's 'Travels in Southern Africa,' 2 vols., 4to, 1806, 2*l*. 2*s*. Under Australasia are 'The Melbourne Album,' 24 views, 1863, 3*l*.; and Trollope's 'Australia,' 8*s*. 6*d*. Under British Topography will be found Beattie's 'Castles and Abbeys,' 8*s*.; and King's 'Chester,' 1656, folio, 6*l*. 10*s*. (the latter from the library of Sir Joseph Hawley). Under India is Mill and Wilson's 'History,' 9 vols., 1840, 1*l*. 4*s*. Other items include the "Aldine Poets," 52 vols., 1866, 3*l*. 5*s*.; Hood's Works, 10 vols., Moxon, 1869-73, 1*l*. 12*s*.; first edition of Ruskin's 'Seven Lamps,' 1849, 2*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*.; Payne Collier's 'Shakespeare,' 8 vols., 1844, 16*s*.; and Walpole's 'Royal and Noble Authors,' 5 vols., full calf, by Rivière, 1806, 5*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. There are works on botany.

Mr. G. A. Poynder, of Reading, has in his Catalogue 45, a fine copy of the first edition of Bacon's 'Advancement of Learning,' 1605, 17*l*. 10*s*.; D'Israeli's 'Amenities of Literature' and the 'Curiosities,' 9 vols., 8vo, 1824-41, 3*l*. 3*s*.; Morley's 'Life of Gladstone,' 3 vols., 1*l*. 5*s*.; the third edition of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 1766, 2 vols., 4*l*. 4*s*.; the Library Edition of Thackeray, 22 vols., half calf, 1869, 12*l*. 12*s*.; 'The Turner Gallery,' 60 engravings, proofs, 8*l*. 8*s*.; and the "Border Edition" of the Waverley Novels, 48 vols., 12*l*. 12*s*. There are a number of the Folk-lore Society publications. The list under Botany includes Edwards's 'Botanical Register,' 45*l*. There are a number of works on Northamptonshire and Berkshire.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son's Catalogue 208 is full of interesting items. The first will appeal to lovers of Burns, being the second edition of his poems, with the inscription "To Mrs. Gillespie—A small but sincere mark of the most respectful esteem from the Author," 2 vols., small 8vo, old calf gilt, 1793, 80*l*. There is also a copy of the third edition (the first printed in London), rare, 4*l*. Under Beckford is the first edition of 'Vathek,' 1786, 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*.; under Browning, the first edition of 'Sordello,' Moxon, 1840, very rare, 11*l*. 11*s*.; and under Byron a choice copy of the quarto edition, 8 vols., Murray, 1833, with Finden's illustrations and a fine set of 712 extra plates, 21*l*. There is a handsome set of the "Ashburton Edition" of Carlyle, 17 vols., half-morocco, 6*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. A number of Cruikshank items include 'Gaieté de Paris,' 20*l*.; and 'The Comic Almanack,' 1835-53, 12*l*. 12*s*. Under Children's Books, which range from 1787 to 1854, occur "Cruikshank's Fairy Library," first editions, very rare, 14*l*.; also a collection which includes 'The Butterfly's Ball' and its sequel 'The Peacock at Home,' 1808-12, 6*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. The items under Drama comprise a collection of 500 Covent Garden playbills, 1813-15, 4*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. Historical Memoirs include the Duke of Buckingham's, 8 vols., 5*l*. 5*s*.; and Count Grammont's, 2 vols., 4to, crimson morocco, 18*l*.,

7*l.* 7*s.* A copy of Howitt's 'Northern Heights of London,' extended to 2 vols. by the insertion of 133 additional plates, is 4*l.* Under Leech will be found the first edition of A' Beckett's 'Comic History,' 9*l.* 9*s.*; and under Panoramas a collection of 97 descriptive pamphlets of Barker and Burford's in Leicester Square, folding plates and diagrams, 5 vols., 8vo, half-calf, 1812-57, 2*l.* 10*s.* There are first editions of Dickens, Thackeray, and Aiken. The list under Military includes Heath's 'Costume of the British Cavalry,' 73*l.* 10*s.*; and the 'Armies of Europe,' Goddard & Booth, 1812-22, 31*l.* 15*s.*

Mr. Chas. J. Sawyer sends us his Catalogue of Remainders. There are works relating to Africa, Agriculture, and French and German literature, besides choice illustrated books.

Mr. A. Russell Smith's List 59 contains under 400 items, but is full of interest. There is a splendid series of Clouet's portraits, 2 vols., royal folio, 4*l.* 10*s.* Lewis's 'Abbey of Faversham,' is 4*l.* 4*s.* Under Plague of London is a curious tract purporting to be written by the Lord Chancellor of England to that of France, St. Omer, 1626, 1*l.* 1*s.* Rawlinson's 'English Topographer,' 1720, is 5*l.* 5*s.*; G. Sandy's 'Paraphrase upon the Divine Poems,' folio, 1638, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Wither's 'Narrative of the Plague,' 12mo, first edition, 1628, 5*l.* 5*s.*; 'The Antiquarian Repertory,' 4 vols., royal 4to, 1807, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Hayne's 'Life of Luther,' 1641, 4to, 2*l.* 2*s.*; and Pope's Works, first collected edition, a fine copy, 1717, 5*l.* 15*s.* Under South Sea Bubble is a collection of 81 Dutch plates, 1720, 8*l.* There are a number of American maps dating from 1580.

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'THE PROGRESS OF LIFE.'

THIS is probably the best known of Lady Winchilsea's poems, although neither in the subject nor the treatment is there anything especially novel. Its history has been given by Miss Myra Reynolds in her edition of 'The Poems of Anne, Countess of Winchilsea,' 1903, which received a deservedly appreciative notice at 9 S. xii. 280. In the Introduction to that work, pp. lxxiii–lxxv, Miss Reynolds states how a letter from Miss Seward, which contains a version of the poem, and is published in Sir Walter Scott's edition of that lady's 'Poetical Works,' was the first instance of detailed criticism applied to Lady Winchilsea's verse. Miss Seward calls it

"a pleasing little poem, to which, in infancy, I have often listened with delight from the lips of my mother, who used frequently to repeat it as she sat at work. She had learnt it from a lady who was the friend of her youth.....She had never taken the trouble of copying it: therefore was it mine, as it was hers, by oral tradition, before I attained my tenth year.....She never saw it printed, so she never asked after the author."

Miss Seward was never able to identify it, nor was Sir Walter Scott; but in 1812 a correspondent of *The Gentleman's Magazine* found it in a volume of old poems ascribed to the Countess of Winchilsea. This, it may be presumed, was the first edition of that lady's poems, which was published in 1713. The correspondent points out the most interesting of the variations resulting from oral transmission :—

"The second stanza is thus printed in Miss Seward's 'Works' :—

> How pleasing the world's prospect lies;
> How tempting to look through!
> Parnassus to the Poet's eyes,
> Nor Beauty, with her sweet surprise,
> Can more inviting shew.

But in the volume I have mentioned, it is inserted in the following manner :—

> How pleasing the world's prospect lies;
> How tempting to look through!
> Not Canaan to the prophet's eyes,
> Nor Pisgah, with her sweet surprise,
> Can more inviting shew.

Miss Seward's version certainly preserves more poetical beauty, though perhaps the latter one is most correct. The Ode in general is very excellent, and is written in that style of chaste simplicity which was so peculiar to the Poets in the reign of Anne."

On this Miss Reynolds asks whether it was

"the lady with the needlework, or the friend of her youth, or the swan of Lichfield herself, that thus substituted a bit of poetical paganism for Ardelia's honest Hebraisms."

The curious thing is that none of Lady Winchilsea's editors seems to have been aware that the poem in question was in print four years before Lady Winchilsea published her 'Poems.' It will be found at p. 169 of the first volume of Mrs. Delarivière Manley's 'Secret Memoirs and Manners of Several Persons of Quality of both Sexes from the New Atalantis,' which was published in May, 1709, and which one would have thought was a sufficiently well-known work. Mrs. Manley introduces Ardelia, who was then the Hon. Mrs. Heneage Finch, in the following terms :—

"The Lady once belong'd to the Court, but marrying into the Country, she made it her business to devote herself to the Muses, and has writ a great many pretty things: These Verses of the Progress of Life, have met with abundance of Applause, and therefore I recommend 'em to your Excellencies perusal."

Then follow the verses, and Astrea, to whom they were recited, delivers herself of what was really the earliest critique of them :—

"The Lady speaks very feelingly, we need look no further than this, to know she's her self past that agreeable Age she so much regrets [Mrs. Finch

was then just forty-eight]. However, I'm very well pleas'd with the Thought that runs thro'; if she had contracted something of the second and third Stanza, it had not been the worse. I presume she 's one of the happy few, that write out of Pleasure, and not Necessity: By that means its her own fault, if she publish any thing but what 's good; for it 's next to impossible to write much and write well."

Mrs. Manley's version of the Ode corresponds with that which Miss Seward recorded from memory, and it is therefore plain that the inept substitution of the "honest Hebraisms" for the "poetical paganism" was one of the unfortunate afterthoughts that so often lead our poets into a quagmire. I am not a critic, but I certainly agree with the correspondent of *The Gentleman's Magazine* in thinking the earlier version has more poetical beauty than the one which is currently printed, and I commend it to the industrious anthologist. A slight verbal alteration is needed in the fourth stanza, where *move* serves doubly as a rime.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

THE MYSTERY OF HANNAH LIGHTFOOT.

(See *ante*, p. 321.)

THERE are three publications that profess to tell the true story of Hannah Lightfoot's amours with George III., which, as MR. THOMS has suggested in his contributions to these columns, seem to betray the handiwork of the redoubtable Olive Serres. In the first of these, 'An Historical Fragment relative to her late Majesty Queen Caroline,' there is presumptive evidence that the soi-disant princess had begun to influence the legend as early as the year 1824 (see 'Hannah Lightfoot,' &c., W. J. Thoms, 1867, pp. 12–14). The second of these works, which is called 'An Authentic History of the Court of England for the last Seventy Years,' was published by Phillips, 334, Strand, in March, 1832, and speedily suppressed. It was revived, however, a little later under another title, being reissued as 'The Secret History of the Court of England,' &c., by Lady Anne Hamilton. What ever opinion may be formed of the 'Historical Fragment,' it is probable that the account of Hannah Lightfoot in the two later works was inspired by Olive Serres; and although some of the statements in these books are corroborated by other authorities, *yet since they* are all tainted by suspicion, it *will be well to reject* their evidence altogether. To this extent the conjectures of MR. THOMS may be accepted without demur.

Less conclusive are his opinions with regard to the Hannah Lightfoot controversy in *The Monthly Magazine* of 1821 and 1822, for these pages contain no reference to Mrs. Serres, and speak only of an amour, not of a secret marriage with George III. Indeed, the following letter, which appeared in the magazine for October, 1821, p. 197, and was said to have been written by a cousin of the "Fair Quaker," tells a story to which her relatives have always adhered :—

"Hannah Lightfoot, when residing with her father and mother, was frequently seen by the King when he drove by going to and from the Parliament House. She eloped in 1754, and was married to Isaac Axford at Keith's Chapel, which my father discovered about three weeks after, and none of her family have seen her since, though her mother had a letter or two from her, but at last died of grief. There were many fabulous stories about her, but my aunt (the mother of H. Lightfoot) could never trace any to be true."—3 S. xi. 90.

The obvious anachronism, and the ambiguity with regard to Hannah Lightfoot's place of residence, are unfortunate; but a similar narrative was told in these columns in the year 1856 by others of the "Fair Quaker's" family (2 S. i. 121, 322). Moreover, as late as the year 1867, Mr. Jesse received a letter from a descendant of Hannah's uncle in corroboration of this version of the story (see *Athenæum*, 15 June, 1867). All these accounts are given by members of the Wheeler family, whose pedigree I have been able to trace in a fairly comprehensive manner from the records of the Society of Friends. It is sufficient to remark that Rebecca Phillips, *née* Wheeler, born 31 Dec., 1780, the granddaughter of Hannah Lightfoot's uncle and host, Henry Wheeler, linendraper, of Market Lane, St. James's (a lady who appears to have been living in 1856), was responsible for the accounts given at 2 S. i. 121, 322.

On the whole, the conclusions of MR. THOMS that the articles in *The Monthly Magazine* are worthless do not seem to be warranted by the facts, yet all the same it will be safer to follow his methods, and seek for earlier accounts of the suspected amour of George III. There are several of a prior date, which could not have been inspired by the Princess Olive.

I. *The Public Advertiser*, Friday, 7 Sept. 1770, contains the following paragraph :—

"The defence of H.R.H. [*i.e.*, Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland] so often advertised as written by an M.P. is quite a catch-penny, the writer being Col. Luttrell, who is no member at all. We are

ld that this defence will speedily be followed by new Publication, entitled, 'The Letters of an lder Brother to a Fair Quaker,' which will tirely retrieve the Literary Fame of an illus- ious family, which has been lately endangered by hasty and incorrect writer belonging to it."

Only two months previously the Duke of umberland, the brother of George III., d been the defendant in an action for im. con. brought against him by Lord rosvenor, and had been mulcted in damages the extent of 10,000*l*. Thus the reference a connexion between the King and a Fair Quaker" has much significance.

II. In *The Citizen* newspaper, Saturday, Feb., 1776, the following advertisement pears :—

"*Court Fragments.* Which will be published by e *Citizen* for the Use, Instruction, and Amuse- nt of Royal Infants, and Young Promising oblemen.

"1. The History and Adventures of Miss L—htf—t, e Fair Quaker, wherein will be faithfully por- ayed some striking pictures of female constancy d princely gratitude, which terminated in the timely death of that lady, and the sudden death her disconsolate mother."

In the light of this statement it is well to member that Mary Lightfoot, the mother Hannah, died in St. James's, parish, May, 1760. As I shall show later, there a tradition, based upon a tombstone Islington Churchyard, that the "Fair uaker" died in 1759.

III. 'The Royal Register,' by William ombe, published in 1779, speaks openly of e scandal in a note on pp. 139–41 of the ird volume :—

"It is not believed even at this time by many rsons.....that he [George III.] had a mistress evious to his marriage. Such a circumstance was ported by many, believed by some, disputed by hers, but proved by none: and with such suitable ution was the intrigue conducted, that if the body people called Quakers, of which this young lady question was a member, had not divulged the et by the public proceedings of their meeting ncerning it—it would, in all probability, have mained a matter of doubt to this day."

s we have seen, the researches of Mr. Homs at Devonshire House have proved he truth of the latter portion of this narra- ve.

IV. In Sir Nathaniel Wraxall's 'Historical Memoirs of his Own Time,' under te January, 1781, further particulars e given in a review of the character of eorge III. :—

"'Stories were.....generally circulated of his achment to a young woman, a Quaker, about is time of his life, just as scandal many years terwards whispered that he distinguished Lady idget Tollemache by his particular attentions. The former report was probably well founded, and the latter assertion was unquestionably true, but those persons who have enjoyed most opportunities of studying the King's character will most incline to believe that in neither instance did he pass the limits of innocent gallantry and occasional familiarity."—Bickers, i. 305-6.

V. In Daunt's 'Personal Recollections of Daniel O'Connell' it is said that the Irish statesman in his youth conceived the notion of writing a novel about George III. and his Quaker mistress; and Mr. Jesse, in *The Athenæum*, 20 July, 1867, argues very plausibly that O'Connell's idea must have occurred to him before the year 1800.

VI. In 'Stories of the Streets of London,' 1899, p. 361, Mr. H. Barton Baker informs us that he has found a passage in *The Gentleman's Magazine* "of about a century back, to which I have lost the reference," which indicates that the story of George III. and his Fair Quaker was generally accepted before the close of the eighteenth century. The loss of the note is unfortunate, but the assertion of an author of Mr. Baker's eminence may be trusted implicitly.

What, then, does the evidence amount to —setting aside the letters in *The Monthly Magazine* of 1821 and 1822 in deference to the scepticism of the late Mr. Thoms? According to the notes I have cited, there appears to have been a well-defined suspicion during the last thirty years of the eighteenth century that King George III., in the days of his youth, had been engaged in an amour, either innocent or otherwise, with a pretty Quakeress, whose name is given by *The Citizen*, 24 Feb., 1776, as Miss L—htf—t. This fact in itself would have little significance, but for the consistent and straightforward story reiterated so often by the Wheeler family that the Prince of Wales's inamorata was their kinswoman Hannah Lightfoot, and this family tradition, taken in conjunction with the records preserved by the Society of Friends, seems to be conclusive in fixing the identity of the "Fair Quaker."

The registers preserved at Devonshire House afford innumerable details of her family. Hannah Lightfoot, born 12 Oct., 1730, was the daughter of Mathew Lightfoot, shoemaker or cordwainer, of the parish of St. John, Wapping, who was married at the Savoy in the Strand to Mary Wheeler (his second wife) on 13 Aug., 1728, and who died at Wapping of asthma, aged forty-three, on 1 Feb., 1732/3. Hannah was the only daughter of the marriage, and her younger brother followed his father to the grave in a few months. The early death

of Mathew Lightfoot will account for her residence with her uncle, Henry Wheeler (a linendraper of Market Lane as early as the year 1735), who died of consumption at St. James's, aged fifty-four, on 22 Jan., 1758. She is the only Hannah Lightfoot mentioned in the registers whose age coincides with the requisite dates, and she was reported to a meeting of the Society on 1 Jan., 1755, after having been married by a priest. The register of marriages at St. George's Chapel, Mayfair (Keith's), contains the following entry :—

"Dec. 11, 1753. Isaac Axford of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and Hannah Lightfoot of St. James's, Westminster."

Taking all these facts into consideration, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that Hannah Lightfoot, the niece of Henry Wheeler, linendraper, of Market Street, St. James's, the bride of Isaac Axford, and the renegade Quakeress, was the same lady for whom George, Prince of Wales, was believed by many of his contemporaries to have had a serious admiration.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

(To be continued.)

ROTHWELL PARISH REGISTER.

THE restoration of the earliest parish register of Rothwell, in the county of Northampton, which had been missing for more than half a century, is worthy of being recorded in 'N. & Q.' This took place on 16 September last, when it was handed over to the vicar, the Rev. J. A. M. Morley, by Mrs. Newsham, whose grandfather, a former Churchwarden (buried at Rothwell), had died possessed of it in 1869. It extends from 1614 to 1708, the first entry, 29 March, 1614, being the burial of "Francis Parsons, Viccar of Rothwell." It is in good preservation, save for the loss of a few pages of the baptisms, 1625–7, 1636–8, and 1700–2. An elaborate account of this volume (with some extracts therefrom), by "Fredk. Wm. Bull," entitled 'An Interesting Find,' is given in *The Kettering Leader* for 25 October.

It is curious that, a few months previous to this restoration, there had appeared in 'The Report of the Northampton and Oakham Architectural Society' an interesting article entitled 'Parish Register Extracts from Barby, Maidwell, Pytchley, and Rothwell, co. Northampton,' commencing "earlier than the date of the now (1907) existing *registers.*" This was contributed by the *Rev.* Henry Isham Longden, the extracts (which as to Rothwell end in 1706) having been taken by his ancestor, Sir Justinian Isham, 5th Baronet, who was born 1687, and died 1737. Of the nineteen children of Edward Hill, lord of the manor of Rothwell, by Susan, daughter of John Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, the baptisms (1667 to 1689/90) of seventeen are extracted; but, oddly enough, that of Nathaniel, who succeeded to the Rothwell estate in 1709, is omitted. This is given in the original register as "Nathaniell, ye son of Mr. Edward Hill and Susanna his wife, born May 21 and bap. July 11, 1671," he being mentioned in the Heralds' Visitation of Northamptonshire in 1681 as the fourth son, and then "æt. circa 10." He died 28 April, 1732, and was succeeded by his son George Hill (bap. 27 Sept., 1715, at Waddington, co. Lincoln), the King's Ancient Serjeant-at-law (well known for his learning and eccentricity), who died without male issue, 22 Feb., 1808, aged ninety-two, being the last heir male of his race. See an account of this family of Hill in *The Genealogist*, N.S., vol. xv. (1899).

Another somewhat important omission in the Baronet's extracts is that of the burial of "Mr. Edward Lambe," 21 Nov. 1626. He was brother of Sir John Lambe of Rothwell, Dean of the Arches (1633–47), to whom the above-named Edward Hill (in right of his mother, Susan, wife of the Rev. John Hill, vicar of Rothwell, and daughter of the said Edward Lambe) was 19 April, 1673, "great-nephew and next of kin," and from whom he and his mother (who died May, 1665) inherited considerable property at Rothwell. G. E. C.

LEWIS CARROLL'S SOURCES: BURKE.—Perhaps even more remarkable than making immortal fun out of nothing at all is making it from the blank cartridges or the hoax artillery of other men's matter; and I think the process is more interesting to watch. The 'Ingoldsby Legends' is a case in point. Lewis Carroll's work would richly repay more study in this line than seems to have been given to it. I have before called attention to his indebtedness to Nodier for a few germinal suggestions; here I will point out a more striking one. In the ballad 'Peter and Paul,' in 'Sylvie and Bruno,' Paul agrees to lend Peter fifty pounds, takes a short-term bond for the money, then finds it "not convenient" to spare the cash, and in fact never gives him a farthing of it, but holds him to the bond, and thus

him in jail for the failure to repay the money he has never had. Now this is the exact situation set forth by Burke in the mighty speech on 'The Nabob of Arcot's Debts,' which of course the old professor knew well. The Nabob wanted to borrow 160,000*l.* from the Madras Government to pay off his useless mercenaries, who were draining him dry; they agreed to lend it to him, charged him interest from the time of the agreement, took two years to furnish part of the money, and never did furnish the whole. Meanwhile he had to keep his soldiers under pay for lack of means to discharge them, and incur immense interest obligations to the English (at 12 per cent.); and as a result, a couple of years later he owed them the original 160,000*l.*, *and still had his troops under pay*, with several months' arrears, in consequence of borrowing to pay them off, besides having assigned to the English a large part of the territories from which alone he could gain revenues to pay principal or interest! The English played Paul, and the Nabob Peter; and I do not think it probable that the similarity in the very peculiar situations is coincidence.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

OCEAN PENNY POST.—*The Athenæum* of 26 October tells its readers that an ocean penny post was advocated in its pages as early as September, 1849. I think the desire for it is somewhat older—perhaps 1847 or 1848: I cannot fix the exact date. A friend of mine, of about the same age as myself, was finishing his education at Putney College for Civil Engineers, and, when he came home for his summer vacation brought with him some envelopes with a "floreated border around the place for the "Queen's head," enclosing the inscription, "England, the world expects from thee an ocean penny postage." I had for several years one of these which he gave me, but it is gone now. If it were in existence, it would not be without interest.

I well remember the strong feeling that existed against the penny post, not only before it came into action, but for some years after. One old clergyman—a wise and good man in many respects—was never tired of saying that permitting the poor to correspond with each other on such easy terms was "the pathway to revolution."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

CHRISTENING THE DEAD.—The first Russian Christians were moved by such a strong belief in the regenerating efficacy of holy baptism, even upon the dead, that they actually took out of their tombs the remains of two of their heathen rulers, Yaropolk and Oleg, who had not embraced the Christian faith. After having been christened they were buried again. This happened in 1044, Oleg having died in 977, Yaropolk in 980 (cf. Nestor's 'Chronicle,' chap. lvi.). We may infer from this touching record that the ancient custom of burning their dead, which had prevailed among the Russians as well as among the Germans and many other pagan people, was already partly superseded, in pre-Christian times, by the usage of burying the bodies.

H. K.

BLANK LEAVES IN BOOKS: BIBLIOPEGUS.—In my copy of "Regum Pariumque Magnæ Britanniæ Historia Genealogica.... studio ac opera Jacobi Wilhelmi Im-Hoff. Norimbergæ," 1690, between the "Pars Prior" and the "Pars Posterior," *i.e.*, following p. 63, is a blank leaf—blank but for the following on the second page:—

"Hanc chartam vacuam resecabit bibliopegus.
"Dieses ledige Blat wird der Buchbinder weg zu schneiden wissen."

Are such leaves and instructions uncommon? Perhaps unintentionally the Latin instruction is a hexameter verse.

"Bibliopegus" appears in Stephens's 'Thesaurus,' Editio Nova, 1734, the interpretation being "librorum concinnator," and in Gesner's, 1749, where the interpretation is "Librorum concinnator vulgo vocatur, quem Magis Glutinatorem dixeris." In Bailey's Facciolati, 1827, it appears among the "Verba partim Græca Latine scripta, partim barbara....a nobis improbata," following the main dictionary, the interpretation being "qui libros compingit." The Greek substantive *βιβλιοπηγὸς* appears to have been a barbarous word. The modern Greek for "bookbinder" is *βιβλιοδέτης*.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

DANIEL'S 'CIVIL WARS,' 1595.—In the Introductory Notice to the Auction-Sale Catalogue of the early English books of the late Mr. Thomas J. McKee of New York, an acknowledgment is made of the valuable aid afforded by the use of the 'Catalogue of Original and Early Editions of some of the Poetical and Prose Works of English Writers from Langland to Wither,' issued by the Grolier Club, and it is questioned whether any known work, on strictly bibliographical lines, can be more absolutely depended upon. There is no doubt that this opinion

is correct, and it is therefore important that any variations from the collations given in that work should be recorded. In dealing with Daniel's 'Civil Wars,' 1595, it is stated that the signature on leaf F 2 is misprinted E 2. In a copy in my own possession I find the signature is correctly printed. The fourth canto is, however, set up very incorrectly. In the heading of ff. 73, 77, 78, and 87, "Third" is printed instead of "Fourth"; while f. 79 is misnumbered 80, f. 85 is misnumbered 86, and f. 87 is misnumbered 88. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

SPANISH PLACE: HERTFORD HOUSE.—It is curious how writers persist in describing the Catholic Church of St. James as of Spanish Place, Manchester Square, whereas it is, of course, in George Street hard by. It was the old Embassy Chapel which was situated in Spanish Place, and, after demolition of the interior, its walls stood for years black and dreary, quite an eyesore to the district. Now the site is occupied by the inevitable flats.

Anent this locality I also read that Hertford House, Manchester Square, was "for a long period the residence of the Spanish Ambassador." Is this correct? If so, when? The name of Sir Richard Wallace is the only one associated in my mind with that fine mansion.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

BRUTON CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA. (See 10 S. v. 244.)—MR. HIBGAME states that he is unable to find any account of the above church, which is said to be the second oldest Episcopal church on the American continent. A Bible presented by the King was formally placed in Bruton Church by the Bishop of London on 5 October. A brief account of the ceremony will be found in *The Morning Post* of 7 October; and the special correspondent of *The Church Times* promised in his letter to that journal of 11 October that he would send a full report of the presentation of the Bible in his next communication. R. B. P.

LIEUT.-COL. SHAKESPEARE IN 1656.—In the seventeenth century, especially during the Commonwealth, some imaginative and excited persons declared that they had seen portentous battles in the sky, and described their visions in quaint pamphlets such as that which readers of 'The Antiquary' may remember (chap. iii.). One of them was '*A Relation* of Strange and Wonderful *Sights, 1 Jan.* last, in the sky, near Selby.' To this a reply was published, 'A Second Edition of the New Almanack For the Year 1656, or, the Nocturnall Revised,' 1656. It pours ridicule on the sky-gazers, and pretends to identify the leaders of the aerial militia, *e.g.*, "Lieutenant Colonell Shakspeare, a very redoubted commander" (p. 10). What would the critic have said of our military balloons? W. C. B.

"BESTURNE" IN TROUBADOUR POETRY.—This was the name of contentious or competitive lays between *rimeurs*, often of Normandy and England respectively. One such is commented on in p. 455 of Böddeker's 'Altenglische Dichtungen des MS. Harl. 2253,' in notes on T. Wright's 'Specimens of Lyric Poetry,' p. 31, beginning "Wepinge hauep myn wonges wet." With regard to this, a Norman poet (see MS. Digby 86 fol. 111) writes of

> La grant guerre
> De rimeur de engleterre
> E de mei;

closing with the words:—

> Ceo fist richard en un este,
> Si l'apela *la besturne*.

As to the word itself, cf. O.Fr. *bestorneir* wrong side up, suggested by Dr. H. Bradley as the true reading for "westernais" in 'Allit. Po.,' i. 307, and *bestourned*, upset in 'The Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry' (E.E.T.S. 202/10)—the latter, by the way, being an earlier quotation (1440) than is given in the 'N.E.D.' H. P. L.

PROVAND'S LORDSHIP, GLASGOW.—The following extract from *The Scotsman* of Thursday, 24 October, may perhaps be considered worthy of preservation in your columns:—

"THE PROVAND'S LORDSHIP DINNER.—In the evening [of the 23rd] Lord Rosebery attended as principal guest the dinner of the Provand's Lordship Club in the Trades House. The Club was formed about a year ago by a number of public-spirited gentlemen anxious to preserve for posterity the historic old Provand's Lordship in High Street, a house which was built about the years 1455 and 1472, and is supposed to be the oldest inhabited house in Scotland. It was the residence of the St. Nicholas Hospital and the prebendaries of Provand before the Reformation of 1560, and it is believed it was occupied by Mary, Queen of Scots, during her visit to Darnley. By the intervention of the Club this ancient structure has now been saved from the fate of improvement out of existence. In keeping with the aims and ideals of such a body, last evening's dinner was eaten amid surroundings and under conditions which took the guests back in imagination to the days of Bailie Nicol Jarvie. True, but few of the guests had responded to the optional suggestion to appear in old-time garb, but the bizarre effect of modern evening dress was quite

discounted by the appearance of the hall and the tables. The latter were of plain stained deal, innocent of covering. They were laid out severely, but in a manner which was, to say the least, striking and quaint. Multitudes of candles in old brass candelabra took the place of present-day illuminants. Pewter tankards and tappit hens lined the boards; punch, nut-brown ale, London stout, and other beverages were there in plenty; and, lastly, the food was described in old Scots, and served in unostentatious manner by a staff of quaintly attired young women. The atmosphere of the gathering was quite as old-fashioned as the surroundings. Through the reek sent up by churchwarden pipes snatches of history, more or less connected, were flung across the table, and formed the basis of many of the speeches. Scottish song and story formed part of the programme. The walls, too, were hung plentifully with fine old brass sconces, whose polished surfaces reflected the flickering lights of the old four-hours' candles. Two stalwart waiters in knee-breeches, coloured coats, and white wigs paraded the floor to assist in the waiting, and the custodian of Provand's Lordship, stationed on the platform, announced the toast in truly dignified and impressive style."

J. A.

Edinburgh.

LANDOR AND MENAGE.—I do not know whether attention has been drawn to the fact that the beginning of W. S. Landor's epitaph on George IV.,

Heic . jacet
Qui . ubique . et . semper . jacebat

('Poemata et Inscriptiones,' ed. 1847, p. 259)

bears a close resemblance to Epigram clxiii., 'Hermogenis, hominis nihili, Epitaphium'—

Qui semper jacuit, hic jacet Hermogenes,

in Ménage's 'Poemata' (p. 158, 8th ed., 1687).

Landor's opinion, by the way, of the Frenchman's 'Poemata' is recorded in his 'Quæstio quamobrem poetæ Latini recentiores minus legantur,' about one-twelfth through, p. 271, at the end of the 'Poemata et Inscriptiones,' *ed. cit.*, where he has written: "Menagius, omni (præter poeticam) laude cumulatus."

EDWARD BENSLY.

University College, Aberystwith.

JOHN PRICE.—To the list of his works in 'D.N.B.,' xlvi. 330, should be added "Commentarii in Varios Novi Testamenti Libros; his accesserunt Adnotationes in Psalmorum Librum—Londinii, 1660," fol.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

LITTLECOTE HOUSE, WILTSHIRE.—The tragic story connected with this mansion was retold in the *Daily Mail* of 17 September. It was tacked on to the recent announcement that the late proprietor, Mr. Francis William Leybourne-Popham, had left estate valued at 100,000*l*. The story duly appears in 'The Haunted Homes and Family Traditions of Great Britain,' by John H. Ingram (3rd ed., 1886, pp. 134–8). An article on Littlecote, reprinted from *The St. James's Gazette*, was published in *The Genealogical Magazine* for December, 1897. See also 7 S. xi. 449, 517; 8 S. x. 234, 306, 342, 446.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

CHARLES II. AND CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA: AN OIL PAINTING.—In my possession is an oil painting which represents unmistakably the "Merry Monarch" seated on the left side of a table, upon which rests his crown, with that of his queen behind. On the right side, equally unmistakable, to judge from her portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, is Catherine of Braganza, whose right hand rests in her lap, supported by her left fore-arm. The King's left arm rests gracefully upon the table, and the beautifully tapering fingers of both remind one of Lely, as do also the graceful and easy attitudes of both. The canvas has been cut down for some reason, and framed in a later style. It belonged to a relative, from whom, however, before his death, I heard nothing concerning its history. Mr. Cust, to whom I showed a photograph of it which I had had taken, could give me no information; neither could Mr. Donoghue, of the Print Department, British Museum, recall any engraving after it. It appears to be a contemporary painting of the King and Queen, and, to my inexpert judgment, possibly a Lely. Can any of your readers throw some light upon it, as to who is the artist, &c.? Is it unique?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Streatham.

SUFFOLK BISHOPRIC.—I notice that some critics (notably in *The Church Times*) raise the objection of tradition to a new bishopric taking its name from a county, asserting that the city of the "bishop's stool" has always given the name to a diocese. J. Thorpe's 'Registrum Roffense' (1769: at p. 441)

gives a charter of Lanfranc, dated in 1087,* which ends :—

"Hujus autem concessionis & restitucionis rogo quod testes sint Herbertus episcopus Suffolchie & Baldewynus abbas sancti Edmundi, & clerus & populus totus in comitatibus Suffolchie et Cantebreggie et omnes alii Christi fideles ad quorum noticiam futuris temporibus hoc factum perveniat. Acta, &c."

"Herbertus" apparently stands for the name of Herfast, Bishop of Thetford; and I shall be glad to know whether he or other later bishops are elsewhere referred to as "of Suffolk" in authentic instruments.

Q. V.

COURVOISIER.—I am anxious to know whether this man, who was executed for the murder of Lord William Russell in 1840, had been tried for murder previously; and the following story, related to me by Laura Cecilia, Countess of Antrim, in 1875, is my reason for wishing to know :—

"My father, the fifth Earl of Macclesfield, when residing in London, was made aware of his butler's habit of staying out late at night; and being determined to put a stop to it, he told the maid—who, he discovered, was to let him in—that he would take this job on on a certain night, sending her to bed. At an early hour the next morning the butler's return was announced by a signal that Lord Macclesfield had learnt from the maid. The man was cloaked and booted, and covered with mud. Observing some hesitation on the part of the man to go first upstairs, as well as a sinister movement on his part to his pocket, his master whipped out a pistol and bade him go up first, got him up, and locked him in."

This man was, said Lady Antrim, Courvoisier, who was tried for highway robbery and murder committed by him that night on Hounslow Heath.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

IBBOTSON: HYDE.—A yeoman farmer of Derbyshire named Samuel Ibbotson married, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, a lady named Anne Hyde, of (I believe) a county family of Derbyshire. Are any particulars to be ascertained of this family of Hyde? A resident at the Antipodes, I am not in a situation to use a reader's ticket at the British Museum, and must ask the assistance of some kind reader of 'N. & Q.' R. M.

CROMWELL: BETTISS: KINDERLEY.—To facilitate identifying three portraits of the Cromwell family, on the same canvas, said to be painted by Jonathan Richardson, could your readers give any information upon the following subjects?

1. Cromwell.—The place and date of the marriage of Sarah Gatton and Richard Cromwell, son of Major Henry Cromwell, son of Henry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Also the places and dates of their deaths, and names of their children, with any further particulars.

2. Bettiss.—Any particulars of a family of this name. Late in the eighteenth century George Bettiss came from the Eastern Counties to Carnarvonshire as private secretary to the first Lord Newborough. In Carlyle's 'Cromwell' a Sir John Petters of Suffolk is named. Could that be meant, in those days of erratic spelling, for Bettiss?

3. Kinderley.—Information of the family history of Nath. Kinderley, the great engineer, who cut the channel of the Dee in 1730–40, and was engaged in draining the Fens in 1750–51. A snuff-box has the following inscription: "Nath. Kinderley, R. Ll. G. 1736."

Communications may be sent direct to myself. E. F. W.

1, Paradise Row, Chester.

'IGNES FATUI,' HUDIBRASTIC POEM.—Can any reader give the name of the author of a poem in Hudibrastic verse 'Ignes Fatui; or, False Lights,' printed and published in 1810 by Rouse, Kirby & Lawrence, Canterbury? The copy in my possession bearing that date is cap. 8vo, 53 pp., in grey wrapper, price 1*s.* 6*d.* The writer, in a lengthy preface, describes himself as one who "sought relief from the duties of an anxious and toilsome profession in poetical composition." The book contains only the first canto, and the remainder was to follow if the first part met with public approval. In my opinion, the verse is equal to 'Hudibras,' of which it is an imitation. The following passage from the preface may assist in identifying the writer. He refers to himself as situated in a retired village, and, after describing the rustic bower in which he was writing, adds :—

"In the fore part of my prospect I have one of the most venerable monastic houses in the kingdom, partly in ruins, and the village church. At a distance I catch a view of the Downs, the Roman ruins of Richborough, and a part of the fine coast of East Kent."

This description seems to suggest the neighbourhood of Langdon Abbey, between Dover and Sandwich, or Minster in the Isle of Thanet. J. BAVINGTON JONES.

Dover.

* *Thorpe professes to copy from the Cottonian MS. Faustina, B.v.*

s Sign.—There was a curious sign
blic-house either between Orchard
d Duke Street or a little further
ch has recently disappeared. It
oss surmounted by a housemaid's
nderneath: "Quod petes [petis?],

ht that the explanation might be
was the site of the historic inn
prisoners on the way to Tyburn
a drink, and that the sign signi-
he unfortunate could call for what
nd was at the same time a warn-
it his trust in the Cross. Of the
d give no interpretation.
n *The Globe* of 16 October that
was given at the "Black Bull"
n. Can readers of 'N. & Q.' give
nation? F. H. Vigne.

sy Idolatrous Folk-lore.—I
Guernsey Folk-lore,' from MSS.
e Sir Edgar MacCulloch, edited by
Carey, 1903:—

ll known that up to the end of the
century the inhabitants of a district
artement du Morbihan, in Brittany,
superstitious and obscene rites a rude
commonly known as 'La Vénus de
nd which was certainly not a Christian

f this type were formerly con-
h many large stones in France,
of the same cult are to be dis-
n English popular superstitions;
id one of the stones come to bear
of Venus? By what process was
or pre-Celtic folk-name of such
of worship replaced by one
om the vocabulary of the upper
ciety? L. C. S.

ater.—Dr. Zachary Grey, com-
the lines in Butler's 'Hudibras,'

hematics he was greater
Tycho Brahe, or Erra Pater,

latter:—

Lilly, the famous astrologer of those
led by Mr. Butler, Memoirs of the year
). The House of Commons had so great
his predictions, that the author of
Pragmaticus [Marchamont Nedham]
mbers the sons of Erra Pater. Butler
ed him so from an old astrologer of
ctions John Taylor the water-poet
on in the Preface to his 'Cast over the
elder Loveless (in Beaumont and
Scornful Lady') calls Abigail 'Dirty
ith a face as old as Erra Pater, and
ostiecating nose'; and of Charles the
Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Elder
observ'd, 'That, after six hours'
ith the stars, he sups with old Erra
Pater': see 'Younger Brother,' by Beaumont and Fletcher, Act I. sc. ii. And the writer of 'A Letter sent to London from a Spy at Oxford,' 1643, p. 13, says, 'Surely the devil ow'd us a shame, that none of us were skilled in the book of fortune, Erra Pater, or Booker's Almanac.' Some are of opinion, that by Erra Pater he meant the Wandering Jew, named Joh. Buttadæus."

The lives of William Lilly and John Booker are given in the 'D.N.B.' The name Buttadæus is applied to the Wandering Jew, I believe, in Andreas Libavius's 'Praxis Alchimiæ,' published at Frankfort in 1605 and 1607; but I have not seen the book. From a 'Map of the Microcosme,' by H. Browne, 1642, Brand in his 'Popular Antiquities' cites:—

"Surely all astrologers are Erra Pater's disciples, and the divel's professors, telling their opinions in spurious ænigmatical doubtful tearmes, like the oracle at Delphos."

Was there an old astrologer known as Erra Pater? If not, what is the allusion in the above extracts? Is the Wandering Jew ever stated to have taken interest in astrology? John B. Wainewright.

'The Shotover Papers; or, Echoes from Oxford.'—Can any one inform me of the names of the "five undergraduates" who are stated at 5 S. xii. 135 to have edited 'The Shotover Papers,' which came out in thirteen numbers from February, 1874, to February, 1875? I believe the publication is now not easily to be met with, and it would be interesting if its contents could be identified with members of the University who have since become well known. W. B. H.

The Crucifixion.—Has the year of the Crucifixion, and if so, the day of the month, been finally settled by critics and astronomers? T. Wilson.
Harpenden.

[The matter was discussed at 9 S. vi. 305, 412; vii. 35. The latest views will be found in the 'Encyclopædia Biblica' (A. & C. Black, 1903). We do not desire to reopen the question.]

Sir Gilbert Beauchamp: Sir Richard Francis.—Can any of your readers give me information, or tell me of any work that would help me, about a Gilbert Beauchamp or Bewcham knighted at Leicester 19 May, 1426? I have been unable to find a Gilbert at that date in the Beauchamp pedigrees, or any item respecting him in any of the books I have been able to obtain on the subject.

I desire information also concerning Richard Francis, knighted 11 Oct., 1399

His name does not appear in the pedigree of the Francis family of Foremark, co. Derby.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

Furlane, Greenfield, Yorks.

EBURNE'S 'PLAINE PATHWAY,' 1624.—In Messrs. Hodgson & Co.'s announcement of book sales in 'N. & Q.' for 5 October is a book or tract described as "Eburne's 'Plaine Pathway to Plantations (in New Foundland),' the three parts of this excessively scarce tract complete, 1624." Where can I obtain information about the author?

R. J. FYNMORE.

PRAYERS ABOUT LAMBS AND GREEN FIELDS.—Writing of the early years of the nineteenth century, Mrs. Charles Bagot remarks in 'Links with the Past,' p. 27:—

"I wish I had written down the prayers of an old woman I knew who rejoiced in the name of 'Puddifoot.' They were long verses, which she said she recited every morning and night. They were not about God or religion, but about lambs and green fields, and I suspect of great antiquity. They answered the purpose of prayer to her, and doubtless were accepted as such, for she recited them as an act of worship."

Can anybody quote these lines at length?

ST. SWITHIN.

"MY NAME IS WILLIAM GUISEMAN."—I desire to obtain the whole of the Scotch ballad commencing:—

My name is William Guiseman,
And I dwell in Stirling town;
I have committed murder.
And that is quite well known.

G. C. W.

LITERARY ALLUSIONS.—Can any of your readers explain the following references?

1. "My thoughts bent on bullion robbery like a second Jem the Penman" (in James Payn's 'On Her Majesty's Service, Special').

2. "As the defeated tyrant overthrew the chessboard" (in R. L. Stevenson's 'Markheim').

3. Can any one tell me about the songs from which Mr. Kipling (apparently) quotes the following verses in 'Only a Subaltern'?

(*a*) Leave the what at what-its-name,
Leave the flock without shelter,
Leave the corpse uninterred,
Leave the bride at the altar!

(*b*) Is there a single joy or pain
That I should never kno-ow?
You do not love me; 'tis in vain;
Bid me good-bye and go!

I should be very grateful for information on any of these points. C. SULLY.

[1. Surely this refers to the famous play of that name.]

Replies.

LONDON PENNY POST: WILLIAM DOCKWRA.

(10 S. viii. 370.)

I AM glad to think that the claims of this farseeing London merchant to be the originator of the "Penny Post" are now in a fair way to receive recognition. That the proposal should hail from Dublin makes it the more welcome. In De Laune's 'Present State of London,' 1681, p. 350 and onwards, are many particulars of the founding of this undertaking, which will be of much interest to MR. MAGUIRE; and as the book is now scarce, the following extracts relating to William Dockwra will doubtless interest a larger circle:—

"Of the Penny Post.—This useful Invention [is] little more than a year old, being begun in Apr 1680. The chief Undertaker that introduc'd it into Practice, is one Mr. William Dockwra Merchant, a Native and Citizen of Lond formerly one of His Majesty's Sub-Searchers the Custom-House of London, as in the List those Officers appears. A Person, whose approv Reputation for Industry and Fidelity was s known to all for above ten years in that Offi And to whom the Publick is obliged, he havi with his Partners, spent much time, and a gr Sum of money, to bring this Undertaking on fo wherein they encounter'd with no small D culties, not only by Affronts and Indignities fr the Vulgar sort, who seldom weigh Publick Generous Designs, but at the Beam of Lit Selfish, By-Ends, but also by more danger Attaques; for there have been Attempts ma by some Persons, to persuade his Royal Highn the Duke of York, that it intrench'd upon General Post-Office, and damnifi'd it; whereu many Actions were brought, and a chargeable of Law follow'd: But, questionless, the Duk better inform'd now; for it is most certain, this does much further the Revenue of the G Post-Office, and is an universal Benefit to all Inhabitants of these Parts: so that whoever about to deprive the City of so useful a t deserves no thanks from the Duke, nor any else, but to be Noted as an Enemy to Public Ingenious Inventions.....

"It is a Note of Consideration, That Dockwra, has a numerous Family of eight Children; who being forsaken by some others after it began, and left to shift for himself, e on this Undertaking singly, for above half a at his own proper charge and hazard, again the Difficulties, Oppositions and Discourag that attended it, though now he hath s Citizens in partnership with him. But I am informed, that the Income does not yet amo three-fourths of the necessary charge to supp therefore I am persuaded that this Honourab will employ the Inventers, rather than an Inv ever any such should be; and that 'tis much such a Prince as his Royal Highness is, to the Ruine of such a family.

"I am the more large upon this Particular, because it would be a general Discouragement to the Contrivers of useful and profitable Inventions, if others should be encouraged to reap the Crop of what they with such charge and labor have sown.

"The Principal Office to which all Accompts &c. are daily transmitted, is in Lyme Street, at the Dwelling-house of the said Mr. Dockwra, formerly the Mansion-house of Sir Robert Abdy, Knt."

It seems more than probable that the "dangerous Attaques" of which De Laune speaks had their origin in the opposition of a powerful Court party, who had fears that their income derived from the General Post Office was in jeopardy. In the accounts of the Post Office for the year ending 3 Oct., 1692, there appears no less a sum than 11,850*l.* (a very large sum in those days) paid in "pensions" to five persons, viz., the Duchess of Cleveland, 2,700*l.*; the Marquess of Carmarthen, 3,500*l.*; the Earl of Rochester, 3,400*l.*; the Earl of Bath, 1,875*l.*; and Mr. William Dockwra, 375*l.*

Of these it would appear to us in these days that the only proper charge on the Post Office was the last and smallest, viz., that to the inventor of the Penny Post branch of the service.

One is hardly surprised to find that such plain speaking in reference to exalted personages cost poor De Laune his ears in the pillory, and his life in a debtor's cell.

WM. NORMAN.

FLEET STREET, No. 7 (10 S. viii. 248, 350).—My note was intended as only a brief record of the change of business at this address. By an oversight, I did not refer to p. 358 of *The Archæological Journal* (December, 1895): the information there provided in Mr. F. G. Hilton Price's paper on 'The Signs of Old Fleet Street' would have prevented an omission which I regret.

The few early directories at hand give the following data: 1783–4–5, John Lee, haberdasher; 1811–17, Sale & Co., boot and shoe makers.

The only illustration of the old premises that has come before my notice is that provided on the cover of 'A General Catalogue of Law Books' issued by Henry Butterworth, 1850. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

MR. JAGGARD is, I think, in error as to his statement with regard to No. 7 ever having been occupied by Henry Smith. Smith's sign was the "Holy Trinity" (not the "Trinity"), and he did not dwell *within* Temple Bar, but *without*—a circumstance which Mr. E. Gordon Duff correctly connotes; see his 'Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders of Westminster and London from 1476 to 1535' (1906, p. 176). Neither had Smith's father-in-law, Robert Redman, anything to do with No. 7, Fleet Street. Ames in his 'Typographical Antiquities,' 1786, vol. ii. p. 706, also says that "Henry Smythe dwelt at the sign of the Holy Trinity without Temple Bar, in St. Clement's Parish." J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The earliest mention of the shop between the two Temple gates is found in the colophon of an undated book, a translation of the 'Sileni Alcibiadis' of Erasmus, printed for John Gowghe, and therefore not later than 1543, in which year he died. This book was to be sold "in Fletestrete between the two temples in the shop of Hary Smyth stacioner." This H. Smyth printed a number of law books about 1545-6, but his address was then the sign of the "Trinity," outside Temple Bar, in St. Clement's parish. He died in 1550. About 1552-3 we find Richard Tottell in occupation of the shop between the two Temple gates. He was the son of an Exeter fishmonger, and was made free of the Stationers' Company in August, 1547, and therefore could not have carried on business on his own account before that time.

There still remains to be discovered who was the tenant of the shop from the time of Smyth's removal to the time of Tottell's settlement there, and perhaps a little more information on this point might be obtained from an examination of the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 4 April, 35 Henry VIII., *i.e.* 1544, for St. Bride's parish, Faringdon Without.

E. GORDON DUFF.

DEFOE'S 'COLONEL JACQUE' (10 S. viii. 87).—At this reference I asked where a copy of the first edition of this book, with title-page dated 1722, could be seen. Three months have elapsed, and I have not received a single answer to my query, although I have given time for replies to come from America, where bibliography has several eminent professors.

According to Lowndes, who has been followed by other bibliographers, the first edition of 'Colonel Jacque' was published in 1722, the second in 1723, and the third in 1724. I have been a collector in a small way for considerably more than thirty years, and as during my experience I had never met with a copy with title-page dated 1722, I asked if such a copy could anywhere be seen.

'Colonel Jacque,' according to Lee, was published on 20 Dec., 1722. Then, as now,

it was the custom for publishers to postdate their title-pages, and I believe a copy of the book in my own possession which is dated 1723 is really the first edition, and that Lowndes is mistaken. In corroboration of this view, I may state that in Scott's edition of Defoe's 'Works' a facsimile of the title-page dated 1723 is given as that of the first edition.

My only doubt on the subject arose from the fact that this title-page consists of a single leaf, and might possibly be a "cancel." But as "The Preface" begins on the first page of sheet A, the title-page, in the absence of a half-title (of which there are no signs in my copy, which is in the original binding, nor is it included in the pagination), must necessarily be a single leaf.

Mr. W. M. Voynich, of Shaftesbury Avenue, whose last catalogue was reviewed *ante*, p. 360, and whose knowledge of scarce books is perhaps unrivalled, assures me that he has no record of a copy with the 1722 title-page, and that in his belief it has no existence. Other booksellers whom I have consulted have confirmed me in this view.

My own experience is that 'Colonel Jacque' with the 1723 date is a far rarer book than 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Moll Flanders,' or any of the much-sought-after first editions of Defoe. The British Museum copy, which is dated 1723, has "Second Edition" on the title-page. The collation of the first issue is as under: Title, verso blank, pp. [i. ii]; Preface, pp. iii–vii; p. [viii] blank; text, pp. 1–399; p. [400] blank. There are no head-lines, the pagination being within brackets in the middle. P. 311 is misnumbered 411; on p. 317 the figure 7 is duplicated in place of a bracket; and p. 358 is misnumbered 316.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

GOSLING FAMILY (10 S. viii. 209, 255).—It may be useful to MR. THURSTAN MATTHEWS in the task he has before him to give the conclusion of the quaint inscription quoted by MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL from Weever's 'Funeral Monuments.' The Rev. W. J. Loftie in his 'Memorials of the Savoy' (1878), p. 166, winds up the epitaph as follows: "He was servant to the Right Honourable the Lord Hunsden, Lord Chamberlain, and deceased the 22d July, 1586."

Perhaps it may not be considered beside the mark to allude to Sir Francis Gosling, who was Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without; to whom the statue of Queen Elizabeth on the old Lud-gate, on its demolition in 1760, was given; and who presented it to the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West. This City worthy died 2 Dec., 1768.

I would also add that at 7 S. i. 268, 33 will be found some remarks on this family, and at 7 S. ii. 349 a communication about the Sheffield collections of Ralph Gosling.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

The date of the death of Humphrey Gosling (*ante*, p. 256) is given with the last two lines of the epitaph in 'A New View of London' (Hatton's), 1708, p. 403, as 'St. Mary le Savoy (*alias* Strand) Church': "Ob. Dec. 1586." In the 'Index to the Monuments,' &c., the name appears as Goslin.

According to 'The English Baronetage,' 1741 (by Wotton, aided by Collins), Thomas Goslyn, of Westminster, Esq., Master of the Signet Office, married Anne, widow of George Killegrew, Esq., son and heir of Sir Peter Killegrew, of Arwenack, in Cornwall, Bart., and daughter of John St. Aubyn, Esq., who was ceated a baronet 24 Car. II., *i.e.*, 1672–3 (vol. iii. part ii. pp. 545–6). Sir William Gosselin held the Shrievalty of London, 1684, by commission jointly with Sir Peter Vandeput (*ibid.*, vol. iv. p. 205).

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

KILMARNOCK DOCUMENT OF 1547 (10 S. viii. 271).—With respect to the "earliest document" known *re* Kilmarnock, might I refer MR. GEMMELL to my 'Kilmarnock and its More Ancient History,' which appeared in the Kilmarnock local paper during 1903–4? From this he will learn that Kilmarnock Church and its "clerk" are mentioned in 1299, &c.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS, F.S.A.Scot.

Thornton Heath.

ENGLISH PLAYERS IN GERMANY IN 1592 (10 S. viii. 305).—It would appear from Fynes Moryson, as quoted at the above reference, that only the baser sort of English players visited Germany; but was this the case? Mr. Hedderwick, in the introduction to his version of the old German puppet play of 'Doctor Faust' (London, 1887), does not give one this impression. He has a list of dates from 1586 to 1683 at which various companies of English players were performing in Germany (several of them at different Courts), and in other parts of the Continent, and attributes to them great influence upon the development of the drama in Germany, down to the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War.

C. C. B.

URT LEET: MANOR COURT (10 S. vii. 377; viii. 16, 93, 334).—The Court of Southampton meets each year on third Tuesday after Easter. A very paper on this subject by Prof. F. J. C. nshaw was published in vol. v. of *Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Club and Archæological Society* in 1906. nbodies the substance of an address ered (by him) before the Club at Cutt n, the ancient meeting-place of the , on the "Law Day," 16 May, 1905. ein the Professor remarks:—

is no small thing, and it speaks by no means inctly of the reverence that still exists among at some thirty busy men of affairs can be year by year willing to give up half a morn- order to take part with smiles, and yet with igent appreciation, in a venerable pageant which all substantial reality has long since hed.....The cases which the jurors presented consideration of the mayor and his brethren divisible into two large classes: serious es, mainly felonies.....and the second, com- nuisances, trespasses, trade regulations..... the suppression of] unlawful games, such as ng, dicing, skittle-playing, bowling, and s, which were supposed to interfere with the ice of archery, and to provide opportunities onspiracy."

e Southampton Court Leet records from to 1624 have recently (1907) been issued bscribers by the Southampton Record ty, under the editorship of Prof. nshaw. The entire volume is most taining and instructive, and well worth erusal of those interested in the manners customs of the Middle Ages.

F. H. SUCKLING.

hwood, Romsey.

S. B. may like to know that Manorial ts were held in October at Llantrisant ly, Roath, Caerphilly, and other places, e county of Glamorgan, for the Manors liskin and Glynrhondda, Senghenydd, yn, &c., pertaining to the Marquess of . These Courts have been held un- ruptedly from the period of the Norman uest, when Glamorgan and Morgannwg seized and held by Fitzhamon. If . B. would care to me direct, uld furnish him with many particulars the mode of holding these Courts (Leet, n, Customary, &c.), with the distinction liar to each. AP RHYS.

Adelaide Road, West Ealing, W.

think the following paragraph from *The wick Advertiser* of 26 October may per- interest the querist:—

he Court Leet.—The ancient practice of hold- court leet was witnessed at Warwick on Wednesday morning. The Lords of the Leet are the Corporation, and the Steward is the Town Clerk (Mr. Brabazon Campbell). The latter presided at the meeting of the Court Leet Jury at the Shire Hall, and the names of the jurymen summoned were proclaimed by the Court Crier. Two gentlemen who had sent apologies for absence were 'essoigned' (pardoned), but another, Mr. T. J. Brett, who had omitted doing so, was ordered to be 'amerced' in the sum of fourpence.—The Court Crier: I told him it would be half a guinea!—The Steward: Well, the balance is for you. (Laughter.) No public presentments were made, and the jury at once adjourned to the Court House to consider their own presentments to the Lords of the Leet."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

PURIM TOKEN: CABBAGE SOCIETY (10 S. viii. 368).—I have very little doubt that the Cabbage Society was a convivial club. I have an engraving in West's 'Fifty Years' Recollections of an old Bookseller' (Cork, 1835) with the following inscription:—

"Mr. Christopher Brown | To the free and easy Counsellors under the Cauliflower, this portrait of Mr. Brown, their worthy Secretary, is respectfully dedicated by their very humble Serv^{t} Johannes Eckstein."

WM. H. PEET.

"POT-WALLER": "POT-WALLOPER" (10 S. viii. 181, 233, 298, 371).—As among the last of those who can remember seeing this class of voter assemble at an election before the Reform Bill of 1832, I should like to state that in the Cornish borough of Newport (in reality a part of Launceston), which was disfranchised by that great measure, they were always called *pot-wallopers*. I have a vivid recollection of the last contest in that borough, which took place at the general election of 1826, and at which, as a boy of nine, I took part in some running races promoted by the Whigs in order to keep up the popular interest and excitement. Much of the curious story of this contest has been told in my youngest son's book, 'Launceston, Past and Present.' R. ROBBINS.

CIVIC BARONETCIES SINCE 1837 (10 S. viii. 301).—Perhaps the following may be added to the interesting note of your learned contributor G. E. C. One at least of the Lord Mayors, if he did not get one, considered he ought to have had a baronetcy. The knighthood was offered to him, but he disdained it: eventually, however, five years after his mayoralty, finding "passive resistance" was useless, he accepted the knighthood. That was Sir William Anderson Rose (1820–95).

On the other hand, Sir G. R. Tyler (1835-1897) did not wish for a baronetcy; but had he declined it, the Sheriffs would not have got their knighthoods (for both personages see Boase's 'Modern English Biography'). Sir George Tyler's only son died without issue on 12 August last. RALPH THOMAS.

NONJURORS: REV. BENJAMIN WAY (10 S. viii. 229, 277, 297).—Should COL. BINGLEY be interested in Nonjuring bibliography, his attention may be drawn with advantage to the lengthy account of various "Works by the Nonjurors" disposed of at Sotheby's on 5 and 6 June, 1857, given in 2 S. iii. 478.
WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

HODSON OF THE INDIAN MUTINY (10 S. viii. 348).—MR. A. S. LEWIS may possibly find the information he requires in Mr. T. R. E. Holmes's 'Last Words on Hodson of Hodson's Horse,' published in *The English Historical Review*, January, 1892 (reprinted in part in his 'Hist. of the Indian Mutiny,' 5th ed., App., as well as by Mr. Bosworth Smith in his 'Life of Lord Lawrence,' 6th ed., App.). Strange to say, this important article is not mentioned by Capt. Trotter in his 'A Leader of Light Horse,' Edinburgh, 1901. M. J. D. COCKLE.
Walton-on-Thames.

PRE-REFORMATION PARSONAGES (10 S. viii. 109, 314). — Numbers of these old presbyteries or priests' houses exist in all parts of England, although for the moment I can think of only one—a fifteenth-century building—at Walton, Glastonbury. It is not occupied by the rector. F. K.

WEST LONDON RIVERS (10 S. viii. 347).—Something of interest apropos of this subject will be found in William Robbins's 'Paddington, Past and Present' (? 1853), Part II., chap. i., 'General and Medical Topography, Drainage,' &c., pp. 103 to 116.
J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

I desire to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of valuable information kindly sent by an anonymous correspondent at Slough.
S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.
36, Holland Park Avenue, W.

BOUVEAR, BOUVIÈRE, OR BEAUVAIS (10 S. viii. 251, 315).—Among a number of fellow-passengers proceeding last year to the West Indies was an American gentleman of the name of Debevoise (accent on first syllable), who explained that it was the *transatlantic* corruption of his original family *name of De* Beauvais. I could not help saying that he was not to be congratulated on the change. Perhaps something might be gathered from Mr. Debevoise or his friends in the U.S.A. F. K.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY: UNROOFED CARRIAGES (10 S. viii. 167, 234, 292, 357).—There is a diversity of opinion in regard to the third-class accommodation on this line in its early days, as it is stated at the first reference that upon the opening to Boxmoor in 1837, the third-class coaches carried four passengers on each *seat*; a year or two afterwards a lady returning to Northamptonshire (*ante*, p. 292), complains that she found the carriages had no roofs, and the water ran down on to the *seats*; whilst later the passengers from Berkhampsted in 1847 say (*ante*, p. 234), the vehicles were open trucks with hinged doors, but with *no seats* whatever, so that any one tired of standing had to sit upon the floor. This would lead any one to infer that the accommodation had degenerated, whereas in reality no other railway vehicle has so continuously improved as the third-class carriage, especially for long distances, from the crude, unroofed, and alleged seatless trucks to the vestibuled corridor carriage, with restaurant car, lavatory accommodation, temperature regulator, alarm communication with driver and guard, spring cushioned seats, electric light, ventilators, curtained windows, and smoking compartments, while the fare of a penny a mile is practically the same in 1907 as in 1847. I have travelled from Euston Station over sixty years, and have always had a roof to the carriage and a seat to sit upon, but have never seen passengers sitting on the floor. CHARLES SHELLEY.

LISS PLACE (10 S. viii. 250).—The earliest written reference to Liss (frequently called Lyss) is in Domesday Survey:—

"The Abbess of Winchester holds Lis. It was always abbey land. It was assessed in the time of King Edward at five hides. It is now assessed at three hides. Here are four ploughlands and a half and a mill, which pays 16 pence; and one acre and a half of meadow. Here are woods which feed 15 hogs. T.R.E. and afterwards it was worth 50 shillings. It is now worth the same sum, but pays 4 pounds rent."

The abbey was that of Nunnaminster, and Liss was one of the six manors of the endowment given by King Alfred, and remained such for over 600 years. The endowment of these manors not exceeding 200*l*., Nunnaminster was among the first of the 376 religious houses to be suppressed

in 1536, though it was refounded for a while, with its former possessions—till 1540. Liss paid 6*l.* 8*s.* yearly to Nunnaminster, according to a document of 1291 in the Record Office.

Liss Place was once a cell to the abbey, and the refectory and two fishponds can still be traced, *not* the chapel.

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

NORMAN COURT, HAMPSHIRE: NAMELESS PORTRAITS (10 S. viii. 345).—I fear that MRS. SUCKLING will have considerable difficulty in finding out anything concerning the two portraits she asks about, for the late owner of Norman Court says he knows nothing of their history, nor whom they represent. As MRS. SUCKLING does not mention Prosser's 'History of Country Seats in Hampshire,' she may not know what is said in that book about Norman Court. H. A. ST. J. M.

ELEANOR, LADY DRAKE OF ASHE, DEVON (10 S. viii. 271).—It may help MR. BAYLEY to learn that in Vivian's 'Visitations of Devon' Sir John Drake of Ashe, who died 1636, married Elinor, daughter and heiress of John, Lord Botler, Baron of Bromfield, on 18 May, 1616, at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex. She died 9 Oct., 1666, buried in Holyrood Church, Southampton.

FRED. C. FROST, F.S.I.

Teignmouth.

"DRIVE": "RIDE" (10 S. viii. 290).—If L. B. M. will refer to the 'N.E.D.,' 'Drive,' *v.* 5 c, he will find a note stating the true line of demarcation between *driving* and *riding* in a vehicle; and when he has read it, he will probably agree that there has been very little change in English usage for thirty years, at least.

R. J. WHITWELL.

ARMS, 1653 (10 S. viii. 250). — Arg., on a saltire sa. five fleurs-de-lis or, were the arms of Sir Thomas Hawkins of Kent in 1587; and they were borne by the family of that name seated at Bignor Park, Sussex. FRED. C. FROST, F.S.I.

Teignmouth.

[S. D. C. and J. J. H. also thanked for replies.]

PUBLIC SPEAKING IN SHAKESPEARE'S DAY (10 S. viii. 130).—Some idea of the rate of public speaking in Elizabethan times can be obtained from Shakespeare himself. The prologue to 'Romeo and Juliet' speaks of the play as "now the two hours' traffic of our stage," and in that to 'Henry VIII.' the spectators are told that they "may see away their shilling richly in two short hours." The allusions convey the strong impression that two hours was the average length of a stage performance of the day. There is no doubt that Shakespeare, as a practical playwright and an experienced actor, wrote according to the stage conventions of the time, and that he intended all that he wrote to be acted. A performance of any of Shakespeare's plays now takes three hours, and numerous omissions are made in the "acting version" to do even this. If we take what is now not acted as probably equal to the time occupied in modern scene-shifting, we are forced to the conclusion that speaking, in Shakespeare's day, must have been much more rapid than in our own. The number of lines in 'Romeo and Juliet' is 3,002, and in 'Henry VIII.' 2,754, and in the latter play are pageants and ceremonial scenes which probably took as long then as now. EDWARD STEVENS.

Melbourne.

ARCHBISHOP BLACKBURN (10 S. viii. 350).—See 'D.N.B.,' Lancelot Blackburne, son of Richard Blackburne of London. Married 2 Sept., 1684, Catherine, dau. of William Talbot of Stourton Castle, co. Stafford, widow of Walter Littleton of Lichfield.

The Archbishop's will, signed in 1737, is summarized at 4 S. ix. 226. It does not mention any children, the residuary legatees being Hon. John and George Talbot and Rev. Thomas Hayter.

Curiously enough, I have in my possession two autographs of Lancelot York, on vellum with seal of see impaling Blackburn, the writing shaky; underneath the seal, in a different hand, the date 1737, same date as will. When they were cut off the legal documents I cannot say.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

Lancelot Blackburne was the son of Richard Blackburne of London, whom the Archbishop claimed to have been connected with the Blackburnes of Marricke Abbey. He married Catherine, daughter of William Talbot of Stourton Castle. From her brother, William Talbot, Bishop of Durham —father of Lord Chancellor Talbot—is descended the present Earl of Shrewsbury, and her issue by her first husband was a direct ancestor of Lord Teynham. He was Archbishop of York from 1724 until his death in 1743. A. R. BAYLEY.

In the Carlisle manuscripts, preserved at Castle Howard, there are several letters

from Archbishop Blackburn to the Earl of Carlisle, including two which have reference to proceedings against Roman Catholics, dated Tunbridge, 9 July, 1729, and Downing Street, 3 Nov., 1733. WM. NORMAN.

Plumstead.

REINDEER: ITS SPELLING (10 S. viii. 170, 258, 358).—While anxious, on the one hand, to oblige CURIOUS, and also to furnish any information that may possibly be of interest to a section of readers of 'N. & Q.,' I am loath, on the other hand, to revive an incident in which one of the chief participants has long since passed to his last resting-place. Therefore, without mentioning either of their names, I must confine myself to a very brief summary. The controversy raged for weeks in the columns of *The Times*, *Morning Post*, *Globe*, *Bell's Life*, and other organs of the press, in the course of which the conflict of evidence as to facts was so remarkable that the actual rights and wrongs of the case were never clearly established, and never will be. However, stated shortly, the outlines of the story are as follows.

A party, of some eighteen people were guests of Sir Sydston Newman's at Mamhead for the Exeter races in the autumn of 1862. Among them were two officers, whom I will refer to as A and B. One of them owned a horse called Palm Oil, and, driving to the races, he intimated that he should change the name to Reindeer, and some discussion arose as to the spelling of the name. This discussion was resumed the same evening, after dinner, among the guests at Mamhead. A, the owner of the horse, bet B 5*l.* that the proper spelling was Raindeer, B betting that it should be spelt Reindeer. This led to a number of other bets, one well-known American racing man laying B 100*l.* to 1*l.* on Reindeer being the proper spelling. B afterwards maintained that he took this to hedge his bet with A. Now it was alleged in certain quarters that the original bet between A and B was not a *bona fide* wager —that, in short, it was a bogus bet, made after reference to a dictionary, to lead others into making larger bets. Admiral Rous, who was always precipitate and remarkably headstrong, made some strong comments on the whole proceeding, as a result of which both A and B called upon him to apologize. The Admiral based his charges on a letter he received from Mr. Robert Lawley, in which he stated that B had admitted to him that the bet he made *with A of* 5*l.* was only a "bubble" bet. Mr. Lawley afterwards withdrew this statement *in toto*, asserting emphatically that he was satisfied that the bet was a genuine one. As a result Admiral Rous, finding himself in a quandary, made a sort of half-hearted apology to A and B; but a week later he forwarded three letters to *The Morning Post* in support of his original allegations, and there the matter ended.

One of the vital points on which there was much conflicting evidence was whether A and B had or had not made a condition that the wagers should be decided by Johnson's dictionary, which, at that time at any rate, spelt the word with the *a*. A writer in *The Field* quoted no fewer than twenty-one dictionaries which adopted that spelling. I believe, as a matter of fact, no money actually passed in the end in respect of any of these wagers. I trust these scant outlines will satisfy CURIOUS, whom I must refer to the correspondence which was published at the time if he wishes to delve further into the details of this painful incident. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

C. F. DE BREDA, PORTRAIT PAINTER (10 S. viii. 309).—The Christian name of Woods of the Edinburgh Theatre, was William. He appeared at the Haymarket in 1771, and died at Edinburgh in 1802.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

GREENSTED CHURCH, ONGAR: OAK *v.* CHESTNUT (10 S. viii. 26, 154, 196, 275).—'N. & Q.' has had a good deal of correspondence on this subject, but the point to me seems to be, Is it oak or Spanish chestnut (a different wood from the English or horse chestnut), of which a great deal appears to have been grown in this neighbourhood 200 or 300 years ago? Even now in Greenwich Park you have avenues of Spanish chestnut, and some large trunks said to be 400 or 500 years old. In Evelyn's time it is said to have been much used for building purposes, and I fancy it will be found to have been so. I would call attention to the magnificent gates and panelled entrance to Morden College, Blackheath, and to the beautiful chapel, carved by Grinling Gibbons, as I believe the whole of the wood in the College is Spanish chestnut.

G. C. WARDE.

MR. HEMS has written an extremely interesting reply, and he may be right in thinking that oak was used for the walls of Greensted Church. I may perhaps say that I am not unacquainted with some of the

voluminous literature which exists on the subject, but I find nothing to prove that chestnut may not have been used. These writers refer to the great difficulty of distinguishing between oak and some kinds of chestnut. A competent authority on timber informs me that he considers the walls are of chestnut; and the late Canon Isaac Taylor, who also happened to live in the next parish from the year 1829, and who was an excellent botanist and often inspected the church, held that half the timbers were oak, and half chestnut.

The question can only be set at rest by examining sections of the trees. I had hoped that some portions cut off in 1849 might have been kept, but my inquiries have met, unfortunately, with a negative reply.

The roof at Ypres, whether of oak or chestnut, is certainly a fine one. I know it well. HENRY TAYLOR.

Rusthall, Kent.

In regard to the letter MR. HENRY TAYLOR quotes as coming from the pen of a carpenter named Stoakes, of Rusthall, Kent, relative to the latter's experiences with old oak, I note that his name does not occur in Kelly's 'Dictionary of the Building Trades' under Rusthall, and the statements made are the opinions of an ill-informed man. He declares that old English oak is the hardest wood a carpenter has to tackle. In Ellis's 'Modern Practical Carpentry' (1906)—certainly one of the best authorities in existence—we read:—

"Of wood used in carpentry, greenheart (*Nectandra Rodiæi*) is the hardest and heaviest; and for carpentry purposes, where this quality and strength are desired, it is unapproachable by any other wood, save ironwood."

Further, Mr. Stoakes observes that in working some old oak he has found it "impossible to keep an edge upon his tools," which he has had to "continually sharpen." This happens thus. The average carpenter nowadays mainly uses deal and other such soft woods. When—upon comparatively rare occasions—he finds oak upon his bench, he sharpens his planes, &c., upon the same bevel he has been accustomed to do for pine, &c., instead of upon the quicker slope the greater hardness of oak requires. The natural result is that the cutting edge, unable to bear the more severe strain, breaks away, and "the poor workman quarrels with his tools"!

The following is an illustration to the point. In 1874 I was engaged in the renovation of the fifteenth-century church of St. John Baptist at Stowford (Devon). The rector (the late J. B. Wollocombe) was an exceptionally well-developed, muscular Christian, then in the prime of life. Further, he was a bit of an amateur carpenter. In the pursuit of the latter laudable hobby, his one trouble was his tools. These he continually broke. "They are not made strong enough for a man like myself," he would remark. But the fact is that it was not the temper of the steel that was at fault: it was simply his own clumsiness.

MR. TAYLOR'S correspondent remarks further of "heart of oak" that "the older it gets, the harder it becomes." This is a curious statement. "Heart of oak" is, at best, a misleading expression, more poetical than anything else. Save when large beams are placed *in situ*, the actual heart is never used at all. For all high-class carpentry and joinery "quartered" oak is required. The actual heart itself is thrown away as worthless (see Sutcliffe's 'Modern Carpenter and Joiner,' 1902). The heart is virtually nothing but pith, and has no lasting power. Oak, after it has been cut into boards and planks, takes many years to dry thoroughly; but after the lapse of half a century it is as hard as ever it will be—yea, even it it should exist for a thousand years. I have many fifteenth-century oak beams in my possession, as well as scores of piles (of the same material) that in Norman days formed the foundations of the original bridge that spanned the Exe at Exeter. All alike are just as hard as—but no harder than—oak that has been felled and cut up for fifty years. Bog oak—submerged for untold ages—when it comes into the hands of the skilled craftsman, is as easily manipulated as any other.

The old story that "heart of oak" (or any other portion of the oak tree), after having been felled for centuries, is as "hard as iron," is altogether misleading—nothing, in fact, but a myth. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

THE KING'S OLD BARGEHOUSE (10 S. viii. 167).—Mary Adams, of the parish of Christ Church, Surrey, widow, by her will dated 29 Aug., 21 Geo. II., proved P.C.C. (96 Lisle) 11 April, 1749, leaves to a daughter of her granddaughter Elizabeth, wife of George Vaughan, feltmaker, on coming of age, money part secured by a mortgage from John Jones, deceased, to her late husband, of leasehold estate situate near the old bargehouse in the parish of Christ Church, and held under Mr. Thomas Boughton.

Mrs. Adams was a sister of Jeremiah Barnard, of the parish of Christ Church, and married Isaac Adams, "waterman," who was admitted to the messuages in Gravel Lane 11 May, 1709, and admitted to a messuage and garden there 16 Aug., 1716. The will of Isaac Adams, dated 25 Nov., 1725, was proved (Surrey Archdeaconry Court) 17 Dec., 1733. G. B.

HAMLET AS A CHRISTIAN NAME (10 S. viii. 4, 155, 237).—A remarkable instance of the attachment of a family to its use of this name appears in the parish registers of Warnham, Sussex. In 1585 Hamlet Boorer married Mary, daughter of Thomas Stanford of Horsham. To them were born two sons, probably more: the names are not given in the register, but presumably one was Hamlet, as in 1631 Hamlet Boorer married Mary Michell. They had a son, born 1638, named Hamlet, and a daughter Dorothir (so the vicar entered it, forgetful of his Greek). There were also baptized at Warnham: in 1629, Hamlet, son of Thomas Boorer; in 1630, Hamlet, son of Henry Boorer; in 1656, Hamlet, son of Henry Boorer; and in 1661 Hamlet, son of Thomas Boorer. CHARLES THOMAS-STANFORD.

Preston Manor, Brighton.

The subjoined extract from a recent issue of *The Hendon and Finchley Times* shows a father and son both possessing this Christian name at the present day:—

"LAVARACK—TROTMAN.—On the 14th inst., at the Hendon Parish Church, by the Rev. F. W. Pakenham Gilbert, Hamlet Unitt, second son of Hamlet Lavarack, Esq., of Bryan House, Hampstead, to Madeline Alice, only daughter of the late Howard Trotman, Esq., J.P., Golders Lodge, Hendon."

JOHN S. CRONE.

Amongst the names of 73 loyal gentry in Lincolnshire who provided 168 horse for the King's service in 1642 appears Hamlet Marshal as furnishing three ('Annual Register,' 1794, p. 363).

ALFRED C. E. WELBY.

DOOR-SHUTTING PROVERB (10 S. viii. 127).—Is it not probable that the Warsop people were "chaffed" in this proverbial way because many of them had no doors to shut? "In this neighbourhood," observes a modern writer quoted by James Dugdale in his 'British Traveller,'

"are many domestic excavations in the rocks, where the modern Troglodytes have their huts, and even their gardens, formed in the bosom of the sterile stone; and in some parts the incautious visitor may run the risk of stepping down a chimney!"

The writer is speaking of the neighbourhood of Mansfield, whence Warsop is distant about five miles.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"SLINK": "SLINKING" (10 S. viii. 27, 117).—With respect to MR. T. RATCLIFFE'S communication at the latter reference, I should like to say that in the counties of Warwick and Northampton a butcher who sells inferior meat is known as a "crow-butcher." When I resided in London, my grandfather (a native of the latter county) once paid me a visit, and laughed heartily when he learnt that the "purveyor of meat" who supplied my table bore the name of Crow. Children, and grown-ups, too, hereabouts often refer to things as "clinkin' good uns"; but I have not come across the word "slinkin'" in this connexion before. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

ADMIRAL NEALE AND THE ATKINSON FAMILY (10 S. viii. 309).—The naval association rather points to the "master" of Nelson's ship the Victory, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, at one time Master-Attendant of Halifax and Portsmouth Dockyards. A granddaughter is living, whose address I forward to the Editor.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

LORD-LIEUTENANTS IN SCOTLAND (10 S. viii. 330).—In Haydn's 'Book of Dignities' (3rd ed. p. 508) it is stated, at the head of the list of these dignitaries, that "Lord-Lieutenants of Counties were first appointed in Scotland, May 6, 1794," and then follow the names of fourteen noblemen and others who were sworn to that office on the date named.

WM. NORMAN.

Plumstead.

There is a list of eighteen Lord-Lieutenants in North Britain, who filled that office in 1715, in John Chamberlayne's 'Magnæ Britanniæ Notitia,' 1723, p. 41, No. xxxvii. of 'A List of all the Offices and Officers in North Britain or Scotland.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT (10 S. viii. 268).—If I remember rightly, the term was given about fifty years ago "Tell a lie and stick to it."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

...dle Tales of Hinduism. By the Sister Nivedita. Longmans & Co.).

...EN folk-tales are presented to the public in a ...ular form we have often a lurking suspicion that ... simple narrative of the story-teller has been ...orated and polished in the literary workshop ...ake it more acceptable to sophisticated tastes. ... have no means of determining how far, if at all, ... are warranted in giving way to this suspicion in ... case of the collection made by Miss Noble, "in ...gion" Sister Nivedita. She certainly recounts ... native tales in English of the finest quality, and ...h occasional passages of a metaphysical and ...losophical character which are doubtless natural ... the Oriental mind. Miss Noble assures us of ... authenticity and genuineness of the good things ... sets before us, most of them having been taken ...wn from word of mouth. Many of the stories, ...wever, are only traditional and popularized ...sions of incidents from the great national epics ... the 'Mahabharata' and 'Ramayana' and the ...anas; we have them here as told by old wives ... the children before bedtime.

...We notice a certain want of symmetry in one ...pect—that while the majority of the tales launch ... at once in the words of the Hindu narrator, ...ers—*e.g.*, the story of Druwa—without any note ... warning, begin with some literary comments ...ich are obviously due to the redactor, and the ...nt of junction is not indicated. Some occa...nal notes of an explanatory kind would have been ...lcome. The compiler in her preface advances ...heory that the Krishna, who holds a prominent ...ce in the Cradle Tales, may be the Heracles of ...ntral Asia referred to by the Greek writer ...gasthenes about the year 300 B.C. A larger ...estion still is whether both alike may not be ...cialized presentations of the old Babylonian ...nitic Gilgamesh, and so akin to the Phœnician ...lkarth and other popular heroes of mythology. ...e wonderful unity of folk-tales might render ...possible. The incident in the first story which ...ls how Utanka, while drinking at a spring, ...robbed of his treasure by Takshaka, king of the ...pents, has curious points of correspondence with ... Babylonian story of Gilgamesh, who halts at a ...ntain, and has the plant of immortality snatched ...m him by a serpent-demon. The account of the ...y's wish in the 'Story of Prahlad,' when given a ...oice of blessings by his deity, recalls that of ...lomon in 2 Chronicles, and suggests some know...dge of the Old Testament. The tales are attrac...ely told, and will be liked by children of a larger ...owth as well as by folk-lorists.

The Life of Charles Dickens, by John Forster, has ...st been published jointly by Messrs. Chapman & ...all and Mr. Frowde, in the "Fireside Edition" of ...ickens. It is an essential complement to the ...vels, and will be welcomed by a large body of ...aders, for this issue, though most moderate in ...ice, is well printed and contains several illus...ations. The 'Life' has its weak points, and was, ... our late beloved Editor used to say, jestingly ...lled 'Forster's Life by Dickens.' This, however, ... hardly fair, and the biography gives a very good ...ea of the delightful exuberance of spirits which kept Dickens always on the go, and led him in his later years to overdo himself with his "Readings." With all the contemporary enthusiasm for Dickens's pathetic figures modern criticism has not found itself able to agree, as was hinted by the issue of this very 'Life' revised by George Gissing. Here, however, the critics are probably still in a large minority, and we may expect that the capable record by the "harbitrary gent" will take its proper place by the side of the long row of novels, and entertain many fireside readers this winter. The lives of literary men are not always consonant with their published works, and even constitute a sad shock to their admirers. There can be no doubts of this sort in the case of Dickens. He is himself a masterpiece of life and humour, equal to anything. He has the walking powers of the Pickwickians; the extraordinary gaiety of Quilp and Swiveller; and powers of observation and deduction equal to those of the most admired detectives. Even in his early days he could see a whole man, his profession and habits, in an old coat. There was too in Dickens, besides these amazing gifts, zeal for reform—a zeal not often associated with personal gaiety.

Te Tohunga: the Ancient Legends and Traditions of the Maoris. Collected and pictured by W. Dittmer. (Routledge & Sons.)

In the illustrations accompanying the poetical nature-myths and hero-stories given in this gathering of New Zealand traditions Maori art is combined with that of the white race. Whether the result is successful New Zealanders can best decide. To European eyes these representations of the god-powers and their feats are full of a strange and puzzling convention which makes them difficult to judge.

As to the legends themselves, the stories of Rangi, Papa, Tane, Maui, and their fellows are picturesque enough. They show how sensitive the Maori intellect is to the beauty of sky, earth, and sea; but no other story is quite so pleasing as the version given of Hinemoa's celebrated exploit. This forms a love-tale as charming as that of Eros and Psyche. When Tutanekai found himself thinking of Hinemoa, who was as beautiful as a white heron among a flock of Kiwi, "his heart was frightened. He was frightened and ill, and was full of wrath over it, as over a lizard that ate away his heart." Even falling on his enemies as a dark cloud, war and victory, only gave him temporary relief. So he sent Tiki, his friend, to Hinemoa, "to ask her to come to him and to his heart, that it might lose its fright and be full of gladness." "Eh-hu," answered Hinemoa, "is then each of us growing in the heart of the other?" and for love's sake she, the daughter of a great chief, swam by stealth across the lake Rotorua to the island of Mokoia, guided by the sweet music played by Tutanekai. Unlike the legend of Hero and Leander, the story ends with playful deception, laughter, and delight. Evidently the great and mighty god of whom Dan Chaucer rimed was lord of the land which Maui fished up from the depths of the sea long before the man of the North took the blessings and curses of his civilization to the children of the South.

The Quarterly Review. October. (John Murray.)

The paper on M. Sorel's 'L'Europe et la Révolution Française' is highly condensed. The writer is,

however, well fitted for his task, for he possesses military as well as topographical knowledge. We do not think that many of our readers realize that it was the object of the allies—all of them, we believe, except England—to establish "in France a weak republic which eventually might be dismembered like Poland." This dream occurred once more, a short time after the fall of the Second Empire; but then it was indulged in only by utterly irresponsible persons who knew little or nothing outside the politics of their own country, while on the former occasion really great statesmen were carried away by the delusion.

'The Gentle Craft,' by Major Broadfoot, is an admirable article, which will be attractive to many persons who take little delight in other sports or games. We have met with men devoted to angling who had probably never seen a pack of hounds in their lives, and had assuredly never played a single game at cricket. Angling has been a sport from early times. Who was the first man to catch and eat a fish we shall never know; perhaps he was some cave-dweller. Whoever he was, he contributed not a little to the sustenance as well as the happiness of the generations who have come after him.

Miss Caroline F. E. Spurgeon's paper on 'Mysticism in English Poetry' is very attractive, but "mysticism" is one of the vaguest words in our language: hardly two people are to be found to whom the term conveys precisely the same meaning. In a region so loosely defined it is possible, without any intention of misleading, to misstate facts, to call nearly every poet a mystic, or to limit the faculty to a very few. We believe that no man was ever a poet without some degree of mysticism entering into his nature, though we think that Donne had the faculty in restricted measure. Some of the most interesting mystics are the followers of Sufiism in Persia.

'The Gardens of Italy,' by Mr. H. Sneyd, has given us great pleasure. There are very few who have investigated the history of these gardens as Mr. Sneyd has done, and still fewer who have appreciated their beauty with such pleasing results. The Romans may have been, and probably were, the discoverers of what has been called the "pattern garden"; and the inhabitants of Italy, even in the most unhappy periods of their history, never seem to have lost this pleasing art, which eventually spread northwards as far as Scotland. Whether among the almost countless gilds which existed in this country until the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. there were any gilds of gardeners, we do not know; but there was one at Lille, of which St. Paulinus was regarded as the patron saint. It is generally assumed that the pattern garden was introduced into England about the middle of the reign of Elizabeth; but it is not unlikely that it came in at a somewhat earlier date. There was a flower-garden at Berkeley Castle in the early part of the fifteenth century, but we do not know what was the manner of its beauty. There are few of these old pattern gardens yet left to us; most of those we have are more or less injured by time or the hands of the improver; nearly all of them were swept away when George III. was king. Fulke Greville of Wilberry, who wrote his 'Maxims, Characters, and Reflections' in 1756, evidently had a contempt for them; he was in favour of what was looked upon as an imitation of nature which was *then becoming* the fashion, for he speaks of gardens he knew as "still full of green peacocks, pea pyramids, green minced pyes, and green statues."

Mr. Sidney T. Irwin's paper on Oliver Goldsmith is worthy of praise, as it does not exaggerate his merits or weigh too heavily on his defects.

The paper on the letters of the late Queen approaches too near the boundary line of modern politics to be dealt with here.

THE later numbers of *L'Intermédiaire* deal with the game of diabolo and with inscriptions on sundials. They also wander from the descendants of Marshal Lefebvre and "Madame Sans-Gêne" to historical diamonds, and thence to the natural colour of the hair of great men. Are creative geniuses, such as Rabelais, Molière, Napoleon, Shakespeare, Darwin, and Kant, usually dark or fair? Another question discussed is, How many words are needed for speech? and Max Müller is quoted as to the paucity of words found among rural people who have never been to school. That the vocabulary of a day labourer or peasant farmer of a thinly populated district in any part of Europe has ever been so limited as his social superiors often imagine is, however, doubtful. Simple as the plenishing of an old-fashioned dwelling-room used to be, each part of each object in it had its own name; and so with the neighbouring sheds, the garden, the implements for work, the cattle, and the land itself. Many substantives must always have been needed in connexion with different kinds of soil, streams, woods, quarries, acclivities and declivities. A countryman of the early half of the nineteenth century might be glaringly deficient in dictionary language, yet have a rich vocabulary so far as his own narrow life was concerned.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the statement heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

T. W. R. ("I sit on a rock").—For this riddle see 1 S. ii. 10, 77; xii. 365, 520. MR. J. P. OWEN gives his verse solution of it at 9 S. v. 332.

NOTICE.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

THE ATHENÆUM

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THIS WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

LIFE AND LETTERS OF SIR RICHARD JEBB.
CHRISTUS FUTURUS. THE SCOT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
THE GHOSTS OF PICCADILLY. A SWAN AND HER FRIENDS.
THE MYOPES. THE CONVERT. THE ELECTION OF ISABEL. MAFOOTA. THE HALO. THE EDDY. ANCESTORS. THE ORCHARD THIEF. THE UNGOVERNED MOMENT. STOLEN BANNS.
JUVENILE LITERATURE.
FARMER GEORGE AND GEORGE III. AS MAN, MONARCH, AND STATESMAN. SOCIETY RECOLLECTIONS IN PARIS AND VIENNA. BOSWELL'S JOHNSON. THE CANTERBURY TALES. THE NEW QUARTERLY.
MR. FRANCIS THOMPSON. JAMES HERBERT VEITCH.
MESSRS. AGNEW'S GALLERY. MESSRS. SULLEY'S GALLERY. DRAWINGS BY MR. EDMUND DULAC. WATER-COLOURS BY MR. AND MRS. YOUNG HUNTER.

LAST WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

PRINCIPAL CAIRD'S LAY SERMONS AND ADDRESSES.
LADY DOROTHY NEVILL'S NOTE-BOOKS.
SAINTSBURY ON NINETEENTH-CENTURY LITERATURE.
LOUIS XI. AS DAUPHIN AND KING.
THE MYSTERY OF LADY NEWBOROUGH.
NEW NOVELS:—A Subaltern of Horse; Arethusa; The Eternal Feminine; The Daughter of Anderson Crow; Gamble Gold; The Woman in the Way; The Windfall; A Soul from the Pit; Rosette; These Three; Copper under the Gold; The Shuttlecock; The Heart of the Northern Sea.
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE.
OUR LIBRARY TABLE:—Human Bullets; The Heart of Gambetta; Socialism; English Humorists of To-day; Nimrod's Wife; A Bachelor Girl in Burma; Canada; Three Speeds Forward; Anecdotes Historiques.
SIR LEWIS MORRIS; BLAKE'S "NEST OF VILLAINS" UNEARTHED; 'THE ELIZABETHAN RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT'; VICOMTE DE MEAUX; AMERICANA; A POEM BY W. S. LANDOR; HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.
LIST OF NEW BOOKS. LITERARY GOSSIP.
SCIENCE:—Wild and Cultivated Cottons; Bryant's History of Astronomy; The Prolongation of Life; Observing and Forecasting the Weather; Anthropological Notes; Societies; Meetings Next Week; Gossip.
FINE ARTS:—Two Books on Morland; The Society of Portrait Painters; Drawings at Mr. Paterson's Gallery; Gossip; Exhibitions.
MUSIC:—Germania; Gossip; Performances Next Week.
DRAMA:—Othello; The Thief.

NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain Reviews of

A. M. W. STIRLING'S COKE OF NORFOLK AND HIS FRIENDS.
AND
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Notes.

THE LAMBS IN GREAT RUSSELL STREET.

"We are in the individual spot I like best in all this great city." Such was Lamb's confession to Dorothy Wordsworth the month following his removal of October, 1817, to Great Russell Street. He gave as his chief reason for gratulation the proximity of the theatres; but to him, who delighted to recall "persons one would wish to have been," who loved old bookshops, and to whom the face of living friend was the fairest sight on God's fair earth, his Russell Street home was a desirable spot for other reasons.

What an essay Elia might have written on the ghosts who frequented the spot he had chosen for his home! He once wrote:—

> "In this dearth of mundane satisfaction, we contract political alliances with shadows. It is good to have friends at court. The extracted media of dreams seem no ill introduction to that spiritual presence, upon which, in no long time, we expect to be thrown. We are trying to know a little of the usages of that colony: to learn the language and the faces we shall meet with there, that we may be the less awkward at our first coming among them. We willingly call a phantom our fellow."

And what ghosts those were about him! For the site of the house in which Lamb lodged in Russell Street was once occupied by the famous Will's Coffee-House, which had (as Lamb would have found in his copy of Congreve's 'Love for Love') "ruined more young men than the Royal Oak lottery;—nothing thrives that belongs to 't."

Here, at one time or other in the olden days, came Dryden with his snuff-box, Pepys, Addison, Steele, Pope, Swift, Colley Cibber, Smollett, Gay, Johnson; and surely, in the 'Elia' essay which Lamb did not write, they would have returned to their old corner to renew their experiences, as well as to see how the modern world wagged without them—and they would have found something to say about it all.

Then there was Barker's bookshop next door, from which, years before, Lamb had extracted his folio Beaumont and Fletcher

> "near ten o'clock of the Saturday night.....when the old bookseller with some grumbling opened his shop, and by the twinkling taper (for he was setting bedwards) lighted out the relic from his dusty treasures.....for the mighty sum of fifteen—or sixteen shillings was it?"

Barker's bookshop was here in 1790 and in 1817 (in which latter year Lamb became the old man's neighbour). In his 'Catalogue of a Rare Assemblage of Old Plays,' in 1791, Barker gave his address as "Near the Pitt Door, Russell Court, Drury Lane"; whilst in 1814 'Barker's List of Plays' was issued from the "Dramatic Repository, Great Russell Street, Covent Garden." One of his publications, Prince Hoare's 'Indiscretion' (third edition), contains a page-list of books on sale, in 1800, at the "Dramatic Repository, No. 19, Great Russell Street, Covent Garden." This last item might be taken as a final settlement of the number of Barker's shop, which I have seen set down as 20. In 1817 Mr. Owen, a brazier, of whom Lamb said, "I never knew him give anything away in my life," was the tenant of both 20 and 21, the latter being the corner house, on the first floor of which the Lambs had rooms, the entrance being, I take it, through the street door of No. 20,* opening on to what George Daniel was pleased to term "a

* This seems the only satisfactory conclusion. Procter distinctly states that the Lambs "lived in the corner house adjoining Bow Street," which would be No. 21, whilst Lamb gives his address as 20, "next the corner." The business entrance to the two shops was probably at 21, and that to the private apartments at 20. Another explanation suggests itself. The Lambs had two sitting-rooms, was one over No. 20 and the other over 21?

narrow pair of stairs (not unlike the 'elegant ladder' that led to the family crib of Colman's Irish cow-doctor, Mr. Looney Macwoulter)."

In January, 1820, was issued the first number of *The London Magazine*, in the pages of which the immortal essays of Elia were to appear. This was published by Baldwin, Cradock & Joy. The same month saw also the birth of another *London Magazine*, published by Gold & Northouse, at No. 19, Great Russell Street, Covent Garden. The first volumes of both publications lie open before me as I write, and are of a similar size (one has, in fact, a matter of 44 pages more than the other): the title, *The London Magazine*, is in both cases in the same type.

This issue of Gold's must have been of interest to Lamb if only by reason of its originating next door, from the very shop that was once the resting-place of his Beaumont and Fletcher folio. And Lamb was not troubled by the noise of the printing of his neighbours' *London:* this was done by Joyce Gold at 103, Shoe Lane.*

In the number of Baldwin's *London* for March, 1821, appeared Lamb's 'Chapter on Ears,' with its "When therefore I say I have no ear, you will understand me to mean—*for music.*" Gold's *London* for the same month contained an appreciative article 'On the Writings of Charles Lamb,' in which mention is made of that "most musical, most melancholy" tale, 'Rosamund Gray.'

As it is probable that many readers of 'N. & Q.' have never seen Gold's *London*, it cannot fail to interest them to know that in the above-mentioned issue for March, 1821, occur the following words of prophecy:—

> "The writings of Charles Lamb have hitherto escaped popularity, from the excessive modesty that pervades them. But his fame, though of slow growth, is eventually of certain attainment, and is built, like the palace in Scripture, on the unshaken rock of ages."

Mary Lamb must have thought well of her next-door neighbours after March, 1821.

J. Rogers Rees.

* Here Gold had printed the little 'Poems, by a Sister' (1812), the authorship of which has been erroneously attributed to Mary Lamb. "Mrs. *Gold, Shoe Lane,*" figures in its list of subscribers.

THE ROUNDEL STONE.

A CORRESPONDENCE of no little interest appeared in *The Scotsman* of 18, 26, and 30 March, 2, 17, and 18 April last, as to this remarkable sculptured ancient Scotch monolith. The suggestion of its meaning is due to "Miles," who sent the account to this paper. But, as he says, it records a national event, it becomes of far more than local interest; in fact, it would be the oldest sculptured historical stone monument we possess.

The stone is in the grounds of the Smith Institute, Stirling, and is of red sandstone, 10 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet 3 inches broad, and 1 foot thick. It was found at Greenloaning, South Perthshire, in 1822. "Miles" has discovered that on it is sculptured a representation of the celebrated battle of Mons Grampius, at Ardoch, on the banks of the Naig, which falls into the Allan Water, which is about two miles from Greenloaning, in A.D. 84, when Agricola finally and utterly defeated Galgacus and his Caledonians, by which decisive battle Roman Britain was permanently secured from the Picts. "Miles" says the stone was reared to a Roman officer—to, I understand, Aulus Atticus, commander of a cohort, who there died.

It represents four stages of the conflict: 1. Action of Caledonian chariots with Roman cavalry. 2. Attack by Caledonians on Roman, British, and Belgic auxiliaries, and on the Roman flank and rear. 3. Pursuit of Caledonians by Roman cavalry, and death of Atticus. 4. Roman legions in front of camp, and defeat and flight of Caledonians, pursued by Roman cavalry.

"Miles" further finds in different parts of the stone heads of Agricola, Galgacus, Domitian, Boadicea, *et alii*; also a bridge over the Naig, a wild boar, two Roman camps, Caledonian standard; sun-face E. and W. at top, facing S. to indicate the battle began at midday; sun-face at bottom, facing E., denoting the close of the battle at even.

If only a portion of these details are discoverable, it is clearly a most remarkable, valuable, and almost unique British historical stone monument.

I have recently received an excellent photograph of this stone, and it appears to me there is substantial ground for some at least, if not all, of "Miles's" startling conclusions. By the aid of a powerful glass, in a good morning light, I discovered some, but not all, of the figures indicated.

1. At the top of the stone are the letters PYRODA.

2. Below this is a cross supporting a

crescent, while an arm at an acute angle proceeds from the tip of each arm of the cross. This is put as the Caledonian standard, fixed on a hill.

3. On the left, on the top of a hill, in the corner, is a circle. It is called a "shield." Why a shield should be on a hill is not explained. But to me it is much too large for a shield. Tacitus ('Life of Agricola,' section xxxv.) says that Galgacus "kept possession of the rising grounds" (Murphy, 'Tacitus,' 1830, p. 611). This, therefore, I take for the camp of Galgacus. The Britons made their military camps circular. This is the shape of the celebrated one at Caer-Caradoc, and it is, just as this "shield" is, on a hill-top. Ray engraves it ('Military Antiquities'), so does Knight ('Pictorial History of England,' 1837, vol. i. p. 41).

4. To the right, lower, is a large fine head, bearded; this I take for Agricola, looking to left, towards Galgacus's camp.

5. Below this is an inscription in raised capitals, which I suggest read "Vict. Callidonai" (victory over the Caledonians); but the reading of the first word is, according to some, "Buah," the Celtic for victory; and Callidonai is divided into two words, "Catti Dona." But I fail to find any "T," or to understand what the "Catti" have to do at the Grampians, or to make anything relevant of Dona.

6. Then, below three heads, is a second inscription, rather incised than sculptured. It seems to read "Versa me bono tuo." I think a letter is missing, and suggest that the meaning is: They are turned for your benefit, *i.e.*, the Caledonians have been turned back into their mountains, for the benefit of Rome's allies, the British.

7. Near the right side, beyond this inscription, is a raised circle, with an opening away from the Caledonian position. This looks like the Roman camp, near the Naig, with its Prætorian gate away from the enemy's camp.

8. In the centre of the plain is "Naigus R." close to the stream, while near it are seen two boars retreating.

9. Near the centre are lines, which may be a bridge; lower are two more heads of youths or females.

10. Three more heads are near by; and a seeming string of laurel leaves, and a palm, and soldier, near the edge.

Many of the figures are extremely faint.

CAIUS.

INSCRIPTIONS AT NAPLES.

(See *ante*, pp. 62, 161, 242, 362.)

IN the following list, which concludes my notes from Naples, illegible or partly illegible inscriptions are marked with an *.

Another broad path, parallel to the first, and nearer the south side. On the north side of this path, beginning at the east end, are the following:—

348. Major-General Thomas Clarke, Royal Artillery, s. of Geo. Jackson Clarke, D.L., The Steeple, Antrim, *ob.* 6 Feb., 1891. Erected by his wife. (In French.)

349. Agnes Jane Ross Foley, w. of Nelson Foley, of Tourtane, Lismore, Ireland, *ob.* 25 Jan., 1890.

350. Herbert E. Thomas, *ob.* 3 May, 1890, a. 26.

351. Robt. Saml. Brewer, b. at Rutland, Vermont, 11 Aug., 1869; *ob.* 27 Jan., 1890.

352. James Moore, J.P., of Moorfield, Cullybackey, Antrim, *ob.* 18 Ap., 1889, a. 54.

353. Frederick A. Golla, b. at London, 30 Oct., 1842; *ob.* at Taranto, 15 May, 1887. (In Italian.)

354. Mary, w. of Joseph K. Williamson, *ob.* 14 Oct., 1889.

355. Wm. Shilton, b. at Branthwaite, Cumberland, *ob.* at Posilipo, 18 Ap., 1886, a. 57.

356. Emily Maria Mackenzie Shaw, *ob.* 10 Jan., 1886, a. 53.

357. Ella Beatrice, youngest d. of Augustus Chas. Henry and Annie S. Raitt, *ob.* 20 Nov., 1885, a. 25. Her sister, Caroline Frances Jolliffe Raitt, b. 19 July, 1853; *ob.* 6 Feb., 1889.

358. Maria Lydia, w. of Col. Beville Grenville Vyvyian [*sic*], late Bengal Native Infantry, *ob.* 25 Jan., 1889, a. 53.

359. Attilio Sceberras, late in Command of H.B.M.'s 98th (Prince of Wales) Regt., *ob.* 7 Ap., 1884, a. 57.

360. Mary Ungaro, *ob.* 9 Feb., 1884, a. 78.

361. Antonio Perocchi, b. at Pesce, in Tuscany; resident in London for 50 yrs.; *ob.* 8 Dec., 1880, a. 79, leaving a w. and two children.

362. George Tweedie Stoddart, W.S., Edinburgh, *ob.* 23 May, 1882, a. 41.

363. Helen Reynolds, *ob.* 17 May, 1887.

364. Lizzie, w. of J. P. Strangman, of Waterford, *ob.* 17 Ap., 1881.

365. Julia Frances, w. of Edward J. Thrupp, only d. of Francis Matthey, of Catania, *ob.* in Basilicata, 25 Feb., 1879, a. 20.

366. Mary Elizabeth, w. of Leopold Salomons, of Woodside, Surrey, *ob.* 3 Feb., 1879, a. 31.

367. Catherine Swan, w. of Pasquale Palumbo, b. at Castle Craig, *ob.* 19 Jan., 1876, a. 36.

368. John James Hime, C.E., late of Colombo, Ceylon, s. of the late Rev. Maurice Calwell Hime, Dublin, *ob.* 13 Feb., 1879, a. 46.

369. Kate, w. of Alfred E. Hudd, of Clifton, Bristol, *ob.* 4 Ap., 1889.

370. Eliza Evelyn, w. of J. A. Beveridge, *ob.* 23 June, 1879, a. 29.

371. Mary Caroline Pardo Barff, w. of Henry T. Barff, English Chaplain, *ob.* 9 Mar., 1889, a. 48.

372. Princess Emma D'Abro Pagratide, b. 30 Aug., 1810; *ob.* 20 Ap., 1880.

373. Hussein Kamil Bernard Bateman, *ob.* 25 Dec., 1882, a. 8 mths.

On the south side of the above path are the following, beginning at the western end.

374. Lieut.-Col. Edward W. West, H.M. Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent in Kattiewar, *ob.* 23 Dec., 1885, a. 47.

375. Louis Emery, 1818-1881.

376. Charlotte Estelle Healey, b. at Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., 15 June, 1861; *ob.* 12 Aug., 1884.

377. Charles Ernest Barff, *ob.* at Casamicciola, 28 July, 1883, a. 15.

378. John Robinson, of Hong Kong, *ob.* 14 Ap., 1881, a. 60.

379. Admiral Sir Geo. Graham Otway, Bart., *ob.* 27 Aug., 1881, a. 64.

380. Ambrose, eldst s. of Stephen and Marion Burrowes, b. at Greenock, N.B., 23 Nov., 1862; *ob.* 30 Sept., 1882.

381. James Theodore MacMurray, *ob.* 15 Jan., 1880, a. 10. James MacMurray, *ob.* 30 Jan., 1861, a. 54.*

382. *Mary Somerville, 1872. Also her ds.: Martha, 1879; Mary, 1875.

383. Lebbeus Hordern, of Sydney, N.S.W., *ob.* 1 Nov., 1881, a. 56, on his way to the Colonies.

384. Mary, w. of Robt. Ashworth Studdert, of Kilkishen House, co. Clare, Ireland, *ob.* 11 Mar., 1883.

385. Lady Harriet Scott Bentinck, d. of the 4th Duke of Portland, b. 21 Ap., 1798; *ob.* 9 Ap., 1882. Erected by her sister Charlotte, Viscountess Ossington, and her niece, Harriet, Duchess of Sermoneta.

386. John, 4th s. of the late Wm. Neilson, of Whitevale, Glasgow, *ob.* 9 Jan., 1883, a. 38.

387. Eliz. Louisa, born Parland, w. of Geo. Henry Stephenson, *ob.* 4 Mar., 1883.

388. Elisa Favale, born Brian, in London; *ob.* 7 Feb., 1880.

389. Ada Ungaro Beals Cornwall, b. in N. York, 15 Dec., 1852; *ob.* 4 Aug., 1878.

390. Wm. Ambrosius Caldwell, *ob.* 9 Mar., 1887, a. 21 yrs. 3 mths. Erected by his mother and sisters. (In Latin.)

391. Martha Wolff, *ob.* 31 Mar., 1861, a. 78. Francis Wolff, her husb., *ob.* 9 Dec., 1864, a. 85. Their s., Geo. Augustus Wolff, b. in Malta, 1815; *ob.* at Portici, 23 Dec., 1873. Adèle Wolff, w. of General Acampora, *ob.* 6 Ap., 1888.

392. Elizabeth Townshend, relict of A. J. Smith, Esq., of Clifton, *ob.* 12 Feb., 1889.

393. Henry C. Harvey, *ob.* 19 June, 1889, a. 71.

394. Anne Sarah Jervis, of Posilipo, d. of W. Paget, M.D., wid. of T. B. Jervis, Lieut.-Col. Bombay Engineers, b. at Exeter, 22 Feb., 1801; *ob.* 28 Feb., 1886.

395. John Connellan Deane (Johnnie), of Ummera, co. Cork; *ob.* at Posilipo, 24 Feb., 1887, a. 71.

396. Edith Kate Green, Matron of the International Hospital, *ob.* 28 Ap., 1892, a. 35.

397. George Astley, of Bollington, Chester, *ob.* 7 Feb., 1829, a. 28.

398. John, 2nd s. of John Maberley, Esq., M.P., *ob.* 17 Jan., 1829, a. 21.

399. Basil Frank Barff, *ob.* 24 Ap., 1879, a. 4 yrs. 11 mths.

400. Frederick Edmund Grove, *ob.* 29 Aug., 1869, a. 16 mths.

401. Wm. J. R. Embleton, b. 23 Aug., 1876; *ob.* 14 Jan., 1878.

402. Edgar Valentine Holme, b. 16 Sept., 1874; *ob.* July, 1875.

403. *Caroline Matilda Mayo Wyatt, *ob.* 13 June, *1871, and her little* daughters.

404. Alexander Disney, b. in Dublin, 1803; *ob.* Mar., 1883.

405. Emily Charlotte Percival, *maritata* Crespi, *ob.* 22 Jan., 1884, leaving a husb. and one son. (In Italian.)

406. Alfred Ethelston, *ob.* 13 June, 1884, a. 37.

407. Richard, s. of the late E. Barker, form. Brit. Vice-Consul in Cairo, *ob.* a. 18. No date. Erected by his brothers.

408. Sarah Anne, wife of James Clark, Engineer, *ob.* 13 Jan., 1848, a. 33.

409. Bertram Percival, *ob.* 29 Jan., 1884, a. (49?).

410. David Pugh-Edwards, Gwyn Fryn House, Pwllheli, 1860-1885.

411. *Harriet, w. of Wm. Mackenzie, *ob.* 5 Aug., 1854, a. 43, and Mary Harriet, her gr.d.

Another row to the south of the above-mentioned path.

412. Placed by the crew of H.M.S. Hannibal in memory of Elias Ambrose, seaman, *ob.* 6 Nov., 1860; Richard J. Churcher, seaman, *ob.* 17 Nov., 1860; Charles Johnson, seaman, *ob.* 28 Nov., 1860; Nathan Wolfe, carpenter's crew, *ob.* 29 Nov., 1860; Joshua Holloway, private, R.M.L.I., *ob.* 29 Nov., 1860; Thos. Paine, seaman, *ob.* 3 Dec., 1860; David Sibree, seaman, *ob.* 23 Jan., 1861.

413. Samuel Jarvis, Private Royal Marines, H.M.S. Cæsar, *ob.* 14 Aug., 1860.

414. Geo. Attrill, R. Marines, H.M.S. Cæsar, *ob.* 12 Ap. 1860.

415. John Brown, of Deal, Kent, 2nd class boy, H.M.S. Cressy, *ob.* Feb., 1860.

416. Amos Wheaton, of Durham, Connecticut, seaman, U.S. Navy, *ob.* on board the Flagship Wabash, 4 May, 1859.

A third row south of the said foothpath.

417. *David Foot, a. 21.

418. Charles E. Fisher, Gunner R.M. Artillery, *ob.* on board H.M.S. Monarch, 8 Oct., 1880.

419. Henry Price, a. 30, *ob.* 18 Mar., 1874, faithful servant of the Gurdon Rebow family.

420. Albert Bennett, R. Marines, H.M.S. Caledonia, *ob.* 30 Mar., 1871, a. 24.

421. Thos. Pugh, Corpl. R.M. Artillery, *ob.* 5 Jan., 1872, of H.M.S. Defence.

422. Joseph Searle, R.M. Artillery, H.M.S. Defence, *ob.* 2 Dec., 1871.

423. *Chas. Webber, H.M.S. Defence.

424. Edward Coombe, Master Mariner, of Charlestown, Cornwall, *ob.* 16 Dec., 1888, a. 52.

425. John Henry Huntley Gordon, *ob.* 3 Dec., 1872.

426. Martha Slade, of Wellington, Somt., w. of C. Sazzese, b. 13 Nov. 1826; *ob.* 22 June, 1867.

Some short rows at right angles to the others, near the south side.

427. John Michael Adolphus Mauduit, of London, *ob.* 27 Ap., 1852, a. 47. John Brydges Mauduit, his s., b. 1 July, 1832; *ob.* 28 Aug., 1839. Mary Hannah Haile, of Cheltenham, w. and mother of the above, *ob.* 26 Aug., 1876.

428. Henry Foss, late of Hong Kong, *ob.* 26 May, 1891.

429. Frank F. Kelly, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, *ob.* 15 Oct., 1889, a. 32.

430. Capt. Daniel Foster, of Clifton Terrace, Whitstable, Kent, *ob.* on board the yacht Chevy Chase, 13 Mar., 1891, a. 54.

431. C. I. S. Nixon, wid. of the late W. Nixon, 44th Regt., b. at Halifax, N.S.; *ob.* 21 Nov., 1841, a. 46. Erected by her daughter.

432. Frances B. Parkyns, co. of Nottingham, niece of the late Sir John Borlace Warren, Bt., *ob.* 3 Jan., 1839.

433. Blanche V. Mater, *ob.* 29 Ap., 1891.

434. *Henry Hadwick, seaman, H.M.S. Howe.

435. *Maggie Matthews, *née* Jackson.

436. John Harper, Esq., of York, *ob.* 18 Oct., 1842, a. 34.

437. *Elizabeth, w. of Wm. Robt. Williams, *ob.* 1 May, 1847, a. 30. Caroline Elizabeth, d. of the above, *ob.* 12 Ap., 184(2?), a. 14 mths.

438. Mary Lowe, w. of James Storey, *ob.* 20 Mar., 1850, a. 32.

A walled-in enclosure on the south side has a few monuments, of which the following were in English.

439. *Arthur Hankey, b. 31 Oct.

440. Wm., s. of Wm. and Mary Ann Strike, *ob.* 26 Oct., 1865, a. 27.

441. Letitia, 4th d. of Arthur Chichester Macartney, Esq., of co. Down, *ob.* at Portici, 19 Sept., 1854, of Cholera. Her sister Anne Macartney, *ob.* 24 Aug., 1855, a. 60. Matilda Macartney, their sister, *ob.* 15 Dec., 1857, a. 50.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.

Among these sad memorials of the dead, I find in No. 303 the name of Gabriell Augusta, who died on 8 Dec., 1872, at Castellammare di Stabia, of typhoid fever. She is recorded to have been the great-granddaughter of Horrocks, the founder of the well-known thread manufactory of Preston, Lancashire.

My own impression (after thirty-five years) remains that this young lady died in Capri, and may possibly have been transferred for burial to Naples, for the good reason that in 1872, and for years after, there was no cemetery in the island, except below the floor of the Cathedral!

Anyway, the painful memory survives vividly in my recollection that I shared her hymn-book on a Sunday or two prior to her death, either at Hotel Luisisana, Capri, or Pensione Belvedere, Castellammare. She was accompanied by her aged aunt Miss Horrocks, who loved to recount the details of the famous Horrocks house and firm, although communication was difficult, as, owing to her nearly total deafness, all my replies required first committing to her notebook. The venerable lady's grief used to overwhelm her whenever we met casually in Naples; and our correspondence lasted for some time after the fatal event registered on the Neapolitan tombstone.

WILLIAM MERCER.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LETTERS.—On p. 118 of vol. ii. occurs the following passage:—

"We landed at St. Heliers the next morning, and met with a most brilliant and enthusiastic reception from the good people."

"St. Heliers" is a common error for St. Helier, the capital of Jersey.

Again, on p. 171 of the same volume:—

"Je ne voulais pas suivre l'impulse de mon cœur.'

"Impulse" is a word unknown to Littré. As the German letters have been translated into English, it might have been well to do the same with the French.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

HENRIETTE MARIE, PRINCESS PALATINE.—I may perhaps correct some small slips in Miss Eva Scott's recently published 'Travels of the King: Charles II. in Germany and Flanders.' The princess married Sigismund Rákoczy, the brother of the Prince of Transylvania, and not the prince himself. Neither brother had ever visited the Spa. The bridegroom was not even present at the preliminary wedding ceremony at Krossen in May, 1651: and the bride died of fever the following September at Sárospatak, in Hungary. Cf. Sigismund's biography by Alexander Szilágyi (Budapest, 1886, pp. 152–62) in the British Museum.

L. L. K.

WILLIAM RUFUS CHETWOOD AND 'THE GENEROUS FREEMASON.'—In 'D.N.B.,' vol. x. pp. 211–12, it is observed concerning William Rufus Chetwood, bookseller and dramatist, that his opera 'The Generous Freemason' "is said to have been played at Bartholomew Fair," a cautious statement which can easily be turned into a positive one. Though that work has little value as literature — having been printed in 1731, it is still to be seen—it is of curious interest in regard to the history of early organized Freemasonry in this country; and it has its attraction for music-lovers in that certain of its airs are expressly asserted to have been "Set by Mr. Hen. Carey."

The opera was originally produced at Bartholomew Fair, and in *The Grub-street Journal* of Thursday, 27 Aug., 1730, it was reported concerning the various performances at the Fair, which had been proclaimed in state by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs on the previous Saturday, that

"at Oates's and Fielding's great Theatrical Booth is presented 'The Generous Free Mason; or, the Constant Lady,' with the comical Humours of Noodle and his man Doodle: both whom we suppose to be Free-Masons."

It was repeated at Bartholomew Fair a year later, but not under the same managerial auspices, Oates having now joined Miller and Mills to produce a new opera, 'The Banish'd General; or, the Distressed Lovers,' while his old partner, Fielding, had allied himself with Hippisley and Hall to present 'The Emperor of China, Grand Volgi; or, the Constant Couple and Virtue Rewarded,'

Written by great Author of the Generous Free-Mason,
A greater Author, or Actors, you never did gaze on.

But it was announced in *The Grub-street Journal* of 26 Aug., 1731, that

At Yeates's great Booth, which Cow-lane now faces,
Will be perform'd with wonderful Grimaces,
And seen, we hope, e'er [*sic*] long by one and all,
An Opera Tragi-Comi-Farcical.
The Generous Free Mason it is nam'd,
Or, Constant Lady, for her beauty fam'd:
Together with the Humours of Squire Noodle,
And those more comic of his servant Doodle.
Note, in the Songs true Men and Women join,
And not, as usual here, Cows, Sheep, and Swine.

The emphasis of promise indicated in the last two lines was borne out by an advertisement in *The Daily Post* of two days later, which incidentally declared that

"this Artificial Opera will be presented after a different Manner to any ever yet shewn, and the Songs throughout the Whole are not what People can neither hear nor be delighted with (they are not in the Squeaking Tone), and tho' Performances of this kind have been so often ridicul'd, [Mr. Yeates] makes no Doubt of giving (as he has frequently done) a general Satisfaction to his Audience."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"AUTOCHROME."—An article in *The Liverpool Post and Mercury*, of 2 October, headed 'Marvels of Photography,' describes how MM. Auguste and Louis Lumière discovered the secret of taking photographs in colours. Plates coated with starch grains, previously dyed in various colours, called "autochrome plates," are used, along with a special yellow screen.

At present results are confined to transparencies, but a method is now in course of preparation by means of which ordinary paper prints may be made in colours.

WM. JAGGARD.

SIBYL: BURKE'S IMAGE.—Boswell's 'Johnson' (ed. Birkbeck Hill, vol. iv. p. 59) has the well-known epigram concerning Croft's 'Life of Dr. Young' by "a very eminent literary character" (Burke): "It has all the contortions of the Sybil, without the inspiration."

This is one of the very few notable things which do not appear in Dr. Hill's wonderful Index under a separate heading. Nor is it in the Index to the convenient one-volume edition of Boswell edited by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald (Bliss, Sands, 1897).

Literary coincidences and correspondences are overdone nowadays, but it may be worth while to point out that Burke may have consciously or unconsciously recalled this same image in *The Spectator*, No. 160:—

"In Short, a modern Pindarick writer, compared with Pindar, is like a sister among the Camisars, compared with Virgil's sybil: there is distortion, grimace, and outward figure, but nothing of that divine impulse which raises the mind above itself and makes the sounds more than human."

The eighteenth-century spelling "Sybil," now commonly repeated when the word is a Christian name, perhaps on account of Disraeli's 'Sybil,' is, as has been pointed out in these columns, less correct than "Sibyl." HIPPOCLIDES.

KINGSLAND ALMSHOUSES: COMING CHANGES.—Under this heading I noted at 10 S. vi. 262 and 303, changes likely to come about at no distant date. Up to the present time, so far as casual observers can tell, nothing has been done with reference to the Almshouses of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers. In the case of those belonging to the Company of Framework Knitters there is something to record. Rather more than half the houses are down, Nos. 1 to 6 (including also the little archway which led to the rear garden) having been demolished during September. The ground of that portion of the site has been taken by Messrs. Carwardine & Co., Ltd., the well-known millers and flour factors of City Road, for the erection of mills and warehouses. It is said that there will be frontages in Kingsland Road and Pearson and Maria Streets. It is expected that the last-named thoroughfare will be remodelled, as a great many of the householders are under notice to yield up possession at an early date. The Worshipful Company of Framework Knitters have taken some steps towards looking after the poor of their craft, for on Monday, 30 September, Sir W. P. Treloar, the then Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, proceeded to Leicester to lay the foundation stone of the new almshouses, which are situated at Oadby, just outside the boundaries of the borough. There will be twenty houses in all, that is, eight more than there were in Kingsland Road; and it is hoped that large firms will be induced to build and

endow yet more houses, so that the charity may be extended to its fullest needs. A further concession is that "recipients will no longer need to be freemen of the Company, but just workers in the industry and their relations"—decidedly a move in the right direction, and one of much importance to the poorer members of this ancient and honourable craft, as it will ensure all new pensioners and inmates being persons really associated with the hosiery trade.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, E.C.—There are two engravings of bosses from the ruins of the East Cloister of this priory, marked in the museum of the late E. B. Price, Esq., F.S.A., pl. 63, vol. iv., and pl. 18, vol. v. Can any one tell me where these are likely to be found at the present time? E. A. WEBB.

The Vestry, Saint Bartholomew the Great, E.C.

'LE TERZE RIME DI DANTE,' ALDUS, 1502.—I possess a copy of this, bought at Sotheby's 11 Dec., 1893. It has, to quote the catalogue, "first page illuminated with elegant border, and a deer with motto 'Noli me tangere, Cæsaris sum.'" Can any reader throw any light? The deer (a hind) is lying in a green meadow, and the motto is on a label loosely twined round its neck. If the inscription denotes that the book was Cæsar's, the Cæsar in question must have been Kaiser Max. If it indicates the owner's position, what about Anne Boleyn? The present binding is called in the catalogue Padeloup; it looks to me more like that associated with the name of Derome. In any case, it is much later than the book or the illumination. A. J. BUTLER.

BOSWELL'S LODGINGS IN PICCADILLY.—I have just been reading with much interest Mr. G. S. Street's gossiping book 'The Ghosts of Piccadilly.' Mr. Street has managed to call up from the shades a respectable number of ghosts, but he has omitted two of the most substantial. On Tuesday, 13 April, 1773, Johnson and Boswell spent a happy day. They dined and drank tea at General Oglethorpe's, and during the progress of the latter meal Goldsmith sang Tony Lumpkin's song 'The Three Jolly Pigeons,' and an Irish song, which was left out of 'She Stoops to Conquer' because Mrs. Bulkeley could not sing, to the tune of 'The Humours of Ballamagairy.' Dr. Johnson, on his way home, stopped at Boswell's lodgings in Piccadilly, and sat with him, drinking tea a second time, till a late hour.

Where were Boswell's lodgings situated? One would like to localize the two ghosts as they sit sipping their spectral Bohea, and discussing the respective merits of Fleet Street and Piccadilly, until the bells of St. James's ring into the small hours.

Boswell, who was a bird of passage, had many residences in London. At one time he used to put up with General Paoli in the latter's house in South Audley Street, and at another, with the Rev. Mr. Temple (the grandfather of the Archbishop), in Farrar's Buildings, Inner Temple Lane. In March, 1768, he took lodgings in Half Moon Street, where he entertained Hume, Johnson, Garrick, and other friends, and gave excellent dinners and good claret. In 1769 he was lodging in Old Bond Street, where on 16 October he gave a dinner to Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, Goldsmith, and others, at which the author of 'The Vicar' made his appearance in Mr. Filby's bloom-coloured breeches, which had come home from the tailor's that day. On Tuesday, 31 March, 1772, Johnson and Boswell, after dining with General Paoli, went to Boswell's lodgings in Conduit Street, where they had tea before going on to the Pantheon. While he was writing his 'Life of Johnson' he lived at No. 56, Great Queen Street, which seems to have been the first house taken by him in London, he having previously lived in lodgings. His residence in this house was commemorated by the London County Council, who caused a tablet to be affixed in September, 1905. Thence, at the end of 1788, he moved to Queen Anne Street West (now Queen Anne Street), where he finished his *magnum opus*, and lived till the summer of 1790. I am not sure if this house still remains in its former state; if so, it seems worthy of commemoration. On 19 May, 1795, he died at No. 47 (afterwards No. 122), Great Portland Street, in a house which was subsequently pulled down and rebuilt.

Perhaps Dr. Birkbeck Hill, in his edition of Boswell, may have identified the Piccadilly lodgings, but I have not that work at hand for reference.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—The first School was erected on land facing the Obelisk on the south side of "The Circus," St. George's Fields, allotted and granted to the charity by the City Corporation. In July, 1811, the building was sufficiently advanced to receive the resident pupils, who were removed thereto from premises (also the property of the City of London) leased since 1800, and known as the "Spa" and "Dog and Duck," St. George's Fields. In a room of the latter the institution is supposed to have had its origin in 1799. From what source can reliable information be obtained of date and extent of ground acquired (leasehold or freehold), time taken in building, and architect employed in designing the School? I can find no work on the School from its inception in 1799 to 1815 inclusive, and its early records are missing. Will any reader kindly enlighten me? J. E. D. HILL,

Ex-Chairman of the Corporation.

St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I am anxious to know who was the author of the following lines:—

O man! hold thee on in courage of soul
Through the stormy shades of thy worldly way,
And the billows of cloud that around thee roll
Shall sleep in the light of a wondrous day.

K. P. D. E.

Who wrote these two sets of lines?

1. And such a yell was there
Of sudden and discordant mirth,
As if men fought upon the earth,
And fiends in upper heaven.

2. Morn, evening came; the ocean smiled,
The calm wave rolled in gold to shore,
As though it ne'er had men beguiled,
And never would beguile him more.

I have been told that the second set were greatly admired by the poet Campbell.

G. H. C.

1. The other was for me,
This patience is for you;
Change when ye list let see,
For I have ta'en a new.
Patience with a good will
Is easy to fulfil.

2. My heart beat wildly, and I woke, and lo! it was a dream.

V. T.

SAMPLERS IN FRANCE.—Rousseau, in 'Emile,' mentions the case of a little girl who learned to work letters with her needle *before she* could read. Does this imply *that in* France, as in England, samplers were used in the education of girls? Are any specimens of samplers preserved in French museums? CA. JR.

REV. EDWARD FITZGERALD, c. 1718: REV. JAMES MCGREGOR.—Can any one tell me where Fitzgerald, a Dissenting Ulster minister, lived or studied before coming to New England in 1718?

Where also was the Rev. James McGregor of Aghadowey, Ireland, born?

C. K. BOLTON.

Shirley, Mass.

CARLYLE'S 'FRENCH REVOLUTION.'—In the chapter entitled 'The Night of Spurs' there is a description of "deft patriots springing out of bed; alertly in shirt or shift, sticking up each his farthing candle, or penurious oil-cruse, till all glitters and glimmers." In the French translation of Regnault and Roche one finds the words "in shirt or shift" rendered by "hommes et femmes en chemise." Is it a certainty that Carlyle meant this? In the United States "shift," is very rarely used for a woman's garment, but the colloquial "shimmy" for "chemise" is common. Not one American reader in ten would understand by "shirt or shift" anything more than an alliterative phrase implying, perhaps, a longer or shorter garment, or have any knowledge of "shift" as clothing, except in a literary way.

In the chapter entitled 'Mumbo-Jumbo' occurs this sentence: "In red shirts and smocks, as assassins and faction of the stranger, they flit along there; red baleful phantasmagory toward the land of phantoms." The French version runs "vêtus de chemises rouges longues et flottantes." This batch of prisoners was composed of men and women. Did Carlyle mean to indicate this by "shirts and smocks"? It seems probable, as is further shown by another sentence from 'The Night of Spurs': "Mortals, we say, still only in breeches, in under petticoat, tumble out barrels and lumber," &c. T. F.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

WALDMÜLLER, 1383.—Information is desired as to the above inscription on a very old painting. The name and date have been executed in the same tones as have been used in the picture.

SAMUEL H. MORETON.

Christchurch, New Zealand.

THE MINOR INNS OF COURT.—I have been endeavouring to trace the Admission Registers of the minor Inns of Court, and

although the result has been encouraging, I am still without the slightest indications respecting the registers and papers belonging to Furnival's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Barnard's or Mackworth's Inn, and Thavies Inn. Any reference to their existence since the several societies were dissolved, or news of their present whereabouts, will be highly appreciated. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

"THE SILLY SIXTIES."—Quite recently somebody in 'N. & Q.' so characterized, within the guard of inverted commas, the sixth decade of the nineteenth century. As one who knew something of that period, and who owes it much, I am anxious to learn who first gave currency to an epithet which appears to me to be as foolish as it is false.

ST. SWITHIN.

'THE DAYS WHEN WE HAD TAILS ON US.'—I should be glad of information as to the authorship and rarity of a book entitled 'The Days when We had Tails on Us,' printed and published by Newman & Co., 186, Bishopsgate Without, 1849. It has 24 pp.; size, 9¼ in. by 5¾ in., with 14 coloured illustrations; dedicated to the officers of the British Infantry, and bound in cardboard. W. M. M.

[Halkett and Laing state that the author is Lieut.-Col. John Josiah Hort.]

RICHARD STRANGE. — According to Halkett and Laing, vol. ii., p. 1277, he was the author of 'Journal of Meditations for Every Day in the Year,' first published in English in 1674, Edward Mice being the translator. This is not mentioned in 'D.N.B.,' lv., 24. The third edition is thus described in a bookseller's recent catalogue:

"Journal of Meditations for Every Day in the Year, gathered out of divers authors, and translated by E. M. from the Latin of N. B., 3rd edition, Permissu Superiorum, 8vo, calf. London: Printed by Henry Hills, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for his Household Chappel; for him and Mathew Turner, at the Lamb in High Holborn, 1687."

Was the original Latin ever published? If so, when?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MONASTIC SCRIPTORIUM.—I require information, with details of architecture, &c., regarding the Scriptorium in Benedictine and other monastic establishments, ancient and modern. Some of my collaborators can no doubt help me in my quest therefor. Replies, either direct or in these columns, will be thankfully received; but to save time and space I may mention that I am acquainted with Fosbroke's 'British Monachism,' Du Cange, and Dugdale's 'Monasticon.' J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

APPLES: THEIR OLD NAMES.—It would be interesting, now that "Sops in Wine" has proven to be a living variety (ante, pp. 249, 313), to ascertain how many of the old names are still in existence.

In John Pechey's 'Compleat Herbal,' 2nd ed., 1707, a list of the most esteemed varieties of apples is given, "the English apples being accounted the best in Europe":

"First, those that are soon ripe and soon decay: The Gineting, the Margaret or Magdalen, the King-Apple, the Aromatick or Golden-Russeting, the Flax-Apple, the Spice-Apple, the Summer-Queening, the Go-no-farther or Cat's-head, the Good-Housewife or Bontradue, the Giant-Apple, the Pome-water, the Summer Pearmain, the Kirton-Pippin or Holland-Pippin, 'tis called Broadeye in Sussex, the Orange Apple, the Summer Belleboon, the Paradise-Apple, the Famagusta, the Codling, the Costard-Apple, the Sops in Wine.

"Secondly, Winter-Apples, and such as last long: The Winter-Queening, the Quince-Apple, the Winter-Pearmain, the Nonesuch, the Pealing, the Leather-Coat, the Winter-John, the Pome-Roy, the Lording, the Julyflower-Apple, the Pear-Apple, the Greening, Lones-Pearmain, the Green-Russeting, the Red-Russeting, the Winter-Fillet or Violet, the Winter-Belle or Bonne, the Oaken-Pin, the John-Apple or Deux-Ans, the Westbury, the Winter-Reed, the Flower of Kent, the Winter-Chesnut, the Maligar-Apple, the Short-Tart, the Pelmell, the Thrift, the Winter-Clary, the Fig-Apple.

"Thirdly, the Apples that are best for making Cyder: The Redstreak, the Bromsberry-Crab, the Golden-Pippin, the Gennet-Moil, the Westbury-Apple, the White and Red Mast-Apples, the John-Apple, the Under-Leaf, the Winter-Fillet, Elliots, Stocken-Apple, Bitter-Scale, Claret-Wine Apple, Arrier-Apple, Richards or Grange-Apple, Colling-Apple, Olive-Apple, Fox-Whelp, Pippins and Pearmains mix'd, the Gillyflower."

H. HALLIDAY SPARLING.

15, Villa Davoust, Asnières, Seine.

MINIATURES BY ROSSI.—I have three miniatures signed Rossi: 'Napoleon I.,' 'Roi de Rome,' and 'Marie Louise.' They are in a very pretty brass gilt frame surmounted by an eagle. I shall be obliged for any information about Rossi. M. M.

"NITOR IN ADVERSUM."—Edmund Burke in one of his philippics says:—

"I was not, like his Grace of Bedford, swaddled, and rocked, and dandled into a legislator: 'Nitor in adversum' is the motto for a man like me."

Is this the motto literally of any family?

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"CROWN" HOTEL, ST. MARTIN'S COURT, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.—Can any reader suggest where I can find information as to the landlord in 1790? This tavern has just been pulled down. A. C. H.

'CHILDE HAROLD.'—The 78th stanza of the fourth Canto of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage' begins thus:—

Thy shores are empires, changed in all save thee—
Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are they?
Thy waters wash'd them power while they were free,
And many a tyrant since.

Neither the sense nor the construction of the last two lines is clear to me. Will some kind reader of 'N. & Q.' help?

(DR.) G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

[The lines are in Canto IV. stanza clxxxii. of the Oxford 'Byron.']

SIR JAMES BURROUGH.—We are interested in tracing the place of death of Sir James Burrough, Kt., who died 25 March, 1839, and was buried in the Temple. Sir James was a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. For some years he resided at 15, Bedford Row. LEGES.

Replies.

TAXES IN ENGLAND DURING THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

(10 S. viii. 283.)

A. B. is mistaken in supposing that the families of Richard Pymond, Christopher Field, and Robert Cookson died out in Wakefield between 1541 and 1564; their names do not appear in the Visitation of the latter year, as they were all dead, but their families did not die out with them.

1. Richard Pymond, "citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, and Merchant Vintner," died 26 June, 1546, and was buried at Wakefield (Walker, 'Cath. Ch. of Wakefield,' p. 211).

Robert Pymond gave an annual rent-charge of viis. "out of landes in Kirkgate" to the Wakefield Grammar School about 1600 (Peacock, 'History of Wakefield G.S.,' p. 46).

2. Christopher Field, mercer, died 30 Nov., 1557, and was buried at Wakefield (Walker, p. 211).

Roger Field gave iiiili. in money, about *1600*, as an inhabitant of Westgate in Wakefield, to the foundation of the Grammar School; and also an annual rent-charge of ivs. out of a garden, croft, and stable near the Cliffield, and out of a messuage in Westgate (Peacock, pp. 41, 42, 46).

James Field appears at a Court of Sir John Savile held at Wakefield, 25 Oct., 1628, as a freeholder of a messuage "in Kirkegate ex. austr." (Taylor, 'Rectory Manor of Wakefield,' p. 71).

3. Robert Cookson, his wife Agnes, and their (?) nine children were commemorated in a window in Wakefield Parish Church before 1584 (?) (Walker, p. 90).

Leonard Cookson was the tenant of the close given by George Savile in 1594 for the erection of the Grammar School buildings thereon (Peacock, p. 35).

This list could be considerably extended by any one who cares to consult local records.

MATTHEW H. PEACOCK.

Wakefield Grammar School.

On the subject of early taxation, may I call your correspondent's notice to some discussion of the origin and incidence of "Tenths" and "Fifteenths," and of "Fifty Dole," in *Devon Notes and Queries*, July and October, 1904, and July, 1905, and to the article in Blackstone's 'Commentary' (i. 275–7)? From the latter I glean that "Tenths and Fifteenths" were temporary aids granted to the Crown by Parliament, and issuing out of personal property. The amount was originally variable, but in 8 Ed. III.—when, by virtue of the King's commission, new taxations were made of every township, borough, and city in the kingdom, and recorded in the Exchequer—the rate was fixed at the fifteenth part of the value of every such township, &c.; and though, with the progress of time, the value of the cities altered, yet whenever in later years the Commons granted the Crown "a Fifteenth," "every parish in England immediately knew its own proportion, *i.e.*, the same identical sum that was assessed by the same aid in 8 Ed. III.," and thereupon raised it "by a rate among themselves."

From parish accounts it appears that churchwardens were the local collectors as deputies of constables, and these of Sheriffs.

"Fifty dole," a term that I have been unable to find anywhere but in Devonshire, occurs in churchwardens' accounts of many parishes in that county, and would almost seem to have been interchangeable there with the term "Fifteenths."

get among other variants "fyftye "fyfty doyle," "the fyften," "the lle," and the "V dole." Mr. T. W. e has pointed out that *dole*=share hat "it seems not unlikely that the 'Fyfty dole' may be a form of fifth-dole (O.E. *fiftha-* or fifta-dæl)."

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

OUCHARABY" (10 S. viii. 390).—This s derived from the Arabic verbal root a, signifying "he drank," and its ation is explained by Lane in the first r of his 'Modern Egyptians,' ed. 1837. *eshrebeeyeh*, as Lane spells it, is a ting window made of turned lattice-

From the larger window a smaller sometimes thrown out, on the bottom ch porous water-vessels (*coozahs*) are , in which the water, exposed to the nds, is cooled by evaporation. Thence ame originated. From this primary t is easy for a French writer to evolve econdary meaning given in 'The ial Dictionary.' The word could never been applied to the Hotel de Sens, or to Carisbrooke Castle, except in agination of some "painter in words."

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Arabic noun *mashrabiyyah*, quoted Dozy, is highly irregular. The word ed is doubtless the classical Arabic *nashrabah*, defined in the dictionaries aning "an upper chamber used for ial assemblies." The method of forma- f *mashrabah* is perfectly regular. It so-called "noun of place," made by ng *ma-* and affixing *-ah* to the verbal Literally it implies a drinking-place. rived from the verb *sharab*, to drink, hich comes also our word "sherbet."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

ng my notes on French architectural I have the following on moucharaby. charaby is not noticed by Littré nor cherelle; 'Nouveau Larousse,' how- as the following:—

charaby ou Moucharabiėh.—Constr. Sorte ge en bois, placé en avant d'une fenêtre ue, et d'où l'on peut voir sans être vu.— Sorte de balcon, garni d'un parapet élevé nt par le bas une grande ouverture pour es projectiles, que l'on établissait au moyen lessus des portes et des fenêtres sujettes à e."

is also a definition of moucharaby bat's 'Dictionnaire des Termes em- dans la Construction,' 1875–6. Berty's 'Vocabulaire archéologique français-anglais et anglais-français,' 1853, a moucharaby is said to be a "small gallery supported upon machicolations"; and Mothes's 'Dictionnaire technologique français-allemand-anglais,' 1874, has the following: "*Moucharaby*. Assommoir. (Arch.) Die Pechnase. Coillon, machicooli." *Coillon* (cullion, sense 3 in 'N.E.D.') is a very unusual word, but those who are familiar with Mothes's dictionary are aware of the strange words he often uses.

The 'Dictionary of Architecture' issued by the Architectural Publication Society notices moucharaby, and says of it that it is "one of the ways of writing Masharabeeyeh"; and *masharabeêyeh or meshrebeêyeh* (I copy the accents exactly) is defined as "the Turkish name for an enclosure on an upper floor projecting beyond the front of the building, in which persons sit to enjoy the air." No reference is made to any other meaning, but the compilers of the dictionary must have been aware that moucharaby has a meaning different from this in French, for under machicolation is the following note:—

"A good article with illustrations of couronnements, créneaux, moucharabys, mâchicoulis, hourds, &c., is given in Daly, *Revue Générale*, Paris, 1843, iv. 385-96."

BENJ. WALKER.

Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

PIE: TART (10 S. viii. 109, 134, 157, 178, 195).—In 'Antiquitates Culinariæ; or, Curious Tracts relating to the Culinary Affairs of the Old English, with a Preliminary Discourse,' &c., by Richard Warner, London, 1791, the word "tart," spelt in various ways, occurs frequently. The "contents" of the book are (see pp. lix, lx): 1. 'The Forme of Cury,' a roll of ancient English cookery, compiled about 1390 by the master cooks of Richard II. (The original, which was copied by Samuel Pegge the elder, and published by him in 1780, had disappeared when Warner was writing his book.) 2. A vellum manuscript in the possession of Pegge, to which Warner (p. 37) gives the title of 'Ancient Cookery, A.D. 1381.' 3. Recipes from a MS. in the library of the Royal Society, Arundel Collection, No. 344, pp. 275–445, reproduced by the Society of Antiquarians in 1790 in 'A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household,' &c., p. 425, &c.

In 'The Forme of Cury' (p. 12) No. 50 is

"Tartlettes.—Take pork ysode (*sodden*), and grynde (*bruise*) it small with safronn, medle (*mix*) it with ayren (*eggs*) and raisons of coraunce, and

powdor fort, and salt; and make a foile (*crust*) of dowhg (*dough*), and close the fars (*forced-meat*) thereinne. Cast the tarteletes in a panne with faire water boillyng and salt, take of the clene flessh without ayren and boile it in gode broth. Cast thereto powdor-douce and salt, and messe the tartletes in disshes, and helde (*cast*) the sewe (*liquor*) thereonne."

P. 29, No. 164 is "Tartee," which contains pork, eggs, raisins, "smale briddes (*birds*)," sugar, &c. "Make a crust in a trape (*dish*), and do the fars (*mixture*) thereinne; and bake it wel."

No. 165 is "Tart in Ymbre-day (*Ember-day*)." Contents: onions, bread, eggs, butter, saffron, salt, currants, sugar with powdor-douce. "Bake it in a trape (*dish*)." No mention of paste or crust.

No. 166 is "Tart de Bry (qy.)." An inch-deep crust in a dish, yolks of eggs, "chese ruayn (*qy. Roan, from the country*)," &c. "Do it in a trape....bake it."

P. 30, No. 167 is "Tart de Brymlent (*Midlent*)." Figs, raisins, apples, pears, wine, calver salmon, or codling or haddock, &c. After boiling and cooling

"make a coffyn (*in paste*) an ynche depe, and do the fars (*mixture*) therein. Plant it bove (*on the top*) with prunes and damysyns.....cover the coffyn, and bake it wel."

No. 168 is "Tartes of flesh." Pork, eggs, cheese, &c.

"Make a coffyn.....plant it with smale briddes istyned, and conynges (*coneys*), and hewe hem to smale gobbettes, and bake it."

No. 169 is "Tartletes." Veal, eggs, prunes, &c. "make a litell coffyn, and do this fars thereinne, and bake it."

No. 170 is "Tartes of fysshe." Eels and salmon stewed in "almand mylke," verjuice, &c. "Make a crust in a trape....bake it therein."

Then comes "No. 2. Ancient Cookery. A.D. 1381."

On p. 48, No. 23 is "For to make tartys in applis":—

"Take gode applys, and gode spycis, and figys, and reysons, and perys, and wan they are wel ybrayed, colourd wyth safron wel, and do yt in a cofyn, and do yt forth to bake wel."

No. 25 is "For to make tartys of fysch owt of Lente":—

"Mak the cowche (*crust*) of fat chese, and gyngener, and canel, and pur' crym of mylk of a kow, and of helys ysodyn; and grynd hem wel wyth safron; and mak the chowche of canel, and of clowys, and of rys, and of gode spycys, as other tartys fallyth to be."

On pp. 69 and 70 are "Tart on Ember day," "Tart de bry," and "Tart for Lenton," not very different from Nos. 165, 166, 167, in '*The Forme of Cury*.' Each has to be done in a "coffyn" and baked. These are among the receipts in "No. 3, Ancient Cookery"; as is also "Turtelettys of fruture" (p. 71):—

"Take fygges and grinde hom small, and do thereto pouder of clowes, and of pepur, and sugr, and saffron, and close hom in foyles (*fine pieces of dogh*, and frie hom, and flawme hom with hoey, and serve hit forthe."

After the receipts come the accounts of the feasts at the Inthronizations of George Nevell, Archbishop of York, in 6 Edward IV., and of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, 20 Henry VII.

In the former (p. 94) mention is made of "4,000 Pasties of Venison colde, 4,000 Colde Tartes baked, 1,500 Hot pasties of Venison." Of these the only appearance in the "courses" or the bills of fare is (p. 98), "A suttletie, a Tart." In the instructions for service "Custardes," "Tartes," and "Gelly" appear twice (p. 102); in the latter case with the addition of "Marchpaynes."

In the "courses" at the Inthronization of Archbishop Warham appear "Tart of Proynes" (p. 108), "Tart melior" (pp. 114 and 116), "Tart Lumbarde" (pp. 117 and 118). I take it that all the tarts given in these "courses" were "sweets": yet in the receipts most of the tarts were made mainly of pork, eggs, cheese, veal, fish, &c. I have not found one instance of the word "pie."

"Suttleties," "subtylties," "subtilties," or (in the note) "sotiltees" are said in the note (p. 136) to be

"curious decorations of the Old English table, nothing more than devices in sugar and paste, which in general.....had some allusion to the circumstances of the entertainments, and *closed* the service of the dishes. The *warners* were ornaments of the same nature, which *preceded* them."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Reid's 'English Dictionary,' Edinburgh (2nd ed.), 1845, has:—

"*Pie*. An article of food consisting of meat or fruit baked with paste."

"*Tart*. A small pie of fruit."

R. F. GARDINER.

"AUTHOR" USED FOR "EDITOR" (10 S. vii. 226, 475).—In *The London Chronicle* for 1757, vol. ii., "author," "authors," and "printer" appear for "editor"; *e.g.*, on pp. 1–3 is a letter "To the Authors of 'The London Chronicle.'" Following it is one "To the Printer." The date of this paper is 30 June—2 July. On p. 572 (13–15 Dec.) are three letters addressed respectively "To 'The London Chronicle,'" "To the Author

London Chronicle,'" "To the
'The London Chronicle.'"
ROBERT PIERPOINT.

S OF HEROIC SIZE IN CHURCHES
i. 250).—The "scale" of Cologne
is, in a measure, virtually ruined
arge statues that stand against
carrying its nave arcades—the
sciously accepting them as being
ttle over life-size. Hence it is
alize the immense height (150 ft.)
he floor line and the keystones
lting above.
dsen's wondrously beautiful figure
, inscribed "Kommer til Mig,"
or Flue Kirke at Copenhagen, is
t of a block of pale dove-coloured
nd is over 10 ft. high. The marble
representing the twelve Apostles,
pon massive square bases in front
ade piers, in the nave of the same
re also of immense size.
rty-odd figures of saints that occupy
eneath the exterior Corinthian
surrounding the Madeleine at
all considerably larger than life.
atues representing the four Evan-
at, not many years ago, were placed
ng-vacant niches, facing north and
pon the exterior of the western
Holy Trinity Church, New York,
antic proportions.
culptured representation of the
hed crucified Christ which the
d Aldenham (of ever-honoured
, in 1899, placed in the midst
High Altar screen at St. Alban's
ow Cathedral), measures 8 ft. 9 in.
crown of the head to the feet.
of other instances, at home and
night be mentioned.
HARRY HEMS.
k, Exeter.

y's Handbook of Berks' states:—
rth Church, Berks, contains nine very
and curious stone monumental effigies:
in armour (5 with legs crossed, and 6 or
ature) and 2 females.....They represent
f the family of De la Beche, lords of this
p. Edw. II. and III. The common people
the statues John Everafraid, John Long,
g, and John Neverafraid."

'Berks,' p. 209, says that one
easures 7 ft. 2 in., and another
R. J. FYNMORE.

be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.'
that there is, though not an effigy,
val statue of heroic size—of St. Christopher—in the parish church of Braine-le-Comte, Belgium. The lower limbs are disproportionately thin to their extraordinary length. The figure of Our Lord is as much the reverse, even proportionately, as St. Christopher's is gigantic, and the effect of the two figures is grotesque in the extreme. JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

TOMBSTONES AND INSCRIPTIONS: THEIR PRESERVATION (10 S. viii. 201, 275).—Having been called upon by MR. HARRY HEMS to state what I know to have been done by those in authority at St. Margaret's, Westminster, towards taking care of the tombstones there and the guarding of the inscriptions from complete obliteration, I gladly do so, for it seems to me that what was best where a right of way exists through a churchyard was done. I would refer readers of 'N. & Q.' to an article of mine which appeared under the heading of 'The Churchyard of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and its Improvement,' at the commencement of 1904, the references being 10 S. i. 23, 62, where these matters were gone into minutely; but perhaps, to save time, it may not be contrary to order if I just say here what appears upon the minute-books of the committee appointed to carry out the needful improvements. It was proposed firstly "to sink the gravestones *in situ* sufficiently deep to admit of the ground over them being covered with turf, the surface being reduced to the level of the north entrance of the Abbey." This suggestion of the sub-committee met with ready acceptance, and it was carried out. When the question came before the Chancellor of the Diocese of London for the issue of a faculty on 23 Aug., 1881. the late J. L. Pearson, R.A., the Abbey architect, who had charge of the work, stated "that it was proposed to place the tombstones with their face downwards, ancient inscriptions being best preserved in that way." The Chancellor granted the faculty without hesitation, and stated that after the evidence given he had no doubt that the inscriptions would be best preserved in that manner. The faculty was issued, a proviso being inserted that the earth should be removed if it became necessary to examine the actual inscription, as "a copy on the tablet might not be adduced in a court of law." Various meetings of the committee took place, the last being on 27 Feb., 1883, so that the work was all done between the issue of the faculty and that date.

So far as I know or have heard, every-

thing has answered admirably, and no doubt it will be found, when occasion shall arise for an examination, that both stones and the inscriptions are in the same condition as when they were buried nearly twenty-five years ago. A copy of all the inscriptions is to be consulted in the vestry of the church.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

MR. HARRY HEMS will find a full account of the improvements in St. Margaret's Churchyard at 10 S. i. 23, 62, contributed by MR. HARLAND-OXLEY. As the latter observes at p. 64, "The improvement has been much appreciated on every side," yet, strange as it must appear to most of those who, like myself, remember its former condition, well described at p. 23, the late Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare in his 'Walks in London,' ii. 284, condemns it utterly, and writes of "the mean and flippant result" of the alteration.

ALAN STEWART.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. viii. 388).—

The Orthodox said, &c.

is from 'A Parable,' by Sir A. Conan Doyle.

ST. SWITHIN.

V. T. will find the lines

From youth to age, &c.,

in Clough's 'Poems on Life and Duty' ('In the Great Metropolis'). In the last line "take" should be *takes*.

A. R. WALLER.

SIR GEORGE MONOUX (10 S. viii. 10, 90, 133, 214).—The following is from 'The English Baronetage,' 1741 (Wotton and Collins), vol. iii. pt. i. p. 188, *s.v.* 'Monnoux, of Wotton':—

"He lies buried in Walthamstow church, on the north side of the communion-table (k), where is an ancient fair table monument, of him, and his lady; the brass plates pulled off; but Weaver has this inscription for him, and Anne, his second wife (l):

"'Here lyeth Sir Georg Monox, Knight, somtym Lord Maior of London, and Dame Ann, his wyfe, whych Sir Georg dyed..... 1543, and Dame Ann.....1500.'

"There is also a label, with these words on a brass plate, coming out of his mouth (m), O Lord, shew thy mercy upon us. Another label with these words out of hers, O Lord, give us thy salvation."

"(k) Stow's App. p. 118. (l) 'Funeral Monuments,' p. 598. (m) Stow, *Ibid.* 118."

The date 1500 as that of the death of Dame Ann is probably a misprint. The date of death of Sir George was according to Wotton and Collins (p. 189), 9 Feb., 1543. *The inscription* would lead one to believe that MR. MCMURRAY was mistaken in saying (*ante*, p. 90) that Sir George never was in reality knighted. It is noticeable that he is described as "Lord Maior," not "Maior" only.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"DOWN IN THE SHIRES" (10 S. viii. 329, 372). — The phrase "in the sheers" is a most common expression in West Cornwall.

W. ROBERTS.

ARUNDEL CASTLE LEGEND (10 S. viii. 390).—May I first of all call attention to the fact that the reference to p. 79 of a reprint is no reference at all? The right reference is to book i. chap. 17—the very chapter which appears in my 'Specimens of English Literature from 1394 to 1579'; see p. 201. My note at p. 439 says that

"Arundel Castle was connected with the legend of Sir Bevis of Southampton solely because of the similarity of the names. The exploits of Sir Bevis are narrated in the second book of Drayton's 'Polyolbion.'"

See also the long note by Sir H. Croft in his marvellous edition of Elyot's 'Governor,' vol. i. p. 184. It was by help of his index that I readily found the passage.

The original passage connecting the horse with the locality occurs in Kölbing's edition of 'Sir Beves of Hamtoun' (E.E.T.S.) pp. 166, 167, ll. 3527–42 of the earlier text, where we read that Sir Bevis told his horse Arondel that, if he would only go fast, he would build a castle in his honour. The horse at once did his best, and Bevis accordingly "made the castel of Arondel." No wonder that Selden, in his notes on Drayton's poem, wished that "the poetical monks had contained themselves within bounds of likelihood."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Arundel was the wonderful horse given to Sir Bevis of Hamptoun by the fair Josyan. MR. CURRY will find the marvellous performances of the animal duly set forth in Ellis's 'Early English Metrical Romances.' Sir Bevis, his wife (Josyn), and Arundel all died within a few minutes of each other.

ST. SWITHIN.

The romance referred to by Sir Thomas Elyot is clearly that of Sir Bevis of Hamtoun (Southampton). A reprint of the Auchinleck MS. was issued by the Maitland Club in 1838. A free rendering was published about twenty years ago by H. M. Gilbert as Southampton.

A unique copy of an edition of circa 163[illegible] (London, C. W. for W. Lee) was in Messrs.

& J. Leighton's illustrated catalogue a years ago; it is, I understand, now in British Museum. H. W. D.

DRY," AS APPLIED TO SPIRITUOUS UORS (10 S. viii. 269, 371).—The epithet 'dry" or "sec" is not only applied to opean intoxicants. The favourite drink he upper classes in Abyssinia is a kind nead, called *tej*, which is composed of ey mixed with water, and allowed to ient. For ordinary drinking *tej* one of honey to seven or eight of water considered sufficient, and in this a itly bitter herb, called *gēshu*, which vers in some ways to hops, is infused. tronger quality, from which *'araki*, the t of the country, is distilled, is manured from one part of honey to three ater, with a stronger infusion of *gēshu*. mixture, in which the sugar is not rent to the taste, is known as *yedaraka* r literally dry *tej*.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

WO POPULAR REFRAINS (10 S. viii. 327).—lbrook s'en va-t-en guerre" is usually idered to have been first sung about time of the battle of Malplaquet, and ave come generally into vogue shortly the birth of the elder son of Louis XVI., the young Dauphin's nurse was always ng it to her charge. Brewer's 'Reader's dbook' and 'Dictionary of Phrase and o' assign it to the period of the Crusades; ormer work notes that the name appears Basque *Pastorale*, and also in the *Chande Geste*, and from the latter it appears the air was known to the Egyptians o Australian aborigines in the eighteenth ry.

Masson's anthology, 'La Lyre Fran-' (in which 1709 is given as the date Malbrough'), is printed an historical 'La Mort du Duc de Guise,' referring ably to that duke who was assassinated oltrot de Méré in 1563, beginning :—

Qui veut oïr chanson?
C'est du grand duc de Guise,
Et bon, bon, bon, bon,
Di, dan, di, dan, don.
C'est du grand duc de Guise.

llowing note is appended :—

is curious song, which we transcribe from arles Nisard's 'Chansons populaires' (vol. i. 3, 304), was originally published in the il des Pièces intéressantes' of La Place). It is remarkably like the famous dirge rlborough."

R. L. MORETON.

The old French folk-song of 'Malbrouk' has no reference to the first Duke of Marlborough, and was known long before his time. There is some resemblance between the old tune and the airs to which the two refrains are sung, but not of such a character as to suggest that they are the same.

E. E. STREET.

The following is the arrangement, as I have heard the first "refrain," if such it may be called :—

For he 's a jolly good fellow,
For he 's a jolly good fellow,
For he 's a jolly good fellow,
Which nobody can deny!
With a hip, hip, hip, hurrah!
With a hip, hip, hip, hurrah!
With a hip, hip, hip, hurrah!
Hurrah!

Then :—

So say we all of us,
So say we all of us,
So say we all!
With a hip, hip, hip, hurrah!

as before. The lines "So say we all," &c., are sung to 'God save the King.'

The other refrain, "We won't go home," &c., as I have always heard it, ran :—

We won't go home till morning,
We won't go home till morning,
We won't go home till morn-a-ing,
Till daylight doth appear,
Till daylight doth appear,
Till daylight doth appear.

Then repeat the first three lines.

We 'll break th' jugs an' glasses,
We 'll break th' jugs an' glasses,
An' kick th' Peelers' ——,
Till daylight doth appear,
Till daylight doth appear,
Till daylight doth appear.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

DISSENTING PREACHERS IN THE OLD JEWRY (10 S. viii. 347).—Dr. Abraham Rees, the distinguished compiler of the 'Cyclopædia,' became minister of the Old Jewry Chapel (rebuilt 1809) in 1783. It was used by a congregation of English Presbyterians. On the occasion of the opening of the new building, 10 Dec., 1809, Dr. Rees delivered an address in which he sketched the history of the "Society" from the Act of Uniformity to the time he was then speaking. This is printed at the end of the second volume of his 'Sermons.'

Dr. Samuel Chandler, who, however, was not a Scotsman, having been born in Berkshire, was pastor of the Old Jewry "Society" from 1726 to 1766, the year of his death, thus leaving only ten years of

the time mentioned by MR. BLEACKLEY (*i.e.*, 1765 to 1775), unaccounted for. In Dr. Rees's 'Address,' printed as an appendix to the second volume of his 'Practical Sermons,' 1812, 2nd ed., vol. ii. p. 4, he says :—

"Of its ministers I shall only mention Mr. Simon Brown, whose singular case is well known, and Dr. Samuel Chandler, one of the most learned of the period in which he lived."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

HAMLET FAIRCHILD (10 S. viii. 329).—The name Fairchild occurs in the registers of the parish of Goodleigh, N. Devon, being written Vercheill (1543) and Ffairchild (1677). An Edward Fairchild was rector of the parish from 1685 to 1711. Not many weeks ago an American lady bearing this name visited me, seeking information concerning her ancestors. She told me that she had found the name in the registers of several parishes near Barnstaple.

F. JARRATT.

Goodleigh Rectory, Barnstaple.

EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY QUERIES (10 S. viii. 369).—3. Steele (*Spectator*, No. 32) says :—

"If we look further back into history, we shall find that Alexander the Great wore his head a little over the left shoulder; and then not a soul stirred out till he had adjusted his neck-bone; the whole nobility addressed the prince and each other obliquely, and all matters of importance were concerted and carried on in the Macedonian Court with their polls on one side."

This was written in 1712. The latter part appears to be mythical, for all Plutarch says is :—

"The inclination of his head, which leaned a little to one side,.....was very accurately expressed by the artist."

5. This query, though not answered, is paralleled by Cowper's fable entitled 'Pairing-Time Anticipated,' and beginning :—

I shall not ask John Jacques Rousseau
If birds confabulate or no :

a passage which he annotates as follows :—

"It was one of the whimsical speculations of this philosopher that all fables which ascribe reason and speech to animals should be withheld from children as being only vehicles of deception. But what child was ever deceived by them, or can be, against the evidence of his senses?"

Birds, it is true, are not fairies, and Rousseau was not born till 1712, two years after the approximate date; but the similarity of ideas is so striking that it may perhaps be referred to by way of comparison.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

6. A similar plot is that of 'The Wife's Secret,' a three-act play by George William Lovell (1804–78), produced at the Haymarket Theatre 17 Jan., 1848, with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kean in the principal characters, turning on the jealousy of Sir Walter Aymott (Charles Kean), which is aroused by his wife's sheltering her brother, a proscribed Royalist, without her husband's knowledge.

JOHN HEBB.

14. Washington Irving uses the phrase "rubbed down with an oaken towel" in his 'Tales of a Traveller,' 'The Adventure of my Aunt,' though, of course, his date is long subsequent to that quoted.

J. WILLCOCK.

"CHASE" (10 S. viii. 366).—I think your correspondent is mistaken in regarding the "chase down a field," to which he refers, in the sense of a "line, groove, or furrow." Where I lived, far away in Essex, many years ago, there was a narrow lane between two fields, closed by a field gate, and then a bridle track to a remote farm-house. "Winsey Chess" it was always called, though I have never seen the name written, and so far as I can recall, there was no place called Winsey. Probably "Winsey," or "Chess," was a linguistic corruption. The explanation in the 'E.D.D.' of a chase exactly accords with the above: "a private lane or road leading up to a farm-house or into fields: a by-road." Possibly such a lane may originally have led to a so-called chase or unenclosed land reserved for the breeding of wild animals. *Vide* 'N.E.D.'

A friend mentioned to me only the other day that the road to a house (in a little park at which he had been visiting was called the Chase. It was, I think, not in Essex. Probably in this case the house had been built across or near an ancient chase, and the chase was made the road to the house.

DOUGLAS OWEN.

LEE *alias* TYSON (10 S. viii. 390).—Matthew Lee may have married twice, and his later children have been distinguished by the mother's name, of Tyson. A marriage recorded at Chapel-en-le-Frith, in October, 1709, of "Robert Tyson of Sheffield and Ellin Eyre"; and another at Youlgreave, September, 1724, between William Lee and Elizabeth Meriman. Possibly a search of the registers of Sheffield or Youlgreave may elucidate the matter.

At Chapel-en-le-Frith, 23 Feb., [illegible] Matthew Lee married Mary Watton.

ay have been a son of the first named, hough not named in the will of 1769.

Have the "Peculiar Wills" of Bakewell d other places in Derbyshire, now at hfield, been searched—also the Taxal ish registers?

Eccles is a place in Chapel-en-le-Frith ish, and *not* the town in Salford Hun-d; it lies about half a mile from White-gh. A. CARRINGTON.

he Downes, Bideford, N. Devon.

TOTTENHAM CHURCHYARD, MIDDLESEX S. viii. 247, 355).—When I wrote the ginal note as to the condition of Totten-n Parish Churchyard, I came fresh—and er indignant—from a personal visit to and I regret that I must adhere to what then said, that part of it (that lying on north side of the church) was in a desolate disgraceful condition. A visit, however, Saturday, the 9th inst, showed me that re was proceeding an attempt to clear y the rubbish and cut down the vastly grown elder and other trees, and perhaps put in some sort of order the graves to ch I referred. I am not curious to uire whether this was in consequence the strictures which were made by me the first reference. W. C. J.

The name Buckworth seems to belong to rks. Charles Buckworth, Esq., of Park e, married Eliza, daughter and sole ess of Peter Shakerley, Esq., of Somer-d, co. Chester. He died in 1783. His st son, Charles Watkin John Buckworth, Somerford and Shakerley, assumed the e and arms of Shakerley in 1790, and d in 1834. His son Charles Peter kerley was created a baronet in 1838, d his grandson Sir Walter Shakerley is head of the family. The pedigree of ancient family of Shakerley is given in by's edition of Ormerod's 'Cheshire.'

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

FIRST ENGLISH JESUIT (10 S. viii. 190).—William Good was admitted into the ciety of Jesus at Tournay in 1562, as pears to have been the case, he was not first Englishman so admitted. Simon llost—who was a native of the diocese of n, had been ordained priest in 1533, ad studied at Merton College, Oxford, years—was admitted at the Professed of the Society at Rome on 24 May, aged 53, and was afterwards sent eves and Louvain. He was alive in (see Foley, 'Records S.J.,' vii. 1419). Dr. Sander mentions him as deprived of a benefice at Queen Elizabeth's accession. I think he must be the person described as follows in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses': "Bellister, Simon (Bellystre), B.A. 7 July, 1539, M.A. 12 July, 1542, erroneously said to be Archdeacon of Colchester in 1545. See 'Fasti,' i. 116." I do not know his benefice.

Thomas King, M.A., vicar of East Camel, Somerset, who held also another living unidentified, was admitted to the Society at the Professed House at Rome on 5 July, 1561, aged about 27. He died in Germany in March, 1565 (see Foley, *op. cit*, vii. 1437–8). Dr. Sander mentions one King among priests deprived at Queen Elizabeth's accession.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

TYRRELL FAMILY (10 S. viii. 190).—James Tyrrell of Ireland, by Mary Warren his wife, dau. of Capt. Michael Warren and sister of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K.B., M.P. (she d. in Little Ormond Street, 26 Feb., 1771, aged 99), had an only son Richard Tyrrell, Rear-Admiral of the White and Commander-in-Chief at the Leeward Islands. Richard married, 18 Nov., 1747, Mrs. Russell Chester, a wealthy widow, and sole heiress to her father Barry Tankard, of the island of Antigua, Esq., also of Irish descent. The gallant captain, when not capturing prizes, was comfortably housed on his sugar plantation, overlooking the naval station at English Harbour, and so secured a double profit by land and sea. He died 27 June, 1766, aged 49, *s.p.*, and was buried at sea. His will, dated 20 Feb., 1765, and proved 5 Aug., 1766 (P.C.C. 323 Tyndall), gives no clue to his ancestry. Full details can be seen in my 'History of Antigua.'

Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Warren, whose monument is also in Westminster Abbey, d. *s.p.m.*, and in his will, dated 26 July and proved 30 Oct., 1752 (P.C.C. 266 Bettesworth), names in remainder his nephew the said Capt. Richard Tyrrell, and refers to his lands of "Warrenstown of 448 acres."

The following will relates probably to one of the family:—

"Edward Tyrrell, Lieut.-Col. in Lieut.-Gen. Wynyard's Reg. of foot in Minorca. 20 Sep. 1748. I have 6000^l in the hands of my bro. in law Joshua Douglass, he to hold 5000^l for my wife Jane, and after her death for my nephew Richard Tyrrell if 25.....his father Morrice T. of Tullamore, King's Co. My 3 sisters Alice Kavanagh, Honora Desouches, and Margaret Boulton. Wife Jane and bro. M. T. Ex' p. 4 Feb., 1748/-9, by latter."—P.C.C. 60 Lisle.

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

PEROUN (10 S. viii. 270, 330).—The memory of this fierce old deity (in Slovene Parom) is preserved in the popular Slavic hymn 'Hej, Slovane,' which is sung in adaptations by different branches of the Slav family. The air, with increasing fire and vigour, resembles that of the Polish song 'Jeszcze Polska nie sginela,' words and music by General J. Wibicky (1797). During another enjoyable visit to Prague, Zampach, and the Sumava country I came across the Slav hymn, and offer a free translation. (The dedication of a manuscript copy has been accepted by the eminent man of letters Count Lützow, D.Litt.) The traditional conception of the deity as "lord of thunder" is familiar to Russian scholars, and illustrates the tenacity of elemental beliefs among the Slav peoples. The force of the original cannot well be reproduced in translation.

Hey, Slavonians, be ye mindful that our tongue dies never,
While our faithful hearts are beating for the nation ever:
Live, long live the Slavic language, sounding through the ages,
(*bis*) Thunder rolling, wrath eternal! Vain our foeman rages.
'Tis the gift our God entrusted, God the lord of thunder,
Therefore who on earth can wrest it from our lives asunder?
Though our foes, like hosts of darkness, in proud ranks are swelling,
(*bis*) God is with us: fall upon them, Perun all-dispelling!
Though against us clouds are looming, mighty storms impending,
Rocks destroying, strong oaks cleaving, earth's foundations rending,
Firm we stand as castle ramparts, tongue and homeland shielding:
(*bis*) May the earthquake seize the dastard who would dream of yielding!

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

COLLÈGE HÉRALDIQUE DE FRANCE (10 S. viii. 368, 392).—Although no Heralds' College now exists in France, it seems that, under the treaty by which Canada was ceded to Great Britain, all French titles and arms granted prior to 1763 (the year of the treaty) are, or can be, legally registered in the Canadian Heraldic Office in Ottawa, of which the Viscount Forsyth de Fronsac is, or was, Herald-Marshall (*vide* 10 S. v. 87).

S. D. C.

There is no official Heralds' College in France, but the profession of pedigree-*hunter* seems to be quite a lucrative affair. I find in the *Intermédiaire des Chercheurs* the address of Mr. O'Kelly de Galway, 5, Rue Ménessier, Paris, 18. As a general rule information concerning French families given by the voluntary correspondents of *L'Intermédiaire* is reliable.

ED.

T. L. PEACOCK'S 'MAID MARIAN' (10 S. viii. 341).—DR. YOUNG, while tracing back to the play of 1601 an episode concerning Maid Marian, does not refer to another particular pointed out by Joseph Ritson, to wit, that the same play of 1601 embodies the earliest association of Maid Marian (a character not occurring in the earliest ballads) with Robin Hood. Ritson appears to contradict himself when he writes elsewhere:—

"To swear by him [*i.e.*, Robin Hood], or some his companions, appears to have been a common practice. The earliest instance of this practice occurs in a pleasant story among 'Certaine Merie Tales of the Madmen of Gottam,' compiled in the reign of Henry VIII.," &c.

Ritson then reprints the first of the Gotham tales, wherein two of the characters swear respectively by Robin Hood and by Maid Marian. The weak point here, however, is that Ritson does not actually profess to quote from an original edition of the Gotham tales, though it appears likely that the compilation is quite as old as the reign of Henry VIII., and it is mentioned by name as early as 1572. Nevertheless, for many years past no copy older than 1630 has been found. Consequently, whatever private opinions we may hold, one cannot be sure that the earliest editions were scrupulously followed in later ones. Such being the case, it would seem that Robin Hood's association with Maid Marian cannot at present be carried further back than 1601.

A. STAPLETON.

WREN AND THE MOON (10 S. viii. 387). Elmes in his 'Sir Christopher Wren,' 1823, p. 144, says that this lunar globe was presented to King Charles II., who received it with great satisfaction, and ordered it to be placed among the most valuable articles of his cabinet. The globe was fixed upon a pedestal of lignum vitæ, with a scale of miles and an inscription which, given by Elmes in full length, leads one to suppose that he must have known of the globe's *locus in quo* at the time he wrote. This inscription is as follows: "Carolo secundo M. Br. Fr. et R. cujus amplitudini quia unus non sufficit novum hunc orbem selenesphæro exprimendum D.D.D. CHR. WREN."

J. HOLDEN MACMICH.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Cambridge History of English Literature. Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller.—Vol. I. *From the Beginnings to the Cycles of Romance.* (Cambridge, University Press.)

THERE are many Histories of English Literature in existence, but the editors of this volume can fairly claim that it aims at an elaboration which is novel and which is needed. The Preface declares that successive movements, both main and subsidiary, are to be treated, and rightly indicates that it is in men of lesser rank who are important from an historical point of view, and who hand on the torch which seems to superficial observers to have been burnt out because it does not burn so brightly. The method of considering periods and their characteristic ideas and means of expression as related phenomena, with no relation to the past or future, is easy and popular, and lends itself to cram; but we view with satisfaction a work which will bring out the continuity of the motives and causes underlying the writing of English, from the gleeman to the journalist of to-day. It has, as an end of our last sentence hints, a comprehensive scope, and, as scholarship has no boundaries, we expect to see the admirable foreign workers who have made English their own ranged by the side of native scholars of distinction. The result will doubtless be occasionally a distressing diversity of styles, but we think that the choice of skilled hands everywhere will amply compensate for this.

The present volume is eminently readable throughout, and devoid of that pedantry which hides the results of research. There are probably, as in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' no readers of speech by request; still, we are glad to find occasionally that use of poetic phrase in solution which brightens prose, especially prose concerning matters of learning far away from ordinary life and living. Epigram with knowledge behind it might be encouraged with advantage. Dr. M. R. James writes a pleasant gift of faint irony in his chapter on 'Latin Writings in English to the Time of Bede'; Dr. J. E. Sandys writes admirably on 'Irish Scholars of Paris and Franciscans of Oxford'; and Prof. Saintsbury is illuminating, though hardly easy to read, on 'The Prosody of Old and Middle English.' Dr. Ward does not contribute to this volume, but Mr. Waller does useful work on 'The Beginnings,' 'The Norman Conquest,' and 'Later Transition English.' With the various chapters on the Arthurian sources of romance we are not always in agreement, but we can hardly in the restricted space enter on that Serbonian bog of critical conjectures and inferences. A reprint of an all too brief section by the late Prof. Maitland on 'The Anglo-French Law Language' has all his brilliance and liveliness. On the whole, we like best the articles by Mr. Henry Bradley on 'Changes in English Language to the Days of Chaucer,' an eminently solid and sound exposition; and by Prof. W. P. Ker on 'Metrical Romances, 1200-1500.' The last chapter we regard as a model of its kind: it is full of fine scholarship, and the freedom of expression and comparison which comes to the scholar only after long study and command of his "Quellen."

We notice that there is some overlapping in the volume; but there are so far no serious differences of views among the various contributors. On the question of Celtic influences in English we are at one with the writer on 'The Arthurian Legend,' Prof. W. Lewis Jones, and hope his views will prevail among later contributors. Cross-references are inserted, but might be further used to prevent the repetition of words, *e.g.*, concerning Walter Map. The Index is good; and so are the bibliographies to the separate chapters. We think, however, that where texts are deficient in scholarship, this should be frankly stated. For instance, the late J. H. Bridges's edition of 'Opus Majus' of Roger Bacon is full of errors. Our spelling of "rime" instead of "rhyme" is followed. Living writers are not presented with the usual "Dr." or "Mr.," and living and dead are often deprived of their initials. The first omission is a matter of taste; the latter may lead to confusion, which follows hard at the heels of brevity. The dangers of unnecessary quotations in foreign languages, and of fantastic and would-be clever allusions intelligible only to a few—dangers which past histories have exemplified in full measure—are, for the most part, happily avoided.

The Memoirs of Ann, Lady Fanshawe, 1600-1672. (John Lane.)

THESE memoirs are reprinted from the original manuscript in the possession of Mr. Evelyn John Fanshawe of Parsloes, the grandson of the Fanshawe who first printed the MS. in 1829-30. The present handsome book shows everywhere the admirable zeal and *pietas* of the editor, for we presume that the owner of the MS. has also prepared it for the press and added the great body of notes, which far exceeds the text of the memoir in length. We see no occasion to regret the thoroughness of these annotations—indeed, we delight in a piece of history which is a worthy occasion for ancestral pride. The families which have survived the shocks of time and circumstances, like the Fanshawes, are all too few, and the zeal shown in the collection and correction of material concerning the genealogy and history involved is exemplary. At the end of the book are elaborate pedigrees of the Fanshawes.

The Fanshawe memoirs are not as a whole equal to the Verney collections of about the same date, but their writer displays a character of which any one might be proud. Devoted to her husband and king, she was inspired by either to a firmness equal to the most distressing emergencies. She was business-like, though she spelt very badly; she was not particularly clever or humorous; but she was essentially a good woman, and it is clear that her many admirable qualities won the respect and attention of the various Courts in which she moved. The prayers which she includes for her family are raised by sincerity to beauty. She refused a pension of 30,000 ducats offered to her in Spain if she would turn Roman Catholic.

The dull parts of her memoirs for the ordinary reader are those concerned with family matters and descriptions of foreign ceremony. Moving incidents, including a capital ghost story, are, however, not wanting. Her husband was a translator of Horace and Camoens, a courtier and ambassador of distinction, and a devoted servant to Charles I. and II.

In the 'Appendices' and 'Notes,' which extend from p. 221 to p. 603, will be found many details of interest to students of the period as well as family matters. Prof. Mackail, an excellent judge, is cited as a witness for the excellence of Fanshawe's classical renderings. Here, by the by (p. 230), an extra "de" has slipped into Horace's text. Sir Henry Fanshawe's college at Cambridge (p. 284) has not been identified, but it is stated in the 'D.N.B.' under Attersoll that he was at Jesus, though nothing is said on the point under his own biography. The oldest of Cambridge colleges should be called Peterhouse, or St. Peter's College, not "Peterhouse College" (p. 585). Nicholas "Ferrer" of Little Gidding should be Ferrar, of course. We mention these trifles, not as being of any importance, but rather to show that we have read the 'Notes' with the attention which they deserve. It should be said in conclusion that Mr. Fanshawe defends his ancestress with spirit against three unfair references made to her. The whole book is an admirable monument to her memory, and should be sure of applause from all good judges. It is clearly a "labour of love," to use a phrase which is seldom justified in these commercial days.

The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales and Minor Poems by Geoffrey Chaucer. Done into Modern English by Prof. Skeat. (Chatto & Windus.)

It is not generally remembered, probably, that Prof. Skeat was a poet before his name became a household word for a philologist. His 'Tale of Ludlow Castle,' 1866, and other poems preceded his work done for the Early English Text Society. He here reverts to his first love, and happily reconciles the muses of poetic grace and linguistic learning. We can imagine that he has felt something of protest and indignation that it should be necessary thus to translate English into English for his countrymen. There is no doubt, however, that a large number of indolent people will consent to make the acquaintance of Chaucer in this graceful modern version who would hesitate and be dismayed at the threshold by the "shoures sote" of "Aprille."

Prof. Skeat is of course less paraphrastic than Dryden in his parodies, but sometimes even he seems to depart unnecessarily from his text. One characteristic of the portly Somnour ('Prologue,' l. 626),

As hoot he was, and lecherous, as a sparwe,

from motives of prudery appears thus in the modern version :—

Quick he was, and chirpéd like a sparrow.

Surely no one need have taken offence if this had appeared in some such form as this :—

Full amorous he, and wanton as a sparrow.

To say that this Falstaffian personage was "quick" and "chirping" hardly seems true to the portrait. We venture, too, to object to the pretty prioress being thus caricatured : "Her nose was long!" ('Prol.,' l. 152). *Tretys* need only mean well-proportioned, delicately made, finely moulded, slender. Cotgrave has "*nez traictif*, a nose of a gracefull length." We therefore propose as an amendment "Her nose was fine." Again,

So had I spoken with them every one
That I had joined the genial throng anon

seems to miss the point of the line ('Prol.,' l. 32),

That I was of hir felowshipe anon.

If we mistake not, the meaning is that quickly became intimate, or "quite at hor his new acquaintances, as we might say,

That I good friends with all became a

The book has a pithy introduction, full o and is one of "The King's Classics."

The New Quarterly (Dent), edited by Mr. MacCarthy, combines literature and scien competent and interesting in both ways ought to be a public for it, if it mai present level, and makes no concessio fluent and idle verbosity of the average contributor.

We welcome with special pleasure a edition of *The Diary of Master Willia* (Longmans), which on its appearance in recognized as worthy of the attention of a students of Shakespeare. Vice-Chancello has now put us further in his debt by which is an admirable review of recent on the subject, and touches with assured insight on the question whether the Shak whom most men believe wrote the poems generally attributed to him. Dr. Madde that if the lives of Dickens and his conte had been obscured by the mist of three his novels would certainly have been attri higher criticism to Lord Brougham, in co of the knowledge of law shown and the legal reform. In the same vein we mig suppose that students ignorant of the edu Keats would inevitably proclaim him deep in Greek. We are convinced that m critics who are perturbed about Shakespea life know nothing of the country or counti and if critics ever had to pass examinatio great poets, the book before us would ce recommended for study—indeed, it rec itself, as it combines wide learning with e ment.

Messrs. Routledge are keeping up the standard of their "London Library," to wh have just added two books which may described as classics : Lamb's *Specimens o Dramatic Poets*, with his extracts from th Plays, and Dasent's *Popular Tales from th*

Notices to Correspondent

We must call special attention to the notices :—

We cannot undertake to answer queries p nor can we advise correspondents as to t of old books and other objects or as to the disposing of them.

On all communications must be written t and address of the sender, not necessarily lication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

T. F. D. ("Fighting like devils for concil —See 8 S. x. 273, 340, 404; xi. 13, 255, 371.

Anderida ("Bell Legends").—One of books about bells is the late Dr. Raven's England,' published last year.

NOTICE.

We beg leave to state that we decline t communications which, for any reason, w priut, and to this rule we can make no exc

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(Continued on Third Advertisement Page.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1907.

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Notes.

FLEET STREET, No. 59.

THE rebuilding of Fleet Street has recently caused the removal of this house and shop, which, although only a plain brick edifice hardly a hundred years old, had at least one interesting association worth recalling. When, in 1839, G. Bradshaw offered the first of his little books bound in green cloth and lettered 'Bradshaw's Railway Time-Tables,' the distributing agent in London was Wyld, of Charing Cross; but soon after he appointed William J. Adams, then a bookseller and stationer at 59, Fleet Street,

"an energetic man, who saw another capability in the enterprise, the development of the advertisement, for the traveller could be appealed to through the agency of his guide, and could be approached in no other way" ('The Story of Bradshaw's Guide,' p. 29).

There is no indication when Adams commenced business; tradition says he was the son of a mathematical-instrument maker, formerly in business at No. 60; but for our purpose it is sufficient to recall that these premises were occupied in 1838 by Pigot & Co., publishers of directories, who had succeeded Daveson & Co., perfumers, presumably the first tenants after the rebuilding, *circa* 1806. Adams's business was not restricted to representing Bradshaw and his guides. As a general publisher he was responsible for a number of unimportant but interesting works, including the 'Pocket Descriptive Guide to the Environs of the Metropolis' and 'A Pocket London Guide-Book.' The frontispiece to the second named is a very quaint view of Fleet Street, in which No. 59, of course, receives special prominence; the most fashionable portion of the crowd is before its windows, and to emphasize still further its importance, the Lord Mayor's carriage is passing on the wrong side of the traffic to pull up at the door. E. L. Blanchard, evidently a general literary assistant to Adams, was the compiler of these guides and others; but I do not know if he was responsible for 'The Authentic History of the Gunpowder Treason,' also published from here. To the other enterprises of this Fleet Street publisher there is no occasion to refer in detail. The shop was a general emporium of travellers' requisites, from time-tables to toothbrush cases, and alpen-stocks to insect powder. As a passport agency its reputation survived to the last. Adams's washing-books and phrase-books existed in current travel literature until recent years.

The business ultimately was taken over by Messrs. Blacklock, Bradshaw's partner, and always the printers of the Time-Tables. They discontinued publishing the guide-books that never successfully competed with Murray's or Baedeker's; and in the early eighties, entirely relinquishing the retail department, they sublet the front shop after clearing its very miscellaneous stock. Bradshaw's Time-Tables continued to be issued from here until December, 1905, when the office was removed to Surrey Street, and with it the staff, which included an old employee of Adams, a familiar figure in the book trade.

The old premises remained unoccupied until the end, except for their temporary use during the General Election of 1906. So the whole story of No. 59 during the last century is a narrative of small matters; but to those who remember the old shop and the gloomy rooms leading back to Pleydell Court, even this meagre history will, perhaps, be of some interest.

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(See 10 S. vi. 361, 402; vii. 3, 82, 284, 404, 442; viii. 124, 183, 384.)

VOL. VI., ED. 1766, CONTENTS AND AUTHORS.

I CONTINUE my notes on Dodsley's sixth volume.

211-12. The ever-green and answer. [By Shenstone, 'D.N.B.'].
212-13. Candour.
213-14. Lysander to Chloe.
215. Chloe to Lysander.
216. To the memory of an agreeable lady, bury'd in marriage to a person undeserving her.]

The last four pieces are also by Shenstone.

217-20. Elegy, written on Valentine morning. By ****.
221-5. The dowager. By the same.
226-7. Ode to the Hon. ****. By the late Mr. F. Coventry ('D.N.B.')
228-9. To Miss ****. By Miss Eliza Carter ('D.N.B.').

Much altered in the edition of her poems.

[In the 1758 ed. there appears on p. 229 "To Chloe, written on the author's birthday."]

230. Lady Mary W. *** [Wortley Montagu, 'D.N.B.'] to Sir W*** Y*** [William Yonge, 'D.N.B.'].
230-31. Sir W***** Y*****'s answer.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was much vexed at the publication of these poetical pieces. They were not meant to refer to Yonge and herself, but to Lord William Hamilton and Lady Hertford ('Letters of Lady M. W. Montagu,' 1861 ed., ii. 346–51).

231-2. Miss Soper's answer to a lady, who invited her to retire into a monastic life, at St. Cross, near Winchester.

Miss Soper was probably the rich heiress of Dummers and King's Down, North Oakley, Kingsclere, who married Thomas Garnier, apothecary-general to Chelsea College from 1723 until his death in October, 1739. None of their seven children survived, and the widow, inheriting everything, married Philip Hubert, and went to live at Stanmore, Middlesex ('Garniers of Hampshire,' pp. 14–15).

232-3. Repentance. By the same.
233-4. A song ["O Nancy, wilt thou go with me"]. By T. P***cy [Bishop Percy, 'D.N.B.'].

This song was set to music by Thomas Carter. For the bishop and Carter see 'D.N.B.' Some information about the song is in John Miller's 'Fly-leaves,' i. 18–21.

234-9. Cynthia, an elegiac poem. By the same.
239-41. Dialogue; to Chlorinda. By Mr. Anthony Alsop ('D.N.B.').
241-2. To Chlorinda.
242-6. Fable of Ixion, to Chlorinda.
246-9. A tale, to Chlorinda.

The last three pieces are also by Alsop.

250-52. Ode on lyric poetry. By Mr. [Sir James] Marriott ('D.N.B.').
253-5. Arion, an ode. By the same.
255-8. Horace, Bk. II. ode xi., imitated by Lord B—h [Pulteney, Lord Bath, 'D.N.B.'], Paul [Foley] to Faz. [Michael Fazakerly].

Letters from the Rev. W. Hirst to Fazakerly are in 'Letters by Several Eminent Persons,' ed. John Duncombe, 1773, iii. 94–101 and 159–65. Fazakerly had made a great fortune in the East Indies. Foley and he were both members "of the old club at White's" (*Gent. Mag.*, 1780, p. 281). Earl L. is Earl of Leicester. Br— is William Bristow, Commissioner of Revenue in Ireland. This has been printed among the odes of Sir C. Hanbury Williams.

258-63. A panegyric on ale. By T. W***** [Thomas Warton, 'D.N.B.'].
263-4. Ode to the genius of Italy, occasioned by the Earl of Corke's going abroad. By Mr. J. Duncombe.
265-6. To C*** P*** [Charles Pratt], now Lord Camden. Written in 1743. By Dr. D. [Stroyd Davies].

This also is included in "A Collection of Original Poems and Translations, by John Whaley, 1745," as "by a friend."

267-8. Epistle from the late Viscount B—gb—k [Bolingbroke, 'D.N.B.'] to Miss Lucy A—k—s [Atkins]. Written when he was young.
268-70. The cheat's apology. By Mr. Ellis ["Jack Ellis, the scrivener," 'D.N.B.'].
270-71. [Two] Songs. By the same.

One of his poems from *The European Mag.* is printed in Southey's 'Later English Poets,' vol. iii.

271-2. To Mr. Grenville on his intended resignation. By Richard Berenger, Esq. ('D.N.B.').

He matriculated as Richard Beranger, son of Moses Beranger, from Trinity College, Oxford, on 30 March, 1736, aged 16. As a commoner of University College he had a set of English verses on the death of Queen Caroline, 1738.

273-5. To Mr. Garrick, on his erecting a temple and statue to Shakespear. By the same.

This poem ends with the Horatian maxim

Quod spiro, et placeo, si placeo tuum est.

Horace Walpole in his copy has appended these words:—

Mr. H. W. gave Mr. Garrick this motto with the translation:—

That I spirit have, and nature,
That sense breathes in every feature
That I please, if please I do,
Shakespear, all I owe to you.

275-6. On the birthday of Shakespear; a piece taken from his works. By the same.

276-80. Ode to sculpture. By Dr. [James] Scott, rector of Simonburn, Northumberland ('D.N.B.').

This appeared in *The World*, No. 200.

280. The resignation. By Mr. H**** [Mr. Hylton.]

281-2. Epistle from the King of Prussia to Monsieur Voltaire. 1757.

282-4. Translation of it into English, by J. Gilbert Cooper, Esq. ('D.N.B.').

284-6. On seeing Abp. Williams's monument in Carnarvonshire. By Dr. D. [Sneyd Davies, 1737, 'D.N.B.'].

This also is included in "A Collection of Original Poems and Translations, by John Whaley, 1745," as "by a friend." Whaley writes:—

"Dr. Waller [senior fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb.] is exceedingly pleased with your verses on Archbishop Williams's monument, and begs hard for a copy to be writ upon vellum and hung under his picture in St. John's Library."—G. Hardinge, 'Sneyd Davies,' p. 50.

286-9. Extempore verses upon a trial of skill between the two great masters of defence, Messieurs Figg and Sutton. By Dr. Byrom ('D.N.B.').

290-94. Letter from Cambridge to [Master Henry Archer] a young gentleman at Eton School. By Dr. [Edward] Littleton.

This letter was printed in *Gent. Mag.*, 1738, p. 42, as written "when a freshman of King's College to his schoolfellow (H. A****r) at Eaton."

294-5. The indolent.

By Mr. Chancellor Hoadly, says Walpole.

295-6. Song of Simeon paraphrased. By Mr. Merrick.

Much altered in his 'Poems on Sacred Subjects,' 1763.

296-7. On the invention of letters and answers.

297. On wit.

298-9. On a spider. By Dr. Edward Littleton.

299. The plaything chang'd.

300-2. Fable of Jotham; to the borough-hunters. By R. Owen Cambridge ('D.N.B.').

302-6. Elegy written in an empty assembly-room [parody on epistle of Eloisa to Abelard].

This was written on Lady Townsend not being invited to the Duchess of Norfolk's assembly. In the last line "N*** has murder'd sleep," the blank must be filled with the word Norfolk. Hallet and Bromwich in ll. 1 and 2 are described by Horace Walpole as "upholsterer and paperman." Hallet bought Canons, near Edgware, the seat of the Duke of Chandos, and on retiring from business built for himself a house on the site.

306-8. The fakeer, a tale.

309-10. To Mr. Whitehead, on his being made poet laureat. 1757.

The last three pieces are also by Cambridge.

311-12. Verses on the prospect of planting arts and learning in America. By the late Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne ('D.N.B.').

One line,

Westward the course of empire takes its way,

is now a stock quotation.

312-14. To Mr. Mason. By William Whitehead, Esq. ('D.N.B.').

315-18. Ode to independency. By Mr. Mason ('D.N.B.').

318-20. Ode on Melancholy, to a friend. By the same.

321-5. Ode ["Awake, Æolian lyre, awake"]. By Mr. Gray ('D.N.B.').

326-32. Ode ["Ruin seize thee, ruthless king"]. By the same.

W. P. Courtney.

(To be continued.)

CASANOVA IN ENGLAND.

(See 8 S. x. 171, 311; xi. 42, 242.)

The account which this famous adventurer has given of his brief visit to London has been rendered more instructive by the copious documentation supplied by Mr. Richard Edgcumbe, and any further notes must be of interest to students of the period. Since Casanova tells us that he crossed from Calais to Dover in the same vessel with John, Duke of Bedford, it is possible to ascertain the exact date of his arrival, for *The Gazetteer* of Tuesday, 14 June, 1763, contains the following paragraph:—

"Their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Bedford with the Marquis of Tavistock landed at Dover from France on Saturday evening. [*Lloyds.*]"

Thus "the Chevalier" set foot on our shores on 11 June.

The author of 'Casanoviana' has demonstrated the wonderful accuracy of the memoirist in many ways, but occasionally the memory of the Italian is at fault in English nomenclature. A case in point is his description of an incident at the Countess of Harrington's assembly, where he played at cards, and was taken to task by his hostess for committing the gaucherie of paying his losses to a certain peeress in coin instead of in notes.

"I was impressed by the lady's beauty," said Casanova; "who is she?" "Lady Coventry, a daughter of the Duchess of Hamilton," replied Lady Harrington.

Obviously this is a lapse of memory. There never was a Lady Coventry who was the daughter of the Duchess of Hamilton. At that period there was no beautiful Lady Coventry alive. The famous Maria Gunning, the first wife of the sixth Earl, died on 1 October, 1760, and the widower did not

marry Barbara St. John, his second countess, until 26 September, 1764. It is evident that the lady mentioned by Casanova was Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton, *née* Gunning, a sister of the late Lady Coventry, who, according to Lady Mary Coke, was a frequent guest at the Countess of Harrington's entertainments. With this knowledge it is possible to fix the date of the card party with tolerable precision, for the Duchess of Hamilton left the Bristol Hotwells for London on 15 June ('Proof for the Duke of Hamilton,' p. 595), and quitted London for Paris on 21 June (Jesse's 'George Selwyn,' i. 227; *Public Advertiser*, Thursday, 23 June). Hitherto, the encounter between Casanova and the famous beauty, who was then thirty years of age, has been passed over without comment by the modern chroniclers of the eighteenth century.

There is another instance in which the adventurer mistakes a name, for he speaks of "a brother of Lord Brockill, who was executed for murder." Naturally, Mr. Edgcumbe has been unable to discover a nobleman bearing that title. However, as Laurence, fourth Earl Ferrers, had been hanged at Tyburn three years previously for shooting his steward, it is a reasonable conjecture that Casanova referred to one of the four brothers of that unhappy peer. Unless one questions the accuracy of the memoirist no other explanation is possible.

On pp. 34–5, vol. vi. (ed. 1871), Casanova describes an interview with "a very beautiful person sparkling with diamonds," whom he calls 'the celebrated actress Miss Fisher,' but who, apparently, was the famous courtesan Kitty Fisher, afterwards Mrs. John Norris. Of this lady he relates the following story:—

> "The master of the house told me that this famous Miss had eaten on a piece of bread and butter a bank note of a hundred livres, and that another time the Chevalier Stihens, brother-in-law to Mr. Pitt, had lighted the lady's punch with a note of the same value."

Here we have another curious confusion of names, similar to Casanova's mistake with regard to Sir John Fielding. Evidently the "Chevalier Stihens" was meant for Sir Richard Atkins (d. 10 June, 1756), whose sister Penelope married George Pitt, not, as Casanova apparently imagined, the Great Commoner. At first sight one might imagine —bearing in mind that Horace Walpole tells the story of the banknote sandwich with reference to Sir Richard Atkins and Fanny Murray (Toynbee, ii. 246)—that the foreigner had once more mistaken an English surname, and that the "very beautiful person sparkling with diamonds" was not Kitty Fisher, but the heroine of the 'Essay on Woman.' This, however, is impossible, since at that time Fanny Murray was the wife of David Ross, the actor, and had become a reformed character. Besides, the story of the banknote sandwich has been told of several fair Cyprians. George Hanger declares that Kitty Fisher "ate a hundred-pound banknote between two slices of bread and butter," while Grantley Berkeley relates that Sophia Baddeley was the performer of a similar deed. Such anecdotes invariably have several interpretations. Therefore there is little reason to doubt that "the Chevalier's" beautiful acquaintance was the one and only Miss Fisher. That she should laugh in the face of her admirer, and "chatter like a magpie," is quite consistent with the character that her contemporaries have given her; but Casanova's account shows clearly that the assertion that she spoke French like a native is untrue.

There is more obscurity with reference to another courtesan, who is described by the adventurer in vol. v. p. 445, and whose name, he says, was Miss Kennedy. It seems improbable that this lady was the celebrated Polly Kennedy, who saved her two brothers from the hangman in the year 1770, and who was immortalized by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The name of Kennedy occurs frequently in the annals of gallantry, for the courtesan was in the habit of assuming the name of a famous sister. Moreover, there was a second notorious Pol Kennedy, a contemporary of the friend of George Selwyn and John St. John, who was celebrated for her avarice.* Since Casanova's acquaintance began the conversation with the remark, "Won't you give me a little present?" it seems probable that this was the very lady.

It would be an interesting task to search the columns of *The St. James's Chronicle* during September, 1763, for the account of Casanova's adventure with Mlle. La Charpillon. The names of "the Chevalier" and the lady are described as being indicated merely by initials, but the names of Rostaing and Bottarelli, two persons called as witnesses, are given in full. There is little doubt that the newspaper files will afford another testimony to the accuracy of Casanova.

Horace Bleackley.

Fox Oak, Hersham.

* There was indeed a *third* Polly Kennedy, a contemporary of the other two, who lived in Piccadilly Street.

THE CARNWATH PEDIGREE.—The genealogy of the Earls of Carnwath in Burke's 'Peerage' differs in some essential points from that given by Douglas in his 'Peerage of Scotland.' In the former the Hon. Sir John Dalzell of Glenae (second son of the 1st Earl of Carnwath) is stated to have been created a baronet of Nova Scotia 11 April, 1666; also to have been thrice married, leaving, by his third wife, a son John, who succeeded as 2nd Baronet of Glenae in 1685, which Sir John was father of Sir Robert Dalzell, who inherited as 6th Earl of Carnwath.

Turning to Douglas's 'Peerage of Scotland' (1st ed.), I find that the Hon. Sir John Dalzell of Glenae (second son of the 1st Earl of Carnwath) was once married, and left an only son, Sir Robert Dalzell of Glenae, who had three wives, by the last of whom (Violet, daughter of Riddell of Haining) he had three sons, the eldest being Sir John Dalzell of Glenae, father of Robert, 6th Earl of Carnwath.

It would appear from these discrepancies in the Carnwath pedigree that Burke has not only omitted, and ignored, Sir Robert Dalzell, the son and heir of the Hon. Sir John Dalzell of Glenae, but has also generously bestowed Sir Robert's three wives on the last-named baronet's father. That the Sir Robert Dalzell in question was father of Sir John Dalzell (whose son Sir Robert succeeded as 6th Earl of Carnwath) is abundantly proved by the following commission register:—

"John Dalzell to be captain of the company of foot formerly commanded by Sir Robert Dalzell your father in the Earl of Mar's regiment. Whitehall, 12 December, 1679."—'Warrant Book for Scotland,' vol. iv.

And in 1686 "Sir John Dalzell" appears in the list of the Earl of Mar's regiment.

According to Foster's 'Peerage,' the baronetcy of 11 April, 1666, was bestowed on Sir Robert Dalzell, not on his father the Hon. Sir John Dalzell.

CHARLES DALTON.

WOMEN AND PARLIAMENT.—The conduct of what are called "Suffragists" at several political meetings held recently recalls the various attempts made by the advocates of the enfranchisement of women to attract the attention of Parliament to the matter. This has led, on more than one occasion, to a conflict with the police, when the precincts of the House, and of Palace Yard, have had to be cleared by force. This again reminds us that the invasion of Palace Yard by a mob of women is not without historical precedent, although the object in view may have been different. The results, however, on one occasion at all events, were more serious.

On the 8th of August, 1643, the House of Commons was beset by a crowd of women, who had come there to protest against the conduct of the Commons in rejecting the peace propositions put forward by the House of Lords. Next day they came back in greater numbers, and, after presenting a petition for peace, behaved in a most outrageous manner, demanding that Pym, Strode, and others of the Roundhead party should be delivered up "in order that they might throw them into the Thames." Finally, the situation got so serious that the guard fired on them, but only with powder, which had the usual effect of exasperating the mob, who began to pelt them with stones and brickbats. On this the soldiers fired with loaded arms; but as the only result was to kill two *men* (who were encouraging the crowd, and consequently deserved what they got), the women, far from being frightened, continued to shout for "those traitors that were against peace, that we may tear them to pieces." A small body of Waller's horse came up, only to be set upon by the women with cries of "Waller's dogs." In self-defence the troopers used first the flat, and then the edge, of their swords, with the result that some of the Amazons were wounded, while others were trampled down. The tumult, however, was not quelled until a troop of horse came up and drove them away. One unfortunate incident was the shooting of a young woman who happened to be passing, which (though asserted to have been done accidentally) caused a good deal of comment at the time. It is to be hoped that the Suffragists and their supporters will not carry things so far next session.

T. F. D.

MUSIC AND MUSCLE IN CHINA.—In the October number of *The Land of Sinim*—an admirable little magazine published quarterly as a chronicle of the Church of England Mission in North China and Shantung—there is an amusing account of the building of a new church at Peking. The whole of it is worthy of being read, but I will quote only a short passage which gives an illustration of the fact that others than sailors are inspired to work by chanties:—

"There could be seen a trench cut in the earth showing the exact shape of the church about to be built. Now began a scene absolutely strange to

Western eyes, and I leave you to guess the effect it had upon me. A great flat iron weight, having about a dozen ropes tied to it on the upper side, was thrown into the trench; as many men seized hold of the ropes, and the mass of iron was alternately jerked into the air by pulling the ropes, and then allowed to fall heavily. The funniest part of the matter was that all the time the thing was at work the men kept up a sing-song; sometimes a precentor standing by would sing a solo, the men at the ropes taking up the chorus, but only working when they themselves were singing. We were told by the contractor that the singing prevented the men from falling asleep while at work!"—Pp. 138-9.

ST. SWITHIN.

MRS. HEMANS AND 'THE HEBREW MOTHER.'—The little poem thus entitled (Moxon's edition, p. 379) begins thus:—

The rose was in rich bloom on Sharon's plain
When a young mother, with her first-born, thence
Went up to Zion, for the boy was vowed
Unto the Temple service.

Now it is evident that for "Zion" we should read "Shiloh." When Samuel was born, indeed, Sion was in the hands of the Jebusites, and no Hebrew mother could have gone there until it was taken long afterwards by David. A friend who was taught the poem when young thinks that the reading was Shi'loh in an early edition; but this is very unlikely, because subsequent editors would hardly alter what was correct and make it wrong. Elkanah's house "in the hill-country of Ephraim" is not very accurately described as "on Sharon's plain."

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

RICHARD SANDS, EQUESTRIAN, 1814–61.—There is an account of him in Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' iii. 406. He gave an exhibition of his circus at Doncaster, the great Yorkshire race-town, on 17 Oct., 1843. On the handbills which were distributed at the time the show is called "Richard Sands' American Circus ....unequalled American Equestrians.... highly trained stud of American Horses"; and Mr. Sands describes himself as "Proprietor of the New York Amphitheatre, and late Lessee of the English Opera House, London." This last-mentioned point in his history is not included in Mr. Boase's book.

W. C. B.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS IN 1818: THEIR CIRCULATION.—From a "Statement to the Public" advertised in this year by the proprietors of *The Observer*, it appears that there were then printed in London 14 daily, 7 three-day-a-week, and 30 weekly newspapers, and that the greatest number were issued from the *Observer* printing-office. Affidavits were sworn by George Goodge and Matthew Brown, assistant publishers, and by twelve pressmen (printers), that the average sale of *The Observer* was upwards of 10,800 weekly; and that for one quarter of twelve weeks they had published and fairly sold (with the exception of 28 copies presented to the proprietors' friends), and paid the full amount over to the proprietors for 130,493 stamped papers; further, that frequently, when the public mind was excited by particular events, from one to seven thousand extra papers had been sold.

R. S. B.

HENRY GARNET, JESUIT.—I see that the 'D.N.B.,' without definitely stating its authority, says that Henry Garnet (whose name figures so prominently in connexion with the Gunpowder Plot) "was born at Heanor—not at Nottingham, as is commonly stated." In the course of a recent search, for another name, in the Heanor parish register, I found the following note of the burial of Brian Garnet, father of Henry, in 1576, which lends weight to the above statement: "Brian Garnett, Late Skoolmaster of Nottingham, was buried ye xxith day of November."

A. STAPLETON.

ARMS OF MAURITIUS.—These were granted by royal warrant dated 25 Aug., 1906, and are described therein as follows:—

"Quarterly azure and or, in the first quarter a lymphad of the last; in the second three palm trees eradicated vert; in the third a key in pale, the wards downwards, gules; and in the last, issuant from the base, a pile, and in chief a mullet argent."

The supporters are:—

"On the dexter side a dodo per bend sinister embattled gules and argent, and on the sinister side a sambur deer per bend embattled argent and gules, each supporting a sugar cane erect proper."

The motto is "Stella Clavisque Maris Indici."

L. L. K.

EMBARKATION OF CROMWELL AND HAMPDEN PREVENTED.—Prefixed to vol. vi. of the "Cabinet" 'History of England,' 1824, by Hume and Smollett, with continuation by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, is a small vignette, artistically engraved after a painting by H. Tresham, R.A., entitled 'Emigration of Cromwell Prevented.' This is, in all probability, a reduction from a large engraving in the folio history published in 1803. The boat, with two standing figures in it, is just being loosened from a ring bolt on a landing-place, when an officer with a drawn sword presents his warrant.

Hume and Macaulay ('Essay on Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden') speak of the embarkation of both Cromwell and Hampden as a fact, but Carlyle ('Life of Cromwell,' i. 95) is more cautious :—

"It was on this occasion [*i.e.*, in 1641] that Oliver, 'coming downstairs,' is reported to have said, He would have sold all and gone to New England, had the Remonstrance not passed — a vague report gathered over dining-tables long after, to which the reader need not pay more heed than it merits."

Green ('History of the English People,' chap. viii., 'Puritan England') notes :—

"The story that a royal embargo alone prevented Cromwell from crossing the seas is probably unfounded, but it is certain that nothing but the great change which followed on the Scotch rising prevented the flight of men of the highest rank."

Hampden purchased a tract of land on the Narragansett (p. 499).

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

WHITEHALL BANQUETING HALL. — *The Morning Post* of 28 November contained a pretty full report of a lecture delivered the previous day at the Royal United Service Institution by Canon Sheppard, Sub-Dean of His Majesty's Chapels Royal, on 'Whitehall Palace and the Site of the Execution of Charles I.' Towards the close of his lecture the Canon quoted the well-known passage in Herbert's 'Memoirs,' adding that he

"inclined to the view that the King was executed under *the second or third* window of the Banqueting House, facing the Horse Guards, and that the window from which he stepped on to the scaffold was the one indicated in the view of Vertue's—a window that was in a small building abutting on the north side of the present Banqueting House."

H. B. W.

[Two long articles on the question "Out of which window of the Banqueting House did the King pass to the scaffold?" including many quotations from various writers on King Charles's execution, were contributed by MR. WYATT PAPWORTH at 3 S. iii. 213; iv. 195.]

JOHN SERGEANT.—The list of his works in the 'D.N.B.,' li. 252–3, should have included the following: 'Reason against Raillery; or, a Full Answer to Dr. Tillotson's Preface against J. S.' (anon.), 1672, 8vo.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

SPRING HILL PARK: DIVERSION OF PATH. —A year or two ago the London County Council acquired a residential property with a fine park in Stamford Hill, sloping down to the edge of the Lea, and separated therefrom by a rustic lane. On the left of this lane are sundry strips of land, which, I have understood, are to be appropriated towards extending the area of this splendid new lung. To effect this, it is the intention of the Hackney Borough Council to apply early in January next, to the magistrates in Quarter Sessions assembled, for permission to divert part of this ancient pathway, so as to give access to Spring Hill, but higher up than it does at present, and nearer to the top of the hill. Perhaps a record of this topographical change deserves to be kept in these columns.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ABBACYRUS: ABOUKIR: PASSERA.—These three names—the name of the martyr St. Cyrus, formerly honoured at Menouthis in Egypt; the name of the famous bay near Alexandria; and the name of Santa Passera, to whom a church is dedicated on the Via Porto in Rome—are said to be connected by the learned Bollandist Père Hippolyte Delehaye in his interesting book 'Les Légendes Hagiographiques,' the second edition of which has lately been published in Brussels. On p. 55 M. Delehaye says :—

"Il arrive que, sous l'influence des lois phonétiques, les noms de certains saints deviennent méconnaissables. Il existe près de Rome, sur la voie de Porto, une petite église champêtre dépendante de la basilique de Santa Maria in via lata, connue sous le vocable de Santa Passera. Quelle est cette sainte que l'on cherche en vain dans les calendriers? Croirait-on que son nom, comme sa chapelle, doit rappeler la translation des reliques des saints Cyr et Jean, les martyrs autrefois honorés à Memouthis, près d'Alexandrie Saint Cyr, ἀββᾶ Κῦρος, Abbacirus, a fini par se transformer en Passera."

The following foot-note is added :—

"Abbacyrus, Abbaciro, Abbáciro, Pácero, Pácera, Passera, telle est la série des métamorphoses relevées par M. Tomassetti dans *l'Archivio storico romano*, t. xxii. p. 465. Passera et Abouquir sont donc rigoureusement équivalents."

Now it would be interesting to know whether the equation of the name Aboukir with the Greek ἀββᾶ Κῦρος is generally accepted by geographers and hagiographers. I cannot find that any attempt at explaining the name Aboukir has ever been made by etymologists. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' will be able to throw light upon

this interesting matter. It may be noted that the Arabs use *kîr* (which is the Greek κῦριος) in the sense of "lord"; *kîr wa kîr* is a title of the Greek Patriarch, "your Reverence." A. L. MAYHEW.

"PASSEMENTERIE."—On 25 May, 1615, before the authorities of Dundee,

"comperit Alexander blair Master vnder god of ane bark callit the grace of dundie And entered the said bark laitlie arryved from Roane in france Contenand the goods and geir vnderwrittin...viz.... thrie doz of hattis 4 doz hat stringis 100 pasmentrie 2 gross silk poyntes ane gross pennaris & inkhornes 2 gross neidles cussew 2 doz abeill pasmenterie halff gross menis beltis," &c.—'Shipping Lists of Dundee' in 'The Compt buik of David Wedderburne' (1898), 255.

This instance of *passementerie* is considerably earlier than those given in the 'N.E.D.,' and suggests the inquiry how *passementerie* was then reckoned for the manifest. "A hundred passementerie" seems to convey no very definite idea. When these lists speak of things measured by ells, that word is used, or one might suppose this was a piece 100 ells long. And what was an "able passementerie"? Q. V.

'A TRIP TO VOOLVICH.'—I have some curious doggerel, written, I should say, about 1840, without date or printer's name, with the above title. It is a lumberingly humorous account of an early voyage on a Thames passenger steamboat. It is signed E. C., and I should be glad to learn if anything is known of this writer.

Here is the first verse of the "poem":—

Last Vitsuntide I vent a trip
To Voolvich by the vater,
And took my villing little vife,
Vith Bess, my only daughter.

The party felt too ill on arriving to stay at Woolwich, and would not venture to return by boat, but hired a cab for the return journey. The last verse runs:—

In loo of stopping there ve reach'd
Our Tebbald's road instead,
Vhere Bess retired to her roost,
And vife and I to bed.

There are about twenty pages of this stuff, with four verses on each page.

WM. NORMAN.

Plumstead.

ERLES OF COMPTON, NEAR WINCHESTER.—Is there any pedigree of this family? In 1436 John Erll of Compton entered Winchester College. He was Fellow of New College, Oxford, 1445–8. In the will *of Edburga* Stratford, formerly nun of St. *Mary's Abbey*, Winchester, dated 18 March, 1552, a legacy is left to John Erle, rector of Compton, formerly monk of Winchester. He compounded for the firstfruits as rector of Compton, 15 Jan., 1550/51, and was succeeded after deprivation in 1559. His name occurs as a recusant in S.P. Dom. Add. Eliz. xi. 45. One of this name was sent to the Gatehouse in November, 1595 (Cath. Rec. Soc., ii., 287); but this is probably another person.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MEN OF FAMILY AS PARISH CLERKS.—Canon Raine observes that in Northumberland members of families of old descent and coat armour appear as parish clerks (Surtees Society, vol. xxii. p. 45). He states that the same fact is not to be observed in the county of Durham. It should be noted, however, that in 1578 at least two members of Durham families of old descent, which were connected by marriages with families occurring in the Heralds' Visitations, are included among the parish clerks, William Shipherdson being parish clerk of Bishopwearmouth, and George Dale parish clerk of Dalton. Can any one supply similar cases, either in co. Durham or elsewhere? It is difficult to suggest a satisfactory explanation. Was money so scarce, in the north of England at least, as to make even a parish-clerkship desirable? Or were no parishioners of a humbler class able to read and write with sufficient correctness?

TEMPLAR.

HANDKERCHIEFS AS RELICS.—A writer in *The Retford Times* of 27 September says, on the authority of a recent article by Mr. L. Brindle in *Fry's Magazine*, that when the celebrated Voltigeur won the St. Leger in 1850, after a dead-heat with Russborough, there was mad delight at his victory. "As many as could get near him would insist on wiping the sweat off him with their handkerchiefs, in order that they might keep the latter as mementoes."

Are such memorials of famous horses often treasured by the populace interested in racing? Every one is aware that handkerchiefs which have touched men or women of saintly reputation have often been preserved as relics, but I know of no other instance in which handkerchiefs have been kept in commemoration of an animal.

A. L.

HAKE: CROMWELL.—William Hake of Peterborough (M.P. for Peterborough 1593), in his will, pr. 14 Jan., 1625/6, appoints as one of his trustees "my loving brother

Henry Crumwell, esq.," and further bequeaths to "my daughter Elizabeth Crumwell a twenty-shilling piece of gold, only that she hath already had her marriage portion." This reads like a double marriage between the two families. I have failed to identify these two names in any Cromwell pedigree, and should be obliged by assistance.

W. D. Pink.

Lines used by Burne-Jones.—Who is the author of the lines below ?

The heart desires ;
The hand refrains ;
The Godhead fires ;
The soul attains.

They seem to have formed the subject of four pictures of 'The Story of Pygmalion,' by Sir E. Burne-Jones, and I wonder whether they are his. Louis Samson.

Gilbert Burnet's 'Letters from Switzerland, Italy,' &c. (Rotterdam, 1686), called forth some subsidiary literature. I have

"Reflexions on Dr. Gilbert Burnet's Travels into Switzerland, Italy, and Certain Parts of Germany and France, &c. Divided into Five Letters. Written originally in Latin by Monsieur *** and now done into English. London, printed, and are to be sold by Randal Tayler, near Stationers-hall, 1688."

The 'Reflexions' are not friendly. Another book is

"Three Letters concerning the Present State of Italy. Written in the Year 1687.....Being a Supplement to Dr. Burnet's Letters. Printed in the Year 1688."

They refer to Molinos and the Quietists, to the Inquisition, and to the polity and interests of some of the States of Italy, and are not uninteresting.

Any information as to the authorship, &c., of the two works would be acceptable.

A. J. Butler.

Lisle : Arbuthnot.—Will some Dorsetshire correspondent kindly give me information about the family of Lisle of Upway, Dorset ? William Clapcott Lisle m. in 1773 Lady Hester Cholmondeley, by whom he had a dau. Mercia, m. 1799 the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot. Apropos of the latter, where can I find particulars of his parentage ? Kathleen Ward.

Castle Ward, Downpatrick.

"Spellicans."—This is the name of a game introduced from Holland into this country, and also the name of the pieces used in playing the game. I have an old box, with a label on the lid "Round ivory spellicans." In the box are twenty-six finely carved "spellicans," nearly all different in shape, each about four inches long. Most of them bear Roman numerals. What is the game, how played, and how many "spellicans" should there be in a complete set ? Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

'Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford.'—Who was the author of this old song ? It begins :—

Some will talk of bold Robin Hood,
And some of barons bold ;
But I'll tell you how he served the Bishop of Hereford,
And robbed him of his gold.

F. F. K.

Glenara.—Can any of your readers give me the origin of the word Glenara ? I find a poem of Campbell's written on a Scotch chieftain of that name. Has it an existence apart from this ? G. T. Johnston.

Charles I.'s Books.—I am searching for a reference to the books used by Charles I. while in Carisbrooke Castle. Amongst them there was a book of plays. Can you give me any clue that I can follow up ?

M. Petherbridge.

52A, Conduit Street, W.

"Trigs."—In Harleian MS. 1550, fo. 5, in reference to the arms of Riggs (Gu., a fesse erm. between three water spaniels arg., each holding a bird bolt in the mouth or, flighted arg.), the word "Trigs" is written on the margin of the trick, and a line drawn therefrom to the water-spaniel in the base. I shall be glad to be referred to any use of the word "trig" as signifying a water-spaniel. John T. Page.

"Liggers," c. 1474.—I should be obliged if any of your readers could give an explanation of, or throw any light upon, the word "liggers" as used by William Canynges (1474) in his will, whereby he gave to the church of the Blessed Mary of Redcliff at Bristol two books, "voc' liggers cu' integra legenda." None of the meanings given in the 'N.E.D.' to the word "ligger" seem applicable. T. W. Williams.

Motherhood late in Life.—What is the greatest age at which a woman is authentically recorded to have borne a child ? In 'The Annual Register' for 1806 it is stated that Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, aged sixty-four, of Hertford, was delivered of her first-born, a daughter, twenty years after her marriage (p. 465). Mediculus.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX graduated B.A. at Cambridge University from Trinity College in 1697, aged nineteen. I wish to ascertain the date of his death. The 'D.N.B.,' xviii. 130, does not give it. G. F. R. B.

MILLINGTON EATON was admitted to Westminster School in May, 1732, aged thirteen. I should be glad to obtain any information concerning his parentage and career. G. F. R. B.

HAMILTON FAMILY.—Can any one tell me the exact connexion between the 3rd Duke of Hamilton and a certain Col. Basil Hamilton (known to be his descendant) and Alice Wallace, "his cousin," whom he married? W. ROBERTS CROW.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—About forty years ago I read a little poem, and I think the writer was spoken of at the time as "the poet of the people." I should much like to know the name of the author and the publisher of the volume. The first verse ran:—

Oh, not with gloomy brow severe,
But clad in smiles of seraph birth,
Religion comes to light and cheer,
To sweeten and adorn the earth.

MAURICE C. HIME, LL.D.

Can any one tell me if the following is by William Morris?

What will ye with them, Earthly men,
To mate your threescore years and ten?
Toil rather; suffer and be free
Betwixt the green Earth and the Sea.

V. T.

CLERGYMAN WITH BATTLEDORE IN THE PULPIT.—Can any reader give the name of the divine, living in the time of the Stuarts or Georges, who, when his congregation were falling asleep, took out a battledore and ball and began to play with them in the pulpit? LORENZO.

'MEMOIRS OF A YOUNG LADY OF QUALITY.'—I should be glad if any of your readers could give me the name of the author of 'The Memoirs of a Young Lady of Quality,' London, R. Baldwin, 1756, 4 vols., 12mo. Neither Halkett and Laing nor Lowndes gives it. J. MILES.

"GORDON CASE" AND POPE CLEMENT XI.—Dixon in his 'Church of England' (v. 249) speaks of the Gordon case, in which Clement XI. decided that English orders were invalid. Who was this Gordon?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall.

Replies.

COURVOISIER.

(10 S. viii. 408.)

THIS man was not tried for murder before June, 1840, when he was tried for the murder of Lord William Russell. The story told by Lady Antrim is a strange one, but it could not possibly relate to Courvoisier, for after a man has been convicted of murder his antecedents are always very well known, and it has never been stated anywhere that Courvoisier had been previously tried for murder. He was only twenty-three years of age when he was executed. He was born of decent parents in Switzerland, and came over to England to his uncle, who obtained for him several most respectable situations.

The date of the wonderful occurrence which the fifth Earl of Macclesfield is said to have narrated to his daughter is not given. The vague statement is made that it happened when the Earl was "residing in London." He was born in 1817, and there is no means of fixing the important date of his residence in London. There can be no doubt that Courvoisier, the Swiss butler and valet, was not the cloaked and booted highwayman who was "tried for highway robbery and murder committed on that night on Hounslow Heath." It is not stated when the man was tried, where he was tried, or what was the result of the trial. Moreover, I believe that Hounslow Heath was not a place of danger during the manhood of Courvoisier. There is a good report of the trial of the latter in 'Chronicles of Crime,' by Pelham, vol. ii. p. 563, in which his confessions are set out, and his career in the metropolis is referred to. See also Townsend's 'Modern State Trials,' vol. i. p. 244.

There is a matter connected with this case which may be worth preserving in 'N. & Q.' In 'The Recollections of John Adolphus' (the leading counsel for the Crown), by his daughter, Mrs. E. Henderson, there is at p. 155 the following statement:—

"After Courvoisier's sentence he was asked, I think by the Under-Sheriff, how it was possible he could have cut the throat of his unfortunate master without a trace of blood on any of his clothes, and that nothing should have been discovered newly washed? His answer was that he had no clothes on, he committed the crime in a complete state of nudity, and had only to wash himself at the sink on coming down. He wore nothing but those gloves he placed afterwards in the housemaid's box, and which, being blood-stained, caused some suspicion for a time to attach to her."

In his written confessions there is no mention of this. On the contrary, he says:—"After I had committed the murder I undressed and went to bed as usual."

I may say by the way that there was a story current shortly after the trial that a certain nobleman was passing Lord William Russell's house, 14, Norfolk Street, between two and three on the night of the murder, and that he saw a naked man pass one of the windows of the house, but that he was afraid to come forward and give evidence, as he might be asked what he was doing in Norfolk Street at that time of night, the fact being that he had been at the house of a married lady in the neighbourhood, which he was desirous of concealing. I have been told the name of this nobleman, but I have quite forgotten it; and even if I remembered it, I should not of course publish it. After every sensational case a number of foolish stories get noised abroad, and a number of foolish people believe them.

HARRY B. POLAND.

I do not think there is ground for the supposition that Courvoisier, who murdered his master, Lord William Russell, in May, 1840, had been previously tried for robbery on Hounslow Heath. After his condemnation he wrote "some account of the short duration of his life, which is to terminate on the 6th day of July, 1840"; but this contains nothing that implies any other crime than that for which he was hanged. It will be found in 'The Chronicles of Crime,' by Camden Pelham, 1841. This published account followed so soon after the occurrence that, had there been cause to suppose the culprit was connected with other offences, such would hardly remain unnoticed. Besides, I question if any authenticated instance of highway robbery in the neighbourhood of Hounslow Heath can be shown to have taken place for many years before 1840. W. B. H.

REINDEER: ITS SPELLING (10 S. viii. 170, 258, 358, 416).—Modern English spelling is a survival, in the main, of Middle English spelling, with some modifications. Middle English spelling was based upon the pronunciations current in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The rimes used by Chaucer prove that, in the fourteenth century at any rate, the symbols *ai* and *ei* were indifferently used to signify the same sound. It follows, from this point of view, that either symbol could once be used. But this is not quite all; for *ai* was often written *ay*, and *ei* was often written *ey*. Hence there were actually four admissible spellings in the former syllable, viz., with *ai*, *ay*, *ei*, or *ey*. In modern times it is usual to reserve *ay* and *ey* for final sounds, and to use *ai* and *ei* elsewhere. Examples are to be seen in *pray*, *prey*, *rain*, *rein*, the sound being always the same.

It follows that we should expect to find *ay*, *ey*, in this word in old examples, and *ai*, *ei*, in modern ones. The 'N.E.D.' records the facts accordingly. The 'Morte Arthur' has *raynedere* (soon after 1400); Lydgate has *reyndere* (about 1430). Again, Steele has *raindeer* (1712), and Goldsmith *reindeer* (1774). But this is not all; for the same sound could be written with *a* and final *e*; hence *ranedeer* is said to occur between 1600 and 1700, though no example is given. Less satisfactory spellings are *reendeer*, noted as occurring between 1700 and 1800; and *rhendeer* (1759).

Hence both *raindeer* and *reindeer* are legitimate modern spellings, just as we have both *gray* and *grey*.

If any further distinction is to be made, it can only be done by considering the etymology. From this point of view, the right form is *reindeer* (as in the 'N.E.D.'), because *rein* is due to the Norse *hreinn*; besides which, *ei* is the universal Norse symbol for the sound, and *ai* does not occur in Norse at all.

The Norse *ei* answers to the A.-S. *ā*; and the A.-S. form was therefore *hrān*. And this is actually the form used by King Alfred in the well-known passage cited in the 'N.E.D.'

The A.-S. *ā* passed into the sound of long *o*, giving the Mid.E. *rōn* or *roon*; so that a modern English *roandeer* or *ronedeer* might have come down to us, had the native word survived. Of this form I know of only one instance, duly noted by Stratmann. It occurs in the 'Old English Miscellany,' ed. R. Morris, E.E.T.S., p. 92, l. 71: "Ne the ronke racches that ruskit the *ron*," *i.e.*, nor the strong hounds that chased the reindeer. The *o* in *ron* is long, because the riming word is *bon*, with the sense of "bone."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

LANDOR AND MÉNAGE (10 S. viii. 407).—Since there is no reference to Giles Ménage in Forster's edition of Landor's 'Works' (8 vols., 1876), it may be worth mentioning that Landor has alluded to the French scholar elsewhere than in his 'Quæstio.' In

the conversation between Samuel Johnson and Horne Tooke the latter remarks :—

"Ménage tells us that he did the contrary of what was done by the Academy. 'They fill their dictionary,' says he, 'with words in use. I take greater care, in my etymologies, of those which are no longer so, so that they may not be quite forgotten.'"

"Both did right," Johnson replies (Landor's 'Works,' 1876, iv. 243). This passage was first printed in the second edition of the 'Conversations,' 1826, ii. 264.

A few pages further on :—

"*Johnson.* I do not often read French; that language appears to have greatly changed in one century.

Tooke. Ever since Pascal, Ménage, and Mad. de Sevigné."

'Conversations,' 1826, ii. 273,

Ménage also turns up in the second conversation between Southey and Landor, originally published, I think, in the 1846 edition, ii. 172 :—

"*Landor.* The 'Scazons' [Milton's] against Salmasius are a miserable copy of Persius's heavy prologue to his satires; and moreover a copy at second hand: for Ménage had imitated it in his invective against Mommor, whom he calls Gargilius. He [Persius] begins,

Quis expedivit psittaco suum χαῖρε.

But Persius's and Ménage's at least are metrical, which Milton's in one instance are not."

Again, in his essay on Catullus, first published in *The Foreign Quarterly Review*, July, 1842, Landor, after quoting from Thomas Warton's Latin verses a line that will not scan, writes :—

"There is also a strange false quantity in one of the most accurate and profound grammarians, Ménage. He wrote an inscription, in one Latin hexameter, for Mazarin's college, then recently erected :—

Has Phœbo et Musis Mazarinus consecrat ædes.

Every vowel is long before z. He knew it, but it escaped his observation, as things we know often do."—Reprinted in 'Last Fruit,' 1853, p. 244.

In his 'Commentary on Memoirs of Mr. Fox' (p. 166 of my edition) Landor remarks that some French poets, "as we find in Ménage," collected the rimes first and filled them up afterwards, which should keep us from wondering, Landor thinks, that nothing grand, simple, or unlaboured is to be found in their graver poetry.

STEPHEN WHEELER.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square.

EBURNE'S 'PLAINE PATHWAY,' 1624 (10 S. viii. 410). — Richard Eburne was vicar of Henstridge, a parish in Somersetshire on the Dorsetshire side of the county (near Blandford). He was instituted to the living 11 Oct., 1608, and remained vicar of the same place till 1629. While vicar of Henstridge, and between 1609 and 1616, he appears to have published several of his sermons, the titles of which are given in full in Mr. E. Green's 'Bibliography of Somersetshire,' vol. ii. p. 380.

MR. FYNMORE will probably have noticed that the excellent entry in Messrs. Hodgson's admirable catalogue of their sale on 21 November is supplemented by a facsimile of the title-page of 'A Plaine Path-way,' &c., wherein Richard Eburne may be seen to have referred to himself as "of Hengstridge in the Countie of Somerset"; but there is no allusion there to his being in holy orders.

Foster's 'Alumni,' First Series, vol. ii. p. 443, makes reference to one or two members of the Eburne family, including one of Richard Eburne's sons. The parish registers of Henstridge go back only to 1653, so no further information can be obtained from them, I fear. May I add with regard to the rarity of this early book relating to Newfoundland that Messrs. Hodgson seem more than justified in all they said of the book?

Judge Prowse in his 'History of Newfoundland,' 1895, gives the title of the book, but says that he has never seen it; and though he alludes to a copy in the Carter Brown Library, he does not give any particulars of the author.

I have a reference to a bibliography of 'Early English works on Newfoundland' printed in the Prince Society publications, 1887, pp. 159–67 (Boston, U.S.A.). This I have not got by me, but I imagine that it may contain some particulars of Eburne's work. It would be well to discover why this country parson became a pioneer writer on English colonization.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

MEDIÆVAL CHURCHYARDS: GRAVESTONES (10 S. viii. 390).—Engravings of two small mediæval headstones which now are (or were thirty years ago) in the churchyard of Blyborough, near Kirton-in-Lindsey, are given in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries for 13 Dec., 1877.

I saw many years ago a stone of this character in the churchyard of Willoughton, which had been utilized to bear a modern inscription. Willoughton is the adjoining parish to Blyborough on the south.

At the east end of the south aisle of the church of Kirton-in-Lindsey a mediæval

ne has been employed as a bracket. cannot be much doubt that it was ere to form a support for an image before the sixteenth century changes. e small headstones—with a cross on but without lettering—cannot have ncommon in earlier times. They are re, but I have heard of their being ccasionally in various parts of Eng-

EDWARD PEACOCK.

ably stone memorials were not in the Middle Ages, even in stone s, but plain wooden crosses, as they France to the present day, in old yards as well as in modern cemeteries. e eighteenth century in many Middle- rchyards were two posts, one at the nd the other at the foot, supporting on which the inscription was written. was one in Willesden Churchyard d "Jack Sheppard." It was re- and repainted by Harrison Ainsworth ears ago.

WALTER SCARGILL.

he following :—

orabilia,' by James Savage, 1822 ('Grave- p. 316).
e's 'Collection of Curious Discourses,' 1775, Antiquity of Ceremonies used at Funerals,' 215; and 'Of the Variety and Antiquity of nd Monuments,' pp. 222-4).
stian Tombs,' *Penny Post*, 1 Nov., 1892.
n Obsequies,' by R. C. Neville, 1852.
London Burial-Grounds: Notes on their History from the Earliest Times to the Day,' by Mrs. Basil Holmes.
al Customs,' *Westminster Review*, Aug., 1893.
als without Coffins,' by Wm. Andrews, 1899.
story of Mourning,' by R. Davey.
er's 'Ancient Funeral Monuments,' 1767, &c.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

L-BOOKS (10 S. vii. 349, 415; viii. 76, The following is a list of poll-books g to the county of Northumberland :

Poll-Book of the Contested Election for nty of Northumberland taken Oct. 23, 1710. tes: Lord Hartford, Squire Ffoster, Squire 6 pp.—A copy of the Freehold Book, deliv^d Georgij Regis, 1721, for the County of nberland. All having above ten pounds p. pp.—Northumberland Election, 1734. The f all those persons who voted for James enwick, Esq^r, and W. Bacon, Esq^r, jointly, ither of them singly. 28 pp. (From MSS. ssion of the Duke of Northumberland.) *ewcastle Journal* Office, 1898. See Nos. 4

Poll-Book of the Contested Election, &c., 1715[16]. Candidates: Ffrancis Delavall, ley Douglas, Esq. (From MSS. as above.) 44 pp. *Newcastle Journal* Office, 1899.
e Poll at the Election, &c., at Alnwick, 28 and March 1, 1722[3]. Candidates: Wm. Wrightson, Esq., Ralph Jenison, Esq. 8vo, 90 pp. Newcastle, J. White, 1722. [Reprinted in 1841. See No. 14.]

4. The Poll at the Election, &c., at Alnwick, May 16-18, 1734. Candidates: Sir Wm. Middleton, Bart., Ralph Jenison, Esq., John Fenwick, Esq., Wm. Bacon, Esq. [No complete copy of this poll-book was known when, in 1841, the votes for Middleton and Jenison were printed as part of No. 14. Votes for Fenwick and Bacon, completing the series, appear above. See Nos. 1 and 14.]

5. The Poll at the Election, &c., at Alnwick, Feb. 18-24, 1747/8. Candidates: Lancelot Allgood, Esq., Lord Ossulston. Sq. 12mo, 56 pp. Newcastle: J. White, 1748. [Reprinted in 8vo. Alnwick: W. Davison, 1826. See No. 10.]

6. Another edition. 4to, 64 pp. Newcastle: J. White, 1748.

7. The Poll at the Election, &c., at Alnwick, Oct. 13-22, 1774. Candidates: Lord Algernon Percy, Sir John Hussey Delaval, Bart., Sir Wm. Middleton, Bart., Wm. Fenwick, Esq. 8vo, 48 pp. Newcastle: T. Slack, 1774. [Reprinted by W. Davison, Alnwick, 1826. See No. 10.]

8. A Complete Collection of all the Papers which have appeared from the different Parties in the present Contest for Members for the County of Northumberland. 8vo, iv+144 pp. (No printer named) 1774. [Edited by George Grieve, "the agitator," afterwards friend of Marat and persecutor of Madame du Barry. His chequered career is sketched in the 'D.N.B.' Reprinted by Davison, 1826. See No. 10.]

9. The Poll at the Election, &c., at Alnwick, Feb. 21-28 and March 1-7, 1826. Candidates: Hon. H. T. Liddell, Matthew Bell, Esq. 8vo, 56 pp. Alnwick: W. Davison, 1826.

10. The Northumberland Poll-Book, containing a List of the Freeholders who voted at the Contested Elections for Northumberland in 1747-8, 1774, and in February and March, 1826, including a complete Collection of the Papers which appeared in 1774 and the authentic Papers, Speeches, &c., relating to the Election in February and March, 1826. 8vo, 250+56 pp. Alnwick: W. Davison, 1826.

11. Poll-Book of the Election, &c., at Alnwick, June 20-30 and July 1-6, 1826, including a complete Collection of Addresses, Speeches, Papers, &c. Candidates: Hon. H. T. Liddell, Matthew Bell, Esq., Lord Howick, T. W. Beaumont, Esq. 8vo, 382 pp. Alnwick: W. Davison, 1827.

12. Poll-Book of the Election for the Southern Division of the County, Dec. 20-21, 1832, including all the authentic Addresses, Reports, &c. Candidates: T. W. Beaumont, Esq., Matthew Bell, Esq., Wm. Ord, Esq. 8vo, 172 pp. *Newcastle Journal* Office, 1833.

13. Proceedings connected with the Election for the Southern Division, Dec. 20-21, 1832. 4to, ii+106 pp. Newcastle: T. & J. Hodgson, 1833.

14. Poll-Book of the Election for the Northern Division, July 9-10, 1841, with Papers, Addresses, &c., to which is added an Account of the Elections for the County since the Accession of the House of Hanover in 1714, with Copies of the Poll-Books for 1722 and 1734. Candidates: Lord Howick, Lord Ossulston, Addison John Baker Cresswell, Esq. 8vo, ii+184 pp. *Newcastle Journal* Office, 1841.

15. Poll-Book of the Election for the Northern Division, Aug. 10-11, 1847. Candidates: Lord

Ossulston, Lord Lovaine, Sir Geo. Grey, Bart. 8vo, 120 pp. Alnwick: W. Davison, 1847.

16. Poll-Book of the Election for the Southern Division, July 16-17, 1852, with Addresses, Speeches, &c. Candidates: Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, Esq., Hon. Hen. Geo. Liddell, Geo. Ridley, Esq. 8vo, iv+152 pp. Newcastle: M. & M. W. Lambert, 1852.

17. Poll-Book of the Election for the Northern Division, July 22-23, 1852, with Addresses, Speeches, &c. Candidates: Lord Ossulston, Lord Lovaine, Sir Geo. Grey. 8vo, vi+100 pp. *Newcastle Journal* Office, 1852.

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"MITE," A COIN (10 S. viii. 69, 138).—It may be of use to cite the following from Chamberlayne's 'Angliæ Notitia; or, the Present State of England,' 15th ed., 1684, p. 13:—

"The Moneyers divide the pound weight into 12 Ounces Troy.

The	Ounce	into	20 Penny weight.
	Penny weight		24 Grains.
	Grain		20 Mites.
	Mite		24 Droites.
	Droite		20 Perits.
	Perit		24 Blanks.

Benjamin Donn in his 'New Introduction to the Mathematicks,' 1758, p. 69, says:—

"Certainly the Divisions lower than Mites must be imaginary only; for to construct a Scale for weighing the lower divisions seems to me impossible; for, if Blanks have a real Existence, the Grain will be divided into 230400 Parts, a Thing surpassing the Belief even of the most Credulous."

"Two mytes whiche make a farthynge" is the translation given by both Tyndale and Coverdale (Mark xii. *ad fin.*). In the latter the spelling is "which" and "farthinge." I am referring to the reprints of 1836 and 1838 respectively.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

I have one of the small coins about which MR. LYNN inquires. On the one side is the Queen's head, with the usual inscription round it. On the reverse is a crown, and under it HALF FARTHING 1844.

M. ELLEN POOLE.

Alsager.

PALGRAVE'S 'GOLDEN TREASURY': ROSSETTI'S 'BLESSED DAMOZEL' (10 S. viii. 147, 236, 351, 393).—Messrs. Duckworth's edition of 'The Blessed Damozel,' 1898, is an authoritative work, because it was produced under the supervision of Mr. W. M. Rossetti, who contributed the introduction; but it contains an error which, if not corrected, might, as we see from MR. A. R. WALLER'S reply, be perpetuated in the not less authoritative pages of 'N. & Q.' In Mr. Rossetti's very valuable 'Bibliography of the Works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti,' 1905, for a copy of which I am indebted to the kindness of the author, it is stated (p. 35) in reference to Duckworth's edition:—

"It is wrong in one point, stating that a false rhyme, 'swam' with 'warm,' was at one date introduced; for the word is 'swarm,' instead of 'swam.' This error appeared first in Mr. Sharp's book [p. 339], from which I inadvertently copied it."

On looking over the catalogue of Mr. T. B. Mosher, of Portland, Maine, I see that that gentleman has printed an edition of 'The Blessed Damozel' from the "original text taken from *The Germ*, 1850, and including all variants from *The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine*, 1856; 'Poems,' 1870; and the 'Collected Works,' 1886. A photogravure of Rossetti's exquisite head of Alexa Wilding—the original 'Blessed Damozel,' if one may hazard an opinion—is given as frontispiece."

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

SCOTT'S 'COUNT ROBERT OF PARIS' (10 S. viii. 289).—The person responsible for the line

Tu cole justitiam, teque atque alios manet ultor,

seems to be Cruserius. At any rate, in his Latin version of Plutarch's 'Lives' it represents the Greek hexameter quoted in 'Vit. Cimonis,' vi. 482c (two-vol. ed. of Plutarch, Frankfort, 1599; Cruserius's epistle to the reader is dated 1561).

Xylander's translation in the second passage ('Moralia,' 555c) has

Perge ad supplicium: valde est damnosa libido.

Cruser's work, according to his own account (Epist. ad Lectorem), was undertaken in order to banish the grief caused by the death of an only daughter. It is interesting to find him frankly acknowledging that the literary merits of Amyot's French version of the 'Lives' were superior to those of any that could be produced in Latin in his day.

EDWARD BENSLY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

"FIRE": "FIRE OUT" (10 S. vii. 308; viii. 37).—MR. MACMICHAEL'S reference to Shakespeare's Sonnet CXLIV. (last line) as containing an example of "fire out" in its modern American slang signification must not be allowed to pass unchallenged. Several years ago, in his 'Briticisms and Americanisms' (I think), Prof. Brander Matthews made a similar statement. I sent Dr. Murray an extract from my cousin's book. If my memory is good (for I am in

the country, where I cannot get access to books), there is in the 'N.E.D.' an allusion to this statement, and the notion is rejected.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

"Einen hinaus feuern" is in Anhalt and Thuringia used in just the same sense as "to fire a person out." MR. MACMICHAEL'S valuable quotation from Shakespeare again shows that even such careful philologists as those of the 'N.E.D.' are too lavish of the term "Americanism," especially as their own references disprove it; a great part of the so-called U.S. slang is formed of chips of the old English block, which not only can be found in old English writers, but also are lingering in the dialect of the mother-country. The remark in the 'N.E.D.,' "It has been suggested that this sense is derived from 8, but this seems unlikely," is astonishing. There is no reason whatever to doubt that No. 8, "To drive any one away from a place by fire; with *out, out of, from*, or equivalent constructions. Also fig. Obs. or rare," is identical with 16. The explanation is not difficult: to *fire out* originally meant to *drive out by fire*.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

The 'N.E.D.,' under "fire^{8}," gives several early examples of this word, concluding with one from Swift (1728), "The law is like the wooden houses of our ancestors....where you....are very often fired out of all you have"; but neither it nor the 'Cent. Dict.' *s.v.* "fire out," is of opinion that the modern slang uses of these words, arising as they did in the latter part of last century in the Western States, have aught in common with the preceding English significations.

Dowden in a note to Shakespeare, Sonnet CXLIV., refers to '2 Hen. IV.,' II. iv., as elucidating the meaning of the line cited by MR. MACMICHAEL, "For the boy—there is a good angel about him, but the devil outbids him too."

Till my bad angel fire my good one out

would therefore signify "till he outburn, or eclipse, him."

N. W. HILL.

New York.

'DIARY ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE TIMES OF GEORGE IV.' (10 S. viii. 387).—"Lady Scarlet Fury" included some of the letters written to her very early in the century by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe. The latter expressed his indignation more than once (see 'Correspondence of C.K.S.,' 1888, vol. i.). "It is evident," notes the editor of that work, "that the correspondence has been heavily tampered with." Sharpe wrote MS. notes to three of his letters in a copy of the 'Diary' belonging to Mr. Gibson-Craig, and these notes are given in the Appendix to vol. i. of the 'Correspondence.' Dr. Doran has some amusing anecdotes of the youthful indiscretions of Lady Charlotte in his essay 'Some Scotswomen,' 'In and about Drury Lane,' &c., ii. 160.

R. L. MORETON.

MARQUESS OF WATERFORD AS SPRING-HEEL JACK (10 S. viii. 251).—My maternal grandmother, who died at an advanced age in 1850, was accustomed to tell me, when I was a little lad, uncanny stories about "Spring-heeled Jack," who, she asserted, was believed to be a Marquess of Waterford. The monster was credited with hiding at night in dark and lonely places, and when some chance pedestrian came along (by preference a solitary female), "Spring-heeled Jack" would suddenly jump out at one bound, and pin his unlucky victim to the ground.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

CAPT. COOK (10 S. viii. 364).—MR. HIBGAME'S allusion to the placing of a tablet on No. 88, Mile End Road, where Capt. Cook lived for some time, reminds me of a reference to him that I found during this present year, while engaged in the task of transcribing the monumental inscriptions in the churchyard of Greasley, Notts. It occurs on a tomb erected over

"Benjamin Drawwater, Gentleman, of Mansfield, late of Eastwood, who suddenly departed this life on the 2^{d} of June, 1815, in the 68th year of his age. In his professional duty he accompanied the Great Circumnavigator Cook in the year [*sic*] 1772-1775."

I do not know what Benjamin Drawwater's vocation was, nor whether any references to him occurs in the records of Capt. Cook's voyages.

A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE: SHOT-MARKS (10 S. viii. 387).—The Gordon Riots afford the most probable explanation for these shot-marks. Mr. Baillie in his excellent volume 'The Oriental Club and Hanover Square,' p. 33, writes:—

"No. 4, Tenterden Street was an object of attack by the excited populace in the 'No Popery' Riots .....The individual residing in the house who had excited the anger of the crowd was Henry Herbert, who had at that time just been created Lord Porchester.....The attempted attack on the square was directed from Broad Street (? George Street), but barricades had been erected at all the

corners, and troops were present to defend them in large numbers."

This is not actual evidence of firing having taken place, and I cannot trace any reference to an encounter between the mob and the soldiers; but I have examined only the ordinary works on London and 'A Narrative of the Proceedings of Lord George Gordon,' &c., 1780, and Vincent's report of his trial. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

BRUCE AND FLEMING (10 S. viii. 310).—Robert Fleming (probably son of Sir Malcolm, Sheriff of Dumbartonshire) assisted at the slaughter of Comyn, and was one of the associates of King Robert I., &c. From that monarch he had a grant of the lands of Lenzie and Cumbernauld, then in the Crown by the forfeiture of the Comyns. He died before 1314. His grandson Sir Malcolm Fleming was created Earl of Wigton by King David II. See Sir Robert Douglas's 'Peerage of Scotland' (ed. J. P. Wood, 1813), ii. 628. A. R. BAYLEY.

MEDIÆVAL GAMES OF CHILDREN (10 S. viii. 369).—Among references which I have noted are the following:—

'Les Jeux et Plaisirs de l'Enfance,' 4to, by Jacques Stella (with 47 plates of children's games and recreations engraved by Claudine Stella). Paris, 1657.

'Churchyard Games in Wales,' *Reliquary*, 1895, p. 136; 1897, p. 48.

R. C. Maclagan's 'Games and Diversions of Argyleshire,' 1901.

'Games, Ancient and Oriental, and How to Play Them,' by Edward Falkener.

'Games and Forfeits, with Plain Directions for Crying the Forfeits,' 8vo, frontisp. (? Cruikshank), n.d.

'Christmas Games, Old and New,' *Daily Telegraph*, 23 Dec., 1899.

'Round Games,' *Leisure Hour*, Dec., 1889, p. 144.

Ardern Holt on 'Christmas and Winter Games' in *The Queen* (*circa* 1870); p. 374, but vol. not noted.

'Festivals, Games, and Amusements,' by Horatio Smith.

'Pastimes and Players,' by Robt. MacGregor, F.S.A., 1881.

'Nursery Rhymes and Children's Games,' by S. J. Adair FitzGerald, in *The Lady*, beginning 15 Feb., 1900.

'Auntient Customs in Games used by Boys and Girls, merrily sett out in Verse,' Harl. MS. 2057.

'Children's Pastimes,' Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes,' 1898, pp. 485-513.

'Sports and Games,' in Brand's 'Antiquities' (Bohn, 1854), vol. II., pp. 391 to 449.

'Christmas Games,' *ibid.*, vol. I., pp. 461-74-97.

'Games among the Anglo-Saxons and in the Middle Ages' (hoodman-blind, hot-cockles, frog-in-the-middle, ball-play, &c.). Thos. Wright's 'Domestic Manners and Sentiments,' 1862, pp. 195, 336, 432, 433; and, at a later period, pp. 483-90.

See review of 'The Traditional Games of England, Scotland, and Ireland,' by Alice B. Gomme, in *The Athenæum*, 7 Jan., 1899.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Streatham.

See an article by Micklethwaite in *Archæological Journal* of Dec., 1892.

J. T.

Durham.

GOAT'S BLOOD AND DIAMONDS (10 S. viii. 270, 356).—For the idea of other intractable substances yielding to blood, cf. 'Hist.,' v. 6:—

"Bitumen non abscindere ære ferrove possis, fugit cruorem vestemque infectam sanguine feminæ per menses exsolvuntur."

This Josephus ('Bell. Jud.,' iv. 8, § 4) corroborates. H. K. ST. J.

"MORS JANUA VITÆ" (10 S. viii. 231).—The following are extracts from 'Symbola Heroica,' by Nicolas Reusner, tenth edition, 1664:—

"Quid enim aliud est vita vitæ mortalis spes, et expectatio vitæ immortalis? et quid est mors vitæ hujus mortalis, quàm finis hujus vitalis, et janua vitæ immortalis."—Secunda, Symb. xlvi. p. 354.

"Quippe quæ [i.e. mors] verè est, ut Bern loquitur finis laborum, et victoriæ consumma vitæ janua, et perfectæ securitatis aditus."—Tertia, Symb. xviii. p. 457.

"Ut Sotades vult, πάντων λιμὴν τῶν μ ὁ θάνατος. Bonus omnium mortalium mors est: eamque ob causam non tam mors est, vita vel potiùs janua vitæ, non quidem m sed immortalis.....Pretiosa planè mors, ut Be verbis utar, tanquam finis laborum, tanqua toriæ consummatio, tanquam vitæ janua, fectæ securitatis ingressus."—*Ibid.* Symb p. 521.

The preface of 'Symbola Heroica' is 1587.

If St. Bernard wrote the saying "janua vitæ"—I presume that Ber means St. Bernard—it would be labour to find the reference. The of his works which I have before m 1863) has no Index Rerum et Verbor

For the phrase, &c., see 2 S. ix. 4 x. 55; 3 S. vii. 250; 6 S. xi. 151; 12; xi. 333. ROBERT PIERP

X. wishes to know whether this has Scriptural warranty. Most so, albeit "direct" references in t are not very numerous, since the d of resurrection and of immortali really post-Biblical. The Rabbi them thence inferentially. Job xi open to several equally significant including the doctrine of resurrecti

here is the precise date of that ing factor" in Hebrew literature.
M. L. R. BRESLAR.

SSE D'ANGOULÊME (10 S. viii. 388). account of her will be found in reur Blanche,' by Ernest Daudet, stoire d'Henri V.,' by Alex. de ïin.
F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.
ollard, Westmeath.

ND'S 'AGATHON' (10 S. viii. 368).—sh translation of this work in four lumes was published in 1773. A in the British Museum, and two e in the Dyce Library at South on, in one of which Dyce has "This is a very scarce book."
C. D.

[W. J. WILLCOCK also thanked for reply.]

N'S 'ALEXANDER'S FEAST': Two s (10 S. viii. 346).—In the "Globe the first passage quoted reads :—

's fiery form belied the god:
on radiant spires he rode,
to fair Olympia pressed:
le he sought her snowy breast,
l her slender wrist he curled.

ond has a comma after each of the lines.
C. C. B.

N ENCYCLOPÆDIA AND DICTIONARY SE AND FABLE (10 S. viii. 389).—complete and up-to-date German dia (profusely illustrated) is the h edition of 'Meyer's Grosses tions-Lexikon' (still in progress: vii., A—S, have appeared since the present year).
st comprehensive and best German y of Phrase and Fable is Wander's es Sprichwörter-Lexikon,' 5 vols., A shorter and more recent work n Lipperheide's 'Spruch-Wörter-r Sammlung deutscher und frem-prüche' (Berlin, 1907, pp. 1077).
H. KREBS.

M, BAPTISMAL ROBE (10 S. viii. —The memorandum "No cude" appears in connexion with gs in the parish registers of St. Durham, edited by the Rev. adlam, and published at Durham e.g., in 1630, 1632, 1633. I know lanation of this, unless it be that was called a "cod" or "cude," e of "bag," and that the chrisoms us a rule presented.
J. T. F.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Neolithic Dew-Ponds and Cattle-Ways. By Arthur John Hubbard and George Hubbard. Second Edition. (Longmans & Co.)

WE gladly welcome a second edition of this small but important book. The authors, it is evident, have since the appearance of the first edition given further attention to the subject. Though their opinions remain as before, their work is an improvement in several respects. Poundbury Camp—the cattle station, as the authors hold, of the great encampment known by the name of Maiden Castle—was an important earthwork which hitherto had not had the time and thought devoted to it that it well deserved. Now justice has been done both by careful description and the needful illustrative engravings. The writers think that it is a cattle-pen constructed to protect the sheep from the ravages of the wolves which lurked in the low, forest-covered ground below. That this was one, and possibly a chief, reason why the stupendous labour of making such vast trenches and earthworks should have been incurred, may be readily conceded; but it must be remembered that when these pre-Celtic people, who took such elaborate care to fortify their dwellings and their stock-enclosures upon the Downs, landed in this island (if indeed it was an island in those days), it was not uninhabited by man. There was, undoubtedly, an earlier race whom anthropologists have not as yet identified with an approach to certainty sufficient to satisfy all of us. They, like all early peoples, were clannish, and, we may perhaps assume, would have been as dangerous as the wolves—probably, indeed, more so, for they, being human, would learn wisdom from experience far more rapidly than the wolves.

The authors have described the way the sheep went to refresh themselves at the springs below the hills. Whether they learnt to find the way for themselves, or were driven by their masters, seems as yet uncertain—perhaps we shall never know; but as to their tracks we have no doubt the authors are correct. The low-hill springs were not the only supplies of water. There were dew-ponds above-hill also, but in some seasons these cannot have furnished man and beast with an adequate supply. We have been much pleased by the description of the manner in which dew-ponds were constructed. If the authors are right—and we see no reason to question their theory—the makers of such ponds must have possessed an amount of intelligence and facility in trying experiments which most persons have not hitherto attributed to the men who flourished in flint-implement days. Mistakes must have been made at first, but success was at length reached, and if we are not mistaken, one or more of these dew-ponds are in working order at the present time. We have a vague memory of having heard that traces of similar dew-ponds have been met with on the wolds of Yorkshire. If this be so, they are worthy of careful examination.

Cattle-tracks are dwelt upon, but not, in our opinion, in a sufficiently exhaustive manner. Much might be learnt if the old roads which were in use before stage coaches came into being were carefully examined. The tortuous condition of so many of them has in all probability arisen from the men of early days following the paths made by

the stock. The latter would wind in and out, not only for the sake of water, but in search of the more succulent herbage also. We ourselves know one road, more than twenty miles in length, which, where its picturesqueness has not found a mortal enemy in Enclosure Commissioners, indicates plainly that it was originally an upland track formed by animals which desired to have an early view of any enemies approaching them from right or left.

The Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela. Edited by M. N. Adler. (Frowde.)

THE protracted journey taken by the Jew Benjamin of Tudela in the land of Sepharad (Spain) between the years 1166 and 1171 has been known hitherto to general readers from being included in the collection of 'Early Travels in Palestine' published by Thomas Wright in 1848, and to specialists from the elaborate edition published by A. Asher in 1840-41. Mr. Adler now prints a critical text of the Hebrew MS. preserved in the British Museum, with careful collations and seven facsimiles, and a map of the Rabbi's wanderings. To this he appends a new translation and a commentary of exegetical notes.

It has been a question what motive Benjamin could have had for undertaking such extensive travels through a great part of Europe, Asia, and Africa as known at that time. Mr. Adler conjectures that the object he had in view was to find out likely places where his compatriots might seek a refuge when driven by persecution from Western Europe. He certainly was careful to note the towns where Jews had already effected a settlement, and records their numbers. He probably had an eye to business at the same time —he would have been no Jew if he had not—and commercial transactions never fail to interest him. Mr. Adler's is a very learned and complete edition of a Jewish classic.

The Cornhill for December has an admirable little poem by Mr. Austin Dobson, 'The Last Proof,' describing the feelings of any author when he has finished correcting his book for the press. Mr. Frederic Harrison talks about 'The Alps Once More' in two letters; and Mr. H. W. Lucy has some interesting views concerning the United States and its politics. Mr. Walter Frith gives the substance of a conversation with his father, aged 89; and Mr. A. C. Benson deals with 'Specialism,' revealing, as usual, his own bent of mind, but dealing usefully with the question of amateur speculation in theology and morals.

The Nineteenth Century opens with 'Modernism and the Papal Encyclical,' by Monsignor Moyes, a defence of the latter which we cannot regard as satisfactory. Sir Alfred Wills deals sensibly with 'Criminals and Crime,' and Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, in 'Æsculapius and his Heirs in Christian Rome,' with some of the medical art of which the Forum preserves traces or hints. Sir Herbert Maxwell dwells on the past of the 'Pantheon' in Oxford Street; Mr. E. B. Chancellor on 'The Squares and Open Spaces of London'; and Mr. Watts-Dunton on 'Dickens and Father Christmas.' The last is a very interesting article, showing that Dickens became a "myth of the people." Incidentally Mr. Watts-Dunton includes a good deal of penetrating literary criticism in his survey of the peculiar qualities of Dickens's Christmas books.

IN *The Fortnightly* Mr. Laurie Magnus deals with the importance of George Meredith as a poet who represents in the stream of literary evolution an advance on Wordsworth and Tennyson. Mr. Lane conjures up brightly the memories of Brighton and Mr. Joseph Shaylor writes with a pleasant flavour of reminiscence concerning 'Booksellers' Trade-Dinner Sales,' which are apparently unknown to the present hustling age.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—DECEMBER.

DECEMBER is always a busy month with our friends the old booksellers, and from the number of catalogues still pouring in upon us it seems to promise to be exceptionally so this year. Of special interest to our readers will be the catalogue of the books of Joseph Knight.

Mr. Thomas Baker keeps us, as usual, well supplied with divinity. His Catalogue 517 contains the familiar names of Newman, Pusey, and others. There is a nice clean set of "The Library of the Fathers," 1853-85, 10*l.* 10*s.* The first edition of Cardinal Pole's 'De Concilio Liber,' 1562, is 1*l.* 1*s.* Hefele's 'Histoire des Conciles,' 12 vols., 6*l.* 6*s.*; Morland's 'Evangelical Churches of Piedmont,' folio, 1658, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and Helyot's 'Ordres Religieux,' 8 vols., 4to, 1714, 4*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. P. M. Barnard, of Tunbridge Wells, has in his Catalogue 18 books relating to Kent. Under Rochester are Thorpe's 'Registrum Roffense,' folio, 1769, 2*l.* 2*s.*; and his 'Custumale Roffense,' folio, 1788, a fine copy, 6*l.* 6*s.* Although the latter forms a supplement to the former, it is complete in itself. It is rarely met with, as a great part was lost by fire in 1808. There are a number of Tracts, historical and general, ranging from Charles I. to Victoria inclusive. A curious one is "A New Invention of a Paire of Cristall Spectacles, by helpe whereof may be read so small a print that what twenty sheetes of paper will hardly containe shall be discover'd in one, &c.

These glasses in indifferent lights
Serve "old and yong, and middle sights."

4to, June 7, 1644, 4*s.* The Victorian pamphlets include the Gwilts' 'Project for a National Gallery on the Site of Trafalgar Square,' 1838, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and a 'Description of a Great Rostral Column of the Corinthian Order, two hundred and fourteen feet high, cast in iron, with the base, capital, and statue in yellow bronze, to be erected in Trafalgar Square to the memory of Nelson,' 1*s.* Under Chartism is a broadside of the People's Charter. Works relating to America include Sir Walter Raleigh's "The Discoverie of the Large, Rich, and Bewtiful Empyre of Guiana,' London, 1596, 28*l.*; Acts passed at the first three Congresses, 1789-93, 3 vols., from the Sussex Collection, 5*l.*; and Mather's 'Annual of the Trials of the New England Witches,' to which *is* added, Cases of Conscience concerning Witchcrafts and Evil Spirits personating Men,' London, I. Denton, at the Raven in the Poultry, 1693, 18*l.* 15*s.*

Mr. Francis Edwards has issued a catalogue devoted to the last portion of the library of his beloved friend and editor, Joseph Knight, of which he was the purchaser. Knight had, as is well known, originally a most extensive and valuable collection, every room in his house being filled with books; and finally he had to break down his wall into the house next door to secure another room for his treasures. In his love of

ndon bookstalls he reminded us of our founder, l of his friend Charles Wentworth Dilke. There humorous stories told of how Thoms would ive to outrun Dilke in securing a treasure, and re would be a mutual laugh when the victor wed his prize.

t will be remembered that Joseph Knight had large sales of his books during his lifetime, but retained the works he required for special use, l Mr. Edwards's Catalogue includes many vate issues of plays. Of course there is a plete set of 'N. & Q.' On the first page of Catalogue is a facsimile of the title-page of ight's earliest production: "The Sea by Moonht: a Poem. By J. Knight, Alumnus at the Rev. B. Haigh's, Bramham College, near Tadcaster, ffield: printed by J. H. Greaves, Snig Hill, 6." A fine copy of Fleay's 'Chronicles,' very rce, 4 vols., is 7*l.* 10*s.*; Fitzgerald's 'Theatrical story,' 10 vols., 4*l.* 10*s.*; a collection of French ys, 1846-90, 119 vols., with complete MS. index, A List of English Plays derived from the nch, in MS., 2*l.* 10*s.* Other MSS. include 'Fifty ars of the Drama,' being a complete file of ght's reviews, theatrical notes, &c. 1866-1905, Among general literature are a set of Leslie phen's works, 10 vols., 3*l.*; and Peter Cunningm's edition of Walpole's Letters, 9 vols., Bentley, , 7*l.* 10*s.* The latter is a presentation copy with following inscriptions:—

A Knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the time that he firste began
To riden out he loved chevalrie,
Trouthe and honour, fredom and curtesie."
Full Jolly Knight he seemed, and faire did sit."
Are these your letters, Knight?"

Henry Arthur Jones.

r. Edwards's new Remainder Catalogue ines the best complete library edition of 'The ton Letters,' edited by Gairdner, 6 vols., 2*l.* uced from 3*l.* 15*s.*); Morris's 'Dictionary of tralian Words,' 4*s.* 6*d.* (16*s.*); Pedrick's 'Borough s,' 7*s.* 6*d.* (1*l.* 5*s.*); Grammont's 'Memoirs,' *d.* (12*s.*); Gordon's 'Old-Time Aldwych,' 2*s.* 6*d.* 6*d.*); and Way and Norman's 'Halls of the Guilds of London,' 4to, 1*l.* 1*s.* (1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*).

r. R. S. Frampton's Catalogue 5 is a short miscous list. An interesting item for Americans e of the two hundred copies printed of the stitutions of the Independent States, the laration of Independence, and the Articles of Federation,' Philadelphia, 1781, calf, 5*l.* A cata- of 400 books at Stonyhurst College, printed r in Gothic letter or before 1551, is 5*s.*

r. Gadney, of Oxford, has in his Catalogue XV lection from the National Gallery of Scotland. , 1903, 2*l.* There are items under Art, Bio- hy, Classics, and English Literature. The includes the seventh edition of 'The Anatomy Melancholy,' 1660, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Spenser's ks, folio, 1679, 3*l.* 3*s.* Under Topography will found Pinks's 'Clerkenwell,' Miss Bradley's estminster Abbey,' Ditchfield's 'City Comies,' and Norman's 'London Signs.'

Ir. E. Joseph's Catalogue 3 contains, in addition general list, a collection of the Arundel Society's omos. Works on Africa include Harris's 'Wild rts,' 2*l.* 12*s.* Among American books is Roose- 's 'Big Game Hunting in the Rockies,' (only 0 copies issued), 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* First editions include Boswell's 'Johnson,' 2 vols. 4to, boards, uncut, 1791, 8*l.* 10*s.*; Ainsworth's 'Tower of London,' 1840, 2*l.* 12*s.*; Lady Jackson's 'Court of the Tuileries,' 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Lever's works; Moxon's illustrated Tennyson, 1857, 2*l.* 10*s.*; and the rare first issue of 'Vanity Fair,' with the suppressed portrait, 1848, 4*l.* 12*s.*

Messrs. Mayer & Müller send us from Berlin two catalogues, Nos. 230 and 231. The first is devoted to Deutsche Philologie und Litteratur, bis etwa 1750, and the second to Classische Philologie, this section dealing with Greek authors.

Mr. E. Menken's Book Circular 181 contains one of twenty-five copies of the Edition de Luxe of Alfred de Musset's 'Œuvres,' 10 vols., 4to, 6*l.* 6*s.* A magnificent volume is 'The Art Treasures of Austria,' privately printed by the command of the Emperor, 1870-73, 4*l.* 4*s.* The Crown jewels are fully described. It is said that the crown alone cost, when originally made (*c.* 1600), a million sterling. Bibliography includes 'The Libri Collection,' privately printed, 1862, 4*l.* 4*s.*; 'Catalogue of the Shakespeare Memorial Library at Birmingham,' 10*s.* 6*d.*; and that of the Roxburghe Sale, 1812, 18*s.* 6*d.* There are copies of 'Bradshaw's Companion.' Under Crown Woods and Forests are seventeen Reports, 1787-93, 2*l.* 5*s.* There are first editions of Dickens; also a set of the "Authentic Edition," choicely bound, 12*l.* 12*s.* Holbein's 'Portraits,' with Memoirs by Lodge, 1812, is 3*l.* 15*s.* Under Newgate is a scrapbook with 150 illustrations, 1727-1903, 2*l.* 2*s.* There is a subscriber's copy of 'Vetusta Monumenta,' with the three additional parts, 1747-1885, 10*l.* 15*s.* (published at upwards of 50*l.*) A fine set of the Zoological Society's *Proceedings*, 1830-1903, is priced 80*l.* Under Art-Needlework is a superb old example, 8*l.* 8*s.*

Mr. James Miles, of Leeds, has in his List 142 a fine set of Alison's 'Europe,' 20 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.*; the two series of Macgillivray's 'Birds,' 5*l.* 5*s.*; 'Book-Prices Current,' 1887-98, 9*l.* 9*s.*; Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' Benares, 29*l.*; 'The Century Dictionary,' 8 vols., 6*l.* 10*s.*; and a complete set of all the volumes yet issued by The Chetham Society, 22*l.* The scarce first edition of Crabb Robinson's 'Diary,' 1869, is 2*l.* 10*s.* Under Dickens is the "Household Edition," now out of print, including 'Life,' 2*l.* 2*s.* A set of Hallam, 9 vols., calf, Library Edition is 4*l.* 4*s.*; Harleian Society, 1869-1902, 50 vols., cloth, 25*l.*; a rare and early edition of La Fontaine, Amsterdam, 1764, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and an original copy of Lodge's 'Portraits,' 1835, 3*l.* 3*s.* There is a handsome set of Macaulay's 'Essays,' 4 vols., bound in tree calf, 1*l.* 1*s.* Foster's 'Miniature Painters,' 2 vols., folio, Edition de Luxe, only 175 copies, 1903, is 7*l.* 15*s.*; and his British Miniature Painters, large paper, 4*l.* 4*s.* 'Don Quixote,' translated by Phillips, first edition of this translation, 1687, is 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Stephens's 'Old Northern Runic Monuments,' 4 vols., 4*l.* 4*s.*; Howard and Crisp's 'Visitations of England and Wales,' 22 vols., 14*l.*; and Zola's Novels, Vizetelly's editions, 12 vols., 3*l.* 10*s.* Under Yorkshire are Clarkson's 'Richmond,' 4*l.* 10*s.*; and the Rev. Patrick Brontë's 'Cottage Poems,' original boards, uncut, "Halifax, printed and sold by P. K. Holden for the Author," first edition, 1811, 1*l.* 10*s.* There is a list of special Yorkshire bargains.

Mr. W. M. Murphy sends from Liverpool his List 130, which includes purchases from Mr. W. Mullin's collection. A fine copy of Boileau, the

"Dauphin Edition," 1789, is 5*l*. 5*s*.; and a choice copy of Tasso, Didot, 1785-6, 8*l*. 8*s*. Under Orchids is 'Lindenia: Iconographie des Orchidées,' very scarce, 1885-1903, 26*l*. 10*s*. Other works are Baldwyn's 'Hudibras,' 1819, 3*l*. 10*s*.; Baker's 'Biographia Dramatica,' extra-illustrated, 1812, 4*l*. 5*s*.; Granger's 'England,' extra-illustrated, 1804-6, 8*l*. 8*s*.; and Plimer's 'Miniatures,' 3*l*. 3*s*. Under Morland is a coloured aquatint, 'Evening,' 8*l*. 8*s*.

Messrs. Myers & Co.'s Catalogue 124 contains a set of "English Poets," 122 vols., half morocco, Boston, U.S., 1865-6, 22*l*. 10*s*.; first edition of Fitzpatrick's 'Life of Lever,' extra-illustrated, 9*l*. 10*s*.; and the rare first edition of Massinger's 'The Emperour of the East,' 1632, 8*l*. 15*s*. Under Matthew Arnold is the Edition de Luxe, 15 vols., 5*l*. Burgmair's 'Le Triomphe de l'Empereur Maximilian I.,' 1796, is 14*l*.; Froude's 'England,' Library Edition, 12 vols., 5*l*. 10*s*; first edition of Lever's 'Horace Templeton,' 2*l*. 15*s*.; 'Tony Butler,' 2*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; and 'Sir Brook Fosbrooke,' 2*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*., all in the original cloth, and Landor's 'Imaginary Conversations,' 5 vols., 1826, 3*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. Under Nelson is Clarke and McArthur's 'Life,' 2 vols., imperial 4to, red morocco, 1809, 3*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. Loosely inserted is an original copy of *The Times* with an account of the funeral. Under Ruskin is the new Edition de Luxe, 30 vols., royal 8vo, half-calf extra by Rivière, top edges gilt, uncut, 31*l*.; and under Scott the scarce large-paper "Border Edition," 48 vols., 14*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. Among extra-illustrated works is Timbs's 'English Eccentrics,' 2 vols., morocco, 8*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.

Messrs. Pitcher & Co. send from Manchester their Catalogue 152, containing the 'Lives of Alchemystical Philosophers,' with a catalogue of books in occult chemistry, 1815, 6*l*. 6*s*.; *The Alpine Journal*, 1864-7, very scarce, 5*l*. 5*s*.; an extra-illustrated copy of Miss Berry's 'Journals,' edited by Lady Theresa Lewis, 3 vols., 6*l*. 10*s*.; Bingham's 'Marriages of the Bourbons,' 2 vols., purple morocco, 6*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*.; Campbell's 'Theodoric,' extra-illustrated, 1824, 1*l*. 10*s*.; 'Jane Carlyle's Letters,' 3 vols., calf gilt, by Rivière, 2*l*. 2*s*.; and a set of *The Chemical Industry Journal*, 1882-1904, 18*l*. There are the following books on church bells: Cocks's 'Buckinghamshire,' 4to, 15*s*.; Owen's 'Huntingdonshire,' 12*s*.; and Raven's 'Suffolk,' 15*s*. Cruikshank items include 'Punch and Judy,' with the coloured plates, only a few so issued, 1828, 4*l*. 15*s*. Dickens entries comprise 'Sketches of Young Couples,' original boards, 1840, 2*l*.; The Christmas Books, all first editions, 5 vols., 3*l*. 3*s*.; and 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' 3 vols., complete in 20 monthly parts with wrappers and advertisements, 4*l*. Other items are Pearson's reprint of Mrs. Aphra Behn's plays, histories, and novels, complete, 6 vols., 3*l*. 18*s*.; and 'Ecce Homo,' by G. Houston, 1813, 10*s*. For writing the latter the author was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 200*l*. Dr. Inman states that such of the impressions as could be collected were burnt in St. George's Fields by the common hangman. Freeman's 'Norman Conquest,' Library Edition, 6 vols., is 7*l*.; first editions of the 'Greville Journals,' 8 vols., scarce, 7*l*. 7*s*.; Inman's Works, 3*l*. 10*s*.; and Pennant's Works, 10 vols. in 9, 5*l*. The county histories include Earwaker's 'East Cheshire,' Ormerod's 'Cheshire,' Atkyns's 'Gloucestershire,' Baines's 'Lancashire,' Drake's 'City of York,' and Whitaker's 'Leeds' *and* 'Richmondshire.'

Mr. H. Seers's Catalogue 84 contains the following 'London Catalogue of Books': 1810-31, 8*s*. 6*d*.; 1831-55, 8*s*. 6*d*.; 1816-51, 8*s*. 6*d*.; also Low's 'British Catalogue,' Vol. I., 1837-52, 10*s*. Under Cobden Club is its 'Secret History,' 1706, 3*s*.; and under Old English Laws, 'A Kalendar of Statutes,' black-letter, 1612, 1*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. 'Rubens's Life and Works,' by Max Rooses, is 2*l*. 10*s*. There are some books and views of old Norwich, and an engraving by Toms of old London Bridge.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 67 opens with a continuation of their collection of works on Botany, Cryptogamia, Microscopy. This portion includes that very scarce work Cooke's 'Illustrations of British Fungi,' 8 vols., 1881-91, 21*l*.; the *Journals* of the Microscopical Society complete, 48 vols. and four parts, 14*l*.; and Turner's 'Herbal,' the three parts, rare, 1568-61, 14*l*. 14*s*. A fine complete set of the Palæontographical Society's publications, 56 vols. 4to, is 31*l*. 10*s*. Of course the list would not be complete without Gould's 'Humming Birds,' of which there is a choice copy to be had for 62*l*. The remaining (and by far the larger) portion of this Price Current is devoted to Architecture and British Topography. A fine copy of Buck's 'Antiquities' is priced 75*l*.; Lipscomb's 'Buckinghamshire,' 17*l*. 17*s*.; and an extra-illustrated copy of Camden's 'Britannia,' 50*l*. (the additional plates and maps exceed 6,000). The works on Cornwall include Sir Robert Peel's copy of Polwhele's 'History,' 8*l*. Under Durham is Surtees's 'History,' 27*l*. 10*s*. Essex includes Morant, 11*l*. 11*s*.; Hertfordshire, Clutterbuck, 11*l*. 11*s*., and Cussans, 6*l*. 6*s*. Under Kent is a fine tall copy of Hasted, 27*l*. 10*s*. There is a choice set on large paper of Lysons's 'Magna Britannia,' further illustrated with over 150 beautiful plates, 52*l*. 10*s*. Ireland includes a fine coloured copy of Malton's 'Dublin,' very rare, 1795, 25*l*.

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, has in his Catalogue 156, a very fine copy of Florio's 'Italian and English Dictionary,' with portrait, folio, 1611, 6*l*. 6*s*.; the Library Edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, 14 vols., Edinburgh, 1812, 5*l*.; 'The Memoires of Count Grammont,' 1811, 3*l*. 3*s*.; first edition of Kingsley's 'Hypatia,' 'Westward Ho!' and 'Two Years Ago,' 8 vols., 2*l*. 2*s*.; Sir John Suckling's 'Fragmenta Aurea,' 1648, 5*l*.; and Collins's 'Australasia,' 2 vols., 4to, boards, 1798-1802, 4*l*. (the first official account of the then newly founded colony). Under Carlyle is the first edition of 'Chartism,' with "From the Author" in the writing of Mrs. Carlyle, 1840, 1*l*. 10*s*.; 'The Old Bailey Chronicle, 1700 to 1783,' 4 vols., is 3*l*. 10*s*.

Mr. D. S. Wrycroft, of St. Neots, has a Short Catalogue (12) of works of general interest.

Notices to Correspondents.

COL. FISHWICK ("Pricking for Pictures").—See under 'Pinaseed,' 8 S. x. 212, 320, 402; xi. 36, 377.

C. C. B.—Anticipated *ante* p. 434.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

BOOKSELLERS' ADVERTISEMENTS (DECEMBER)

(Continued from Second Advertisement Page).

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-Alexander Smith.

respondents.

Notes.

EENE, AND SHAKESPEARE.

passages given below show that his 'Pandosto' borrowed uny from Lyly's 'Campaspe.' nd passages may perhaps be those given by MR. H. HART in the Fourth volume resent Series to show that the same story borrowed from uphues.' I append the correassage of 'The Winter's Tale,' ough it is probable that Shakeonly Greene's story before him, expressions Shakespeare comes ie 'Euphues' passage than does may remark by the way that of "Shakespeare's Library," g (iv. p. 12) that Malone saw in 's lines an almost literal tranom Greene, makes light of the of the passages, owing to not d the passage in 'Pandosto' to ne referred, and supposing that was meant.

Lyly, 'Campaspe' ('Lyly's 'Works,' ed. Bond, ii. 330).

"But you loue, ah griefe! but whom? Campaspe, ah shame! a maide forsooth vnknowne, vnnoble and who can tell whether immodest! whose eies are framed by arte to inamour, and whose heart was made by nature to inchaunt. I, but she is beautiful: yea, but not therefore chast: I, but she is comely in al parts of the body: yea, but she may be crooked in some part of the mind.....You Alexander that would be a God, shew your selfe in this worse then a man, so soone to be both ouerseene and ouertakē in a womā, whose false teares know their true times, whose smooth words wound deeper then sharpe swordes."

Greene, 'Pandosto' ("Shakespeare's Library," iv. 75.)

"Doth Pandosto then loue? Yea: whome? A maide unknowne, yea, and perhapps immodest..... beautiful but not therefore chast: comely in bodie, but perhappes crooked in mind. Cease then Pandosto to looke at Fawnia, much lesse to love her: be not overtaken with a woman's beauty whose eyes are framed by arte to inamour, whose hearte is framed by nature to inchaunt, whose false teares knowe their true times, and whose sweete wordes pearce deeper then sharpe swordes."

Lyly, 'Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit' (Lyly's 'Works,' ed. Bond, i. 236).

"Loue knoweth no lawes: Did not Jupiter transforme himselfe into the shape of Ampitrio to embrace Alcmæna? Into the forme of a Swan to enjoy Læda? Into a Bull to beguyle Io? Into a showre of gold to winne Danae? Did not Neptune change himselfe into a Heyfer, a Ramme, a Floude, a Dolphin, onelye for the love of those he lusted after? Did not Apollo converte himselfe into a Shepheard, into a Birde, into a Lyon, for the desire he had to heale hys disease? If the Gods thoughte no scorne to become beastes, to obtayne their best beloued, shall Euphues be so nyce in chaunging his coppie to gayne his Lady? No, no: he that cannot dissemble in loue, is not worthy to liue."

Greene, 'Pandosto' ("Shakespeare's Library," iv. 62).

"And yet Dorastus shame not at thy shepheards weede; the heavenly gods have sometime earthly thoughtes: Neptune became a ram; Jupiter a Bul, Apollo a shepheard; they Gods, and yet in love: and thou a man appointed to love."

Shakespeare, 'Winter's Tale,' IV. iv. 7.

Per. Your high self,
The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscured
With a swain's wearing, and me, poor lowly maid,
Most goddess-like prank'd up.....
Even now I tremble
To think your father.....
Should pass this way.....
How would he look to see his work so noble
Vilely bound up?.....
Flor. Apprehend
Nothing but jollity. The gods themselves,
Humbling their deities to love, have taken
The shapes of beasts upon them; Jupiter
Became a bull, and bellow'd: the green Neptune
A ram, and bleated: and the fire-robed god,
Golden Apollo, a poor humble swain
As I seem now.

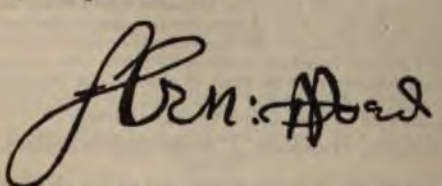
G. C. MOORE SMITH.
The University, Sheffield.

DR. JOHNSON'S ANCESTORS AND CONNEXIONS.

(See *ante*, pp. 281, 382.)

Andrew Johnson.—Since my second article was in type Mr. Joseph Hill's excellent work on 'The Book Makers of Old Birmingham' has appeared. The only information I find in it about Andrew Johnson, that is not given in my book, is that "the church books of Aston show that in 1705 he sold two psalm books to that church for 4*s.*, and probably he supplied a Bible also in 1708." Mr. Hill, who has evidently not referred to my book, gives a valuable plan of the centre of Birmingham early in the eighteenth century, showing the location of Andrew Johnson's and Harry Porter's shops.

Henry Ford, of Clifford's Inn.—Mr. Bickley has been able to throw a little more light on Dr. Johnson's great-uncle. He has kindly lent me a bond, dated 15 April, 1685, by which Henry Ford, of Clifford's Inn, London, gent., binds himself to pay the sum of 110*l.*, with interest, to one Joseph Pemberton, of Birmingham. This bond, witnessed by Richard Smalbroke and James Pemberton, has clearly been filled up by Ford himself. In my book I was unable to give his signature, so reproduce here



the one to this bond. The seal to the bond has undoubtedly been heraldic, but, as Mr. Bickley observes, is now quite unrecognizable. Interest on the sum, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, seems to have been paid for five years, up to 16 April, 1690, as is evidenced by endorsements in Ford's own writing. It was in the following February, at the age of sixty-three, that he relinquished his room at Clifford's Inn.

In my book I showed (p. 128) that Henry Ford married, in 1661, Rebecca, daughter of William Ingram, of Nuthurst, Hampton-in-Arden, and that Rebecca's brother, Isaac Ingram, of Nuthurst, by will dated 1671, left his property called Lindhursts, at Nuthurst, to his eldest son William, when eighteen years of age. From Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 1906, under 'Aylesbury of Packwood,' I learn that Francis Aylesbury, of Packwood, who died in 1705, had by Dorothy his wife (died 1711), daughter of William Grove, of Wassell, Hagley, Worc., a daughter Elizabeth, who married William Ingram, of Nuthurst. It was at Packwood that Cornelius Ford spent his declining years; and there his daughter Sarah, in 1706, was married to Michael Johnson.

I also showed (p. 131) that Henry Ford's grandson, Charles Abnet, died at the Manwoods, Handsworth, in 1730, and quoted Stebbing Shaw's statement, over a century ago, that

"quite at the extremity of this parish, near Sandwell Park, is the Manwoods, an old stuccoed house, in the form of a cross, built by one Ford, steward to the Whorwoods, formerly of Sandwell. It passed with the estate of about fifty acres, in marriage to Mr. Abnet, who sold it to the earl of Dartmouth about forty years ago."

This left scarcely room for doubt that Dr. Johnson's great-uncle, Henry Ford, built the Manwoods. I was unable to get any particulars of this house in time to include in my book. But recently I wrote to Mr. W. H. Duignan, F.S.A., of Walsall, an old and valued correspondent of 'N. & Q.', asking him if he could tell me anything of the Manwoods. Mr. Duignan kindly forwarded my letter to his friend Mr. Frederick William Hackwood, of Handsworth, to whom I am much indebted for the following careful description of the house:—

"The Manwoods (sometimes called Bayes Hall) is a farm-house situated on the very confines of Handsworth, the field which adjoins the back premises being in the parish of West Bromwich.

"Considering the populousness of the two parishes by which it is surrounded, the situation is rather remote, being reached by a private road running out of Sandwell Park Lane towards the Handsworth uplands, and which is abruptly brought to a termination by a gated field into which the house fronts. The house lies in a slight dip, surrounded by a low, old-fashioned, brick-coped wall, with a gateway opening between two pillars of corresponding style having the usual ball-caps of stone, and from which a short flight of stone steps descends to a path leading across the side of a lawn to the front entrance. Outside the gateway stands a horseblock, and just inside the wall are three fine old yew-trees, which almost screen the whole of the edifice from view.

"The residence is a gabled, red-brick, three-storied building, cruciform in plan, with all the chimney stacks clustered at the centre. It is bare, devoid of architectural ornament, has no notable feature inside or out (except, perhaps, its heavy studded doors with great wrought-iron hinges), possesses few associations of interest beyond connecting it with Dr. Johnson.

"The Manwoods farm comprises about [illegible] acres, leased from Lord Dartmouth by Mr. T. Wells of Oscott, and occupied by his son-in-law Mr. Joseph Timmins.

"Lying midway between Hamstead and Sandell, those two outlying collieries which almost nk-up the Black Country with Birmingham, the rm is beginning to wear the smoke-blighted pearance characteristic of the locality; and some its land is threatened with appropriation by e Handsworth Council for the purpose of a metery."

Mr. Hackwood says that "there seems to no date, initial, or other inscription on e building." Mr. Duignan, who also was od enough to visit the Manwoods, says at there is nothing of interest about it cept the gateway and the horseblock: he inks the date of the house would be about 80, the year I suggested to him. I wrote Lord Dartmouth, who made some inuiries, and found that the Manwoods estate as part of a purchase made by his ancestor out the middle of the eighteenth century; t he could trace nothing to throw light on early history or on Henry Ford. Lord rtmouth, however, has kindly promised let me know if he does discover anything. is, of course, quite possible that Dr. Johnn himself may have visited his relatives the Manwoods, which is only about four les from Birmingham, where he had uncles d often stayed.

Mr. Bickley called my attention to a t in 1690 (41st Report on Public Reds, p. 21: Depositions by Commission), which Henry Ford was plaintiff, and anor Grevis, widow, and Benjamin evis, defendants. It appears, however, at the depositions relate only to the affairs Grevis, and show, as regards Henry rd, merely that he acted as attorney for Richard Grevis, late of Moseley Hall, King's rton, Esq., some fifteen years before, in uit in the Chancery Court between the d Richard and Ann Grevis, plaintiffs, and George Hill (or Hall), in reference to ds at Yardley.

In my pedigree of the Fords I showed that of Henry Ford's grandsons, Robert net—a second cousin of Dr. Johnson's—s an apothecary at Stafford, and that he d intestate in 1733, leaving a widow, Zabeth. Joseph Wight, of Arley, Warks., clerk, and Ann Wight, of Arley, ster, were sureties to the administration nd. Mr. Bickley has made it quite clear at Robert Abnet's wife, Elizabeth, was sister of the Rev. Joseph Wight, and a ughter of the Rev. William Wight, also Arley, who married Ursula, daughter of r Francis Wolryche, second bart., by lizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Wrottesy, first bart. The Rev. William Wight d a younger son, another Rev. William Wight, and in the papers of William Priest, the attorney, in Mr. Bickley's possession, William and Joseph Wight are mentioned as brothers of Mrs. Abnet. One of the Priest documents shows that William and Joseph Wight had another sister, Ursula, who married John Watkins; and alludes to their parents, William and Ursula Wight, and their aunt, Margaret Wolryche. Mrs. Robert Abnet's aunt, Mary Wolryche, married the Hon. John Grey, of Enville Hall, Salop, third son of Henry, first Earl of Stamford, and had an only daughter, Mary Grey, who married William Ward, M.P. for Staffs, becoming mother of John, first Viscount Dudley and Ward. The Hon. John Grey married, as his second wife, Catherine, eldest daughter of Edward, second Baron Ward, and had a son, Harry Grey, who succeeded as third Earl of Stamford; so that the relationship between the Greys and the Wards is rather confusing. Some of the Priest papers, dealing with the affairs of the Wights, refer to "Mr. Ward," the future Viscount Ward; and a note by Priest himself refers to his mother, Mary Ward, widow, as "the only daughter of Mary, who was one of the sisters of the said Margaret Wolryche."

In Nichols's 'Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century' (vol. V. p. 163), I find a letter, dated July, 1738, from Thomas Carte to Corbet Kynaston, in which he says:—

"This last set went away in October to London, and then a grave widow gentlewoman (the daughter of a Warwickshire clergyman, Mr. Wight, of Arley, who married a sister of Sir J. Woolrich of your county), being in distress, came and staid there* till now."

The "grave widow gentlewoman" must have been Mrs. Abnet, the widow of Johnson's second cousin, who, I showed, was alive in 1743, or her sister. Corbet Kynaston, who was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1714 and 1724, died in 1740, and left his large estates in Shropshire to his kinsman Andrew Corbet, the young gentleman of Pembroke College who is supposed to have helped, or promised to help, Johnson at Oxford, and who is also named as one of the Doctor's schoolfellows.

ALEYN LYELL READE.

Park Corner, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

(To be continued.)

It is not impossible that the Johnsons from whom the Doctor was descended came originally from Yorkshire. A Mr.

* Tarriers, near Wycombe.

Johnson whose family belonged to the neighbourhood of Doncaster once told me that the "great lexicographer" was, he had heard, one of his stock remotely. There was a Dr. Nathaniel Johnson, a physician of Pontefract, who left MS. collections for a history of Yorkshire in many volumes about 150 years ago. Nathaniel is not one of the commoner Christian names, so this fact may be suggestive, especially if taken in conjunction with the literary activity displayed by the two doctors.

A. S. Ellis.

HIGHWAYS REPAIRED: HAMPSTEAD AND NORTH-WEST OF LONDON.

In a lecture recently given before the Hampstead Antiquarian Society on the conditions of travelling in ancient times, very little was said as to the repair of the highways. Indeed, a subsequent speaker spoke of the roads made by the Romans, or by remote ancestors, as having been allowed to fall into ruin, while "nothing" seemed to have been done towards road-making and highway repairing until the end of the eighteenth century.

It may readily be admitted that the work of this sort was meagre and bad; but the following jottings culled from Middlesex wills among my notes suffice to show that the roads in the north-west of London came in for more attention than in most districts. Perhaps, with the exception of the road between London and Dover, the North-West route running through Edgware was the best-maintained road of any in England. Apart, however, from the extension of this great highway, so many were the pilgrims to the shrine of Our Lady of Willesden, that from Westminster to Kilburn at least the road was particularly well kept during the Middle Ages.

John Burton of Hampstead, by his will dated 1426 (175 More), left 33*s.* 4*d.* for the reparation of the king's highway (from Hampstead) towards London.

1532. John Bleverhauset of Hampstead directed that his house there should be sold, and the proceeds spent on the highways between Hampstead and St. Gyles in the Fields.

In 1552 John Armstrong of London left money for the repair of Mapes Lane, "which is between Kylborne & Wilsdon."

In 1500 William Page of "Our Blessed Lady of Wilsdon" left 10*l.* to repair highways in that parish.

In 1558 Henry Page of Wembley, Harrow, left a sum for the repair of highways between London and Harrow.

In 1564 John Kempe of Marylebone left money for the repair of the roads between Kilbourne and Paddington.

Edward Harvest of Edgware in 1610 left land in Holloway, the income to be used for the repair of the highway between Tybourne and Edgware.

About this period one named Mullen also left land for the repair of the road between Bushey Heath and London.

Richard Page of Sudbury left by his will, dated 1556, 20*s.* for the repair of the "highways called East Lane in Harrow."

Richard Braunche of Oxgate, Willesden, and of Clitterhouse, Hendon, by his will, in 1552, left 20*s.* for the mending of Oxgate Lane; and long before this—namely, in 1492—John at Woode of Hendon left 6*s.* 8*d.* for "new makyng of Braynte Bridge between Finchley & Hendon."

Dame Sarah Kempe, widow of Sir Nicholas Kempe of Finchley, in 1649 left money for the repair of the highway between Islington and Stroud Green; and numerous other cases of such philanthropic work might be given.

As to the removal of obstructions we have frequent evidence; for instance, in 1[illegible] when at Highgate a yeoman was punished for obstructing a public way in the Bailiwick of London's Park leading from Hendon to Highgate. In 1624 Percy Herbert was prosecuted for neglecting to repair a bridge at Hendon called "Brunstreete" Bridge, and similar actions to enforce repairs occur in the Session Rolls. Then, too, it was usual in most manors to devote one week a year to the general repair of the manor ways, and on these occasions all considerable tenants had to furnish carts, horses, oxen, and men to assist with this work under pain of penalty, which was several times enforced by application to a justice of the peace.

Early instances of drays, carts, and waggons were desired by the lecturer, and I may therefore note here the mention of "dung-carts with the things thereto [illegible] furnished" which occurs in the will of [illegible] Bonnion of Wilsden, dated 1603. Prior to this date there was, I believe, a waggoner living at or near Kilburn who carried waggon and team between Hendon, Hampstead, and Westminster. I am unable

ce by authority or note, and should be
d of any confirmation of this.

FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

Beechfield Road, Catford.

n the index to the second volume of Dr. R. R.
rpe's valuable 'Calendar of Wills proved in the
rt of Husting,' under 'Highways,' are numerous
ies for repair of roads in and near London,
y of them being set out in detail. The earliest
ance in the first volume is 1342.

Robert Hudson's deeply interesting 'Memo-
s of a Warwickshire Parish,' 1904, reference is
le to a peculiar bequest (c. 1615) for repair of a
ial highway:—

William Ashby deceased gave ij kyne to be let
r the decease of his heire by y^e^ churchwardens
0^d^ a cow by the yere the one 20^d^ unto y^e^ mending
heighway betwixt prats pit & the pinfold & y^e^
r unto y^e^ poore of Lapworth."

r. Hudson's comment (p. 110) illustrates the
city of local nomenclature: "Prat's Pit is, of
se, the pool which is known by the same name
. 'The pinfold' has been lost to us within quite
nt years by enclosure, but we all know where
ood."

ger Slye, in 1527, left a bequest of twenty
e yearly for mending the highways between
ouse and Lapworth Church (pp. 77, 82-3).]

HACKNEY."—The oldest quotations
e the spelling *hakenei* or *hakenai*, in three
ables. Dr. Murray says that, according
Ducange, it was latinized in England as
neius, viz., in 1373.

ut it appears in Anglo-Latin at least
ty-one years earlier! There is no
bt as to this. See vol. ii. of the 'Camden
ellany,' where are printed the expenses
ohn of Brabant for 1292. At p. 2 we
e: "pro *hakeneio* ferente tunicam
urnam et res alias." The date is
rday, 29 Nov., 1292.

seems to me obvious, after this, that
word is native English; and that all
foreign forms, much later in date (as
lieve), were merely borrowed from the
English *hakenei*, which is thus shown
be at least as old as the time of
ard I.

this once be granted, the etymology
mes absurdly easy, though it has
erto been the despair of etymologists.
in the Inquisitiones post Mortem, in
-5 (eight years earlier still), I find
tion of Hakeney in Middlesex, which is
same word, letter for letter. And this
othing but the modern Hackney, which
pelt the same way as the horse even
. So the puzzle is solved; and a
ckney," after all, is only a "Hackney
e."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

BEERBREWING AND BRICKMAKING.—I am under the impression that the brewing of beer, as distinguished from ale, is supposed, on the strength of an ancient rime, to date from Tudor times.

In the newly published volume of the Patent Rolls, 1436–44, on p. 495 (1441), is a clause

"that whereas none of 'les Berebrewers' within the realm of England are corrected, searched, or surveyed by any officers having the power of enforcing the assize of bread, wine, ale, flesh, fish, or other victuals, although in all other lands where the said mistery is used certain officers chosen out of the berebrewers are appointed to make such search, survey, and correction," &c.

William Veysy and another are appointed to survey, &c. This is probably the William Weysy, "brikemaker," who in 1437 (p. 145) is given powers to make bricks for Sheen Manor: I believe an unrecorded early example of brickmaking.

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A.

FANSHAWE MEMOIRS. (See *ante*, p. 439.)—May I correct an error at this reference? The editor of 'The Memoirs of Ann, Lady Fanshawe,' is not Mr. E. J. Fanshawe, the owner of the MS., but his cousin, Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, C.S.I. W. C. B—D.

WELSH MAGAZINES: 'YR YMOFYNYDD.'—Very few Welsh magazines have run their course for fifty years, and the fact that the above monthly, the organ of the Welsh Unitarians, has just reached the end of sixty years of existence, having been first published in September, 1847, may be thought worthy of a note in 'N. & Q.' The magazine has, however, not been issued quite uninterruptedly. It is somewhat remarkable that during the first fifty-three years of its existence it had only five editors: the Rev. John Edward Jones (Bridgend) from September, 1847, to 1865; the Rev. D. L. Evans (Carmarthen) to 1873; the Rev. R. J. Jones (Aberdare) to 1887; and the Rev. J. Hathren Davies (Cefncoedcymmer, near Merthyr) to December, 1900. D. M. R.

Wenallt, Aberdare.

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.—Mr. W. P. Baildon in an article on the College of Arms in *The Ancestor*, vol. x. pp. 52–69, wherein he seeks to upset the authority of the College in matters armorial, alleging that bearing arms by prescription is all that is required, says that he cannot understand a confirmation of arms.

His contention appears to be that either arms are considered genuine by the heralds,

or they are not. If they are held to be genuine, then no grant is thought necessary; but, if not, then a new grant must issue.

This view of the heralds he can understand; but a confirmation of arms he regards as an official recognition of a false coat, and therefore an altogether irregular proceeding. I fancy, however, that I can satisfactorily account for this procedure. When arms first came into vogue, and armorial science was in its infancy, people took whatever arms they pleased, without reference to any authority, and this was called bearing arms by assumption. These arms of assumption were continued by their descendants, and this continuation was called "prescription" or "user."

The Heralds' College was a later invention; and what, therefore, could be more natural than that, when a claimant to a coat of arms contrived to establish a pedigree in the College books, showing his lineal male descent from an ancestor who used prescriptive arms prior to the foundation of the College of Arms itself, the heralds' officials should acknowledge the claim? What else could they do? As time passes, of course the proving a title to arms by prescription becomes ever more and more difficult. OLIVER COLLINS.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL: OUTFIT OF INMATES.—A recent reference on the part of MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL to this famous old-time charitable foundation (*ante*, p. 293, *s.v.* "Sham Abraham") reminds me of a small printed notice I found some time since in looking through the papers contained in a City church chest. The following is a transcript of it:—

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

ORDERED, That the Apparel wanting for the Patients, may be provided by their Friends; but, if not done, the Steward shall furnish what the Weekly Committee shall order at the following Prices:

For MEN.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	For WOMEN.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
A Coat	16	6		A Blanket Gown	10	6	
A Waistcoat	6	4		A Gown and Petticoat	19		
A Pair of Breeches							
A Shirt	3	11		An Under Petticoat	3	3	
A Pair of Shoes	4	6		A Shift	3	4	
A Pair of Stockings	2	3		A Pair of Shoes	3	1	
A Cap	1	0		A Pair of Stockings	1	10	
A Blanket Gown	10	6		A Cap	1	0	
A Strait Waistcoat	13	6		A Handkerchief	1	3	
Buckles		8		An Apron	2	2	
				Buckles		8	

The notice itself is undated, but bears a written receipt on the back for some 5*l.* worth of goods, dated 1780. The document measures 8 in. by 7 in., which seems to have been a favourite size for printed bills, receipts, &c., at this period.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

WORDSWORTH AND BROWNING.—As it is common to note parallels of thought that occur in the works of distinguished writers, it may be permissible to mention here a remarkable contrast presented in the methods by which two eminent poets approach the same mysterious and impressive theme.

In the autumn of 1802 Wordsworth composed on the beach near Calais the sonnet "It is a beauteous evening, calm and free." After dwelling upon the tranquil sunset and the gentleness of heaven over the face of the waters, he suddenly exclaims:

> Listen! the mighty Being is awake,
> And doth with his eternal motion make
> A sound like thunder—everlastingly.

The quick transition from the contemplation of the peaceful scene to the thought of the omnipresent Deity, while almost startling in its apparent abruptness, is really a legitimate sequence of thought, and forms a complementary and crowning culmination to what precedes. The very silence, to the poet's sensitive ear, is permeated with the sound which evinces eternal energy and supervision. As one seldom sees a reference to this dignified and reverent meditation on the cosmogony, it is probably safe to infer that Wordsworth's sonnets have ceased to be widely read.

On the other hand, Browning's song in 'Pippa Passes,' telling in rough, homespun fashion that "the year's at the spring" and so forth, appears to be a favourite with the religious writer of these days. It is seldom quoted in full, or considered with reference to its dramatic setting; but the closing lines,

> God's in His heaven—
> All's right with the world,

have reached the distinction that marks the standard quotation. As a simple colloquial formula this presents no metaphysical difficulties as have to be encountered in any attempt to grasp Wordsworth's significant commentary, and thus it has quickly become a common possession, while the other is left for the discovery of the specialist. THOMAS RAYS

CHURCH PROPERTIES.—The note on p. 201, reminds me that there is a beautiful "English thirteenth-century wrought grille" from Chichester Cathedral at

Museum, South Kensington. I
ears wondered why a work con-
rthy of being at the S.K.M. has
d out of the cathedral. It makes
he less to attract a visitor to the
y nothing of more cogent reasons
it in its proper place.

RALPH THOMAS.

ERER."—This word appears to
technical meaning, which I hope
your readers will define. The
says only: "One who dwells
; a monk or nun."
injunctions addressed by John
Bishop of Lincoln (1521–47),
ss of Elstow, is a charge (*Archæo-*
52)

e sayd ladyes bothe of the abbesse
the misericorde doo obserue and kepe
matens, masse, and all other dyvyne
ose that be called the cloystrers, with-
ny lawfull impedyment."

Q. V.

FAMILY.—There is in my posses-
. commonplace book, bound in
ritten by the Rev. J. Paston
apparently, 1700 and 1750. It
inter alia) epitaphs; poems by
; copies of letters from James II.,
on, and others; and extracts on
bjects from Mr. Paston's "Al-
for 1686 *et seq.* On the last page
k there is a genealogical account
ton's family, which I think is of
nportance to record in 'N. & Q.'
ows:—

Father (the Rev. Mr. James Paston
ittlemere & Fininghame, both in ye
ffolk) was born at Faversham in Cam-
on Christmas day Anno Domini 1642.
itted in Trinity College in Cambridge,
tell in what year. He there took his
Batchelor & Master of Arts. He came
Suffolk (as I remember, before he was
), and was made Master of ye Free
dingham. He was ordained Deacon at
Bishop Reynolds in ye Parish Church
at ye Palace on May ye 21st, 1665.
of Mr. Edmond Mayer, Rect^{r} of Fin-
was Presented to that Living by Mr.
duction to it bears Date Sept: ye 9th,
d some time after that ye Free School
given him by S^{r} Edmond Bacon of
where he continued till ye year 1681,
ye Death of Mr. Whitehead, Rect^{r} of
arva, he was presented to that Living
ard Coke of ye same Parish. His In-
this Living bears date Aug: ye 8th,
obtained a Personal Union of these 2
was Ordained Priest by ye aforesaid
(in ye same Church in which he was
ined Deacon) on March ye 25th, 1667.
Elizabeth, the only Daughter of Edmond
Mayer above named, by whom he had five Children, viz., James, born at ye Parsonage in Fininghame Jan. ye 10th, 1674.
William (since deceased), born at Botesdale April ye 16th, 1677.
Ellis, born ibid: Sept: ye 24th, 1678.
Elizabeth, born ibid Sept ye 28th, 1680.
Ann, born at Livermere parva May ye 3rd, 1684.
Our Mother died in Childbed of this last, and my Father took to his second Wife Alice, ye Widow of Mr. Nathaniel Fox of Westhorp in Suffolk & one of ye Sisters of S^{r} Robert Wright, Lord Chief Justice of England in ye Reign of King James 2nd.
My good Father died at ye Parsonage of Livermere parva Feb: ye 9th, 172$\frac{1}{2}$, in ye Eightieth year of his Age, and lies buried in ye Chancel there."

NEWTON WADE.

Newport, Mon.

OLD PULPITS. (See *ante*, p. 238.)—Your review of 'English Church Furniture' reminds me that the instance given of the removal of a carved seventeenth-century pulpit is not the only one of its kind, unfortunately. Last year I visited the out-of-the-way church at Alderton, near Northampton, and found that the carved and inscribed back of the pulpit of 1631, with the sounding-board, had been removed for a very insufficient reason, but fortunately had not been destroyed, being in a pew at the back of the church.

R. B—R.

"ANFRACTUOSITY."—In speaking of the obscurity of much of the language of the poetry of Meredith, in the account of that author in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' (vol. xxx. p. 637), the writer applies the expression "anfractuosity," with the remark "to use a word of Dr. Johnson's." This would give the impression that it was coined by Johnson. But the word is found long before his time. The first instance of its use quoted by Dr. Murray is in Peter Lowe's 'Whole Course of Chirurgerie' (published in 1596): "The vayne goeth aboue the artier, but not right lyne as other parts doe, but in anfractuosities, like unto a Woodbine." The "anfractuosities of the brain" is also found in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1687. Ray and others use the adjective "anfractuous." The only thing original in Johnson (Boswell, iv. 336) is its application (no doubt intended mirthfully — his jokes were ponderous) to the human mind, as shown in reluctance to sit for a picture.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

DICKENSIANA: CAPT. CUTTLE.—All novelists on a large scale forget themselves once in a while, and frequent attention has been called to Dickens's slips of memory as to

his characters and the action. But one, I think, has never been mentioned. In chap. xxiii. of 'Dombey and Son,' Capt. Cuttle, desiring to make a trumpet of his hands for a loud call, puts a hand to each side of his mouth for that purpose. Of course, one hand was a hook, and would not have helped him to do the trumpet act.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'RINORDINE,' IRISH SONG.—I should be glad to get some information about the following song—the time and place of its first appearance, its authorship if it has any, whether it is now current anywhere in Great Britain or Ireland, and in particular what legend or fancy underlies the strange expressions in the third stanza, and the significance of the name 'Rinordine.' The song was popular in the United States in the forties of the last century, being found in such collections as 'The Forget-me-not Songster' and 'Songs for the Million,' printed about that time; and it still has some vogue among the vulgar, to judge from the fact that it appears in *The Monthly Budget of Music* printed for humble song-lovers by Trifet of Boston. It seems to be of Irish origin; yet I have so far failed to find it in Irish song-collections, though 'The Mountains of Pomeroy' in A. P. Graves's 'Irish Song-Book' (London, Dublin, and New York, 1895) is a literary reworking of it—with the folk-lore interest left out. In two of the ballads in Child's great collection, Nos. 110 and 111, in which the situation is similar to that in 'Rinordine,' the woman afterwards asks the man his name and where he dwells.

RINORDINE.

One evening as I rambled
Two miles below Pomroy,
I met a farmer's daughter
All on the mountains high:
I said, "My pretty fair maiden,
Your beauty shines most clear,
And upon these lonely mountains
I'm glad to meet you here."

She said, "Young man, be civil,
My company forsake,
For in my great opinion
I fear you are a rake;
And if my parents should know,
My life they would destroy
For keeping of your company
All on the mountain high."

I said, "My dear, I am no rake,
But brought up in Venus' train,
And looking for concealments
All in the judge's name;
Your beauty has ensnared me,
I cannot pass you by,
And with my gun I'll guard you
All on the mountains high."

This pretty little thing,
She fell into amaze;
With her eyes as bright as amber
Upon me she did gaze;
Her cherry cheeks and ruby lips
They lost their former dye,
And then she fell into my arms
All on the mountains high.

I had but kissed her once or twice
Till she came to again:
She modestly then asked me,
"Pray, sir, what is your name?
If you go to yonder forest,
My castle you will find,
Wrote in ancient history;
My name is Rinordine."

I said, "My pretty fair maiden,
Don't let your parents know,
For if ye do, they 'll prove my ruin
And fatal overthrow;
But when you come to look for me,
Perhaps you 'll not me find,
But I'll be in my castle;
And call for Rinordine."

Come, all ye pretty fair maidens,
A warning take by me,
And be sure you quit night-walking
And shun bad company;
For if you don't, you'll surely rue
Until the day you die,
And beware of meeting Rinor
All on the mountains high.

H. M. BELDE

University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., U.S.

JOHN BUNYAN'S WILL.—A stated having appeared in *The Daily News* 6 November to the effect that a Mrs. ington, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, was in session of "a will of John Bunyan," d 23 Dec., 1685, Mr. Henry Leach, of Finchley, communicated to the pape the 21st a brief note (printed in 'The Ed Postbag' under the above heading) veying the information that he was o of a similar will, of the same date, witnesses' signatures appended.

Would it not be interesting to whether these documents are really auth records (as of a will drawn up in dupl of the author of 'The Pilgrim's Progr According to Canon Venables in the 'D Bunyan made no will, but on 23 Dec., the date of the documents above re

executed a deed of gift of all his worldly
sessions in favour of his wife Elizabeth.
this deed of gift and the alleged wills
eality be identical ?
While referring to Bunyan, I should like
remind the multitudinous correspondents
'N. & Q.' that my genealogical inquiry
cerning him, printed at p. 329 of the
ceding volume, still remains unanswered.
WILLIAM McMURRAY.

JACOB AND MATTHEW UNWIN.—Can any
your readers tell me where I can obtain
py of 'The Naturalist's Album,' printed
published by Mr. Jacob Unwin, St.
er's Alley, Cornhill, sixty or seventy
rs ago ?
At the same time may I inquire for
rmation concerning Matthew Unwin,
is referred to in Mr. Hill's book on
he Printers and Bookmakers of Birming-
n' as the first printer to produce a
plete book in Birmingham ? The date
his first production seems to have been
ut 1702. T. FISHER UNWIN.
Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

ENGRAVINGS AFTER HOPPNER.—I am
ious to see copies of the following
ravings after J. Hoppner, R.A., and
uld be glad if any of your readers could
me. They are not to be found in the
t-Room, B.M., nor in the Sutherland
ection at the Bodleian.
Thomas Babington, engraved by Wag-
f.
Sir F. F. Baker (died 1830), engraved
Heath.
R. Eaton, lawyer, mentioned by
nley.
John Meyer, when a youth, engraved
. Baldrey in 1783.
Lieut.-General Maitland, engraved by
upton. Of this I have seen a proof,
am in want of the date of publication
W. ROBERTS.
Lansdowne Gardens, Clapham, S.W.

HE TREATY OF TILSIT.—On 25 June,
the secret meeting of the Tsar and the
eror of Austria which led to the Treaty
Tilsit took place, and Mackenzie, the
ish spy, who overheard the conversa-
left on the same day for Memel.
ng reported his information, he left
6 June with Leveson Gower's dispatch,
arrived in London on 16 July. The
gn Office date of the receipt of the
tch is, however, 18 July. Orders were
to the fleet on 19 July, and it sailed
July. The articles of the treaty were revealed in Parliament in 1817, but, according to Alison, Lord Liverpool fully explained the whole circumstances in Parliament many years afterwards. Can any reader give the date of Lord Liverpool's speech and the reference to it in the 'Parliamentary Debates' ? Further, is anything known as to the identity and subsequent career of Mackenzie ? Was he the Colin Alexander Mackenzie who is referred to in 'The Annual Register' of 1851, and who died on 2 Nov., 1851, aged seventy-three. This Mackenzie was sent in 1810 to Morlaix to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, but his mission failed. It seems unlikely that this was the same Mackenzie, as the part which he played in connexion with the Treaty of Tilsit would probably have made his employment on a diplomatic mission inadvisable. Is there any modern investigation of the secret history of the Treaty of Tilsit ? And has Leveson Gower's dispatch ever been published ? J. D.

[Dr. Holland Rose has written several articles on Canning and the Treaty of Tilsit. The most recent of them is discussed in *The Athenæum* of 15 June last (p. 730), a reply from Dr. Rose appearing a fortnight later.]

ENGLISH PULPITS.—Is there any book on English pulpits like Paley's 'Fonts' or Pugin's 'Screens' ? CANON.

[Dr. Cox and A. Harvey's 'English Church Furniture' (Methuen) notes that the only work on old English pulpits is by T. T. Dollmen, issued in 1849, and entitled 'Examples of Ancient Pulpits.' 'English Church Furniture' includes the first list attempted of pre-Reformation pulpits arranged under counties.]

ROBERT STRATFORD BYRON.—I have found a reference (*circa* 1770) to a gentleman of this name, who is said to have been a brother of William, fifth Baron Byron (1722–1798). I can find no confirmation in Burke. Had the fifth Baron a brother named Robert Stratford Byron ? and is anything known concerning him ?
HORACE BLEACKLEY.

COPENHAGEN EXPEDITION, 1807.—Many years after the bombardment of Copenhagen and the surrender of the Danish fleet in 1807, Bagger, a Danish poet, wrote a romantic poem 'The English Captain,' which became very popular. In this he describes how one of the captains of Lord Gambier's fleet showed his violent dislike to the undertaking, and, rather than assist in such proceedings against a friendly and unsuspecting nation, jumped overboard and was drowned. The poem is said to have been

founded on a report in a contemporary Danish paper. It states that, according to reports from London, a universal disapproval of the aim of the expedition existed there, even among most of the officers on board the fleet. One of them drowned himself rather than be forced to fight in such an unjust cause. The English pretend that he suffered somewhat from melancholy.

Is there any fact underlying this report?

W. R. PRIOR.

ROBERT CREIGHTON, CANON AND PRECENTOR OF WELLS.—Whom did Creighton (1639–1734) marry, and when? The 'D.N.B.,' xiii. 70, gives no information on these points. G. F. R. B.

OLIVER EAST was admitted to Westminster School in September, 1745, aged eight. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify him?

G. F. R. B.

SCOTTISH PROVERB.—In a book published in Edinburgh in 1606 I find the following: "According to the proverb that he that hountes doth not ay rost." Will some reader kindly give an earlier quotation of this proverb? W. S.

WALIVA IN CUMBERLAND.—In a notice of Sir Thomas Armstrong, father of the well-known Sir T. Armstrong, he is stated at 10 S. iv. 282 to have been "of Waliva" in Cumberland. Can any of your readers tell me where Waliva is situated? D. M.

CAPT. WOODES ROGERS.—This celebrated old sea-captain brought home Alexander Selkirk (Robinson Crusoe), and wrote a most interesting account of his voyage round the world as commander of the two privateers called the Duke and the Duchess, fitted out by Bristol merchants. At the time of his death in 1732 he was Governor of the Bahama Islands, and was busy suppressing the pirates in the West Indies. He was a freeman of Bristol.

His father, who was also called Woodes Rogers, died about 1706, and in the letters of administration to his estate granted to his widow Frances Rogers on 15 Feb., 1706, he is described as late of the city of Bristol "sed sup alto mari." I have not been able to find the will or administration of Mrs. Frances Rogers.

Capt. Woodes Rogers married Sarah, daughter of Admiral Sir William Whetstone (see 'D.N.B.'). His will is dated 27 May, *1729*, and was proved in London 24 Nov., 1732. He appoints Hugh Raymond of London an executor with his son William Whetstone Rogers, and gives his property to his son and his daughter Sarah, and does not mention his wife. In the probate act he is described as late of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, but dying at the Bahama Islands, a widower. Although he was stated to be a widower, I think his wife was then living, as on 20 Jan., 1733, administration of the estate of Sarah Rogers *or Whetstone*, late of the parish of St. Swithin, London ("uxoris nuper Woodes Rogers ar."), was granted to William Whetstone Rogers.

The will of William Whetstone Rogers, who described himself as son of Woodes Rogers, late Governor of the Bahama Islands, is dated 5 Aug., 1733, and was proved in London in 1735. After a legacy of 1*s.* to Mary Coizin, daughter of Dame Mary Whetstone, he gives the residue of his property to his sister Sarah Rogers. In the probate act he is described as a bachelor, late of St. Margaret's, Westminster, but as dying at Whydah, on the coast of Africa.

The will of Sarah Rogers, who also describes herself as daughter of Woodes Rogers, late Governor of Providence, Bahama Islands, is dated 9 June, 1743, and was proved in London 13 June, 1743. She gives to "Mr. Sergeant Eyre the picture of her father, brother, and herself in one frame." She gives legacies to the following persons: Mrs. Watson (aunt of her cousin Joseph Woods), Mrs. Martha Skinner of Channel Row, Mrs. Briliana Mason, Mrs. Woodward, Thomas Burdus, and Mrs. Edward Gateley; and appoints her cousin Joseph Woods executor.

I ask for information on the following points:—

1. To what family of Rogers did Capt. Woodes Rogers belong? and is anything known of his father's pedigree and where he was born? There was a brother John who was shot during the voyage round the world, but I cannot trace anything of the man.

2. Who would be the Mr. Sergeant Eyre mentioned in Sarah Rogers's will? He could not be the Lord Chief Justice, as he died prior to 1743.

3. Who now has possession of the portrait of Woodes Rogers and his children mentioned in Sarah Rogers's will? In an old catalogue of engraved portraits sold by J. R. Smith, 36, Soho Square, I saw the following item: "Portrait of Governor Rogers and Family, 1*s.*" Would this be a

engraving of the portrait mentioned in Sarah Rogers's will? And is there any other portrait of Woodes Rogers?

4. What relation was Capt. Woodes Rogers to Mr. Francis Rogers of Bristol, one of the co-owners of the Duke and the Duchess privateers, and to Mr. Noblett Rogers of Cork, mentioned by Woodes Rogers in his account of his voyage?

NEWTON WADE.

Newport, Mon.

Replies.

BEAUCHAMP OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

(10 S. viii. 307.)

IN vol. xxxvi. of the Somersetshire Archæological Society's *Proceedings* is a 40-page article by the late Mr. John Batten, entitled 'The Barony of Beauchamp of Somerset.' This gives what appears to be a fairly exhaustive account of the family of Beauchamp of Hatch, and it should be consulted by MR. F. A. EDWARDS if he has not already done so. The article states that it is difficult to establish the relationship, if any, which existed between the Beauchamps of Somerset and the other noble families of that name: they certainly bore distinct arms, but they were probably branches of one Norman stock seated originally near Avranches.

Mr. Batten suggests that the Somerset Beauchamps were descended from "Robert the Constable," otherwise "Robert Fitz Ivo," who at the time of Domesday held extensive domains in the Western counties, part of the Honour of Moretain, those domains including the manor of Hatch. The Rev. R. W. Eyton ('Domesday Studies') also states that "Robert the Constable" was ancestor of the Barons Beauchamp of Hatch.

According to Mr. Batten, Robert Fitz Ivo was probably father of Robert Beauchamp (I.), who in 1092 was witness to a charter by which Ansger Brito gave his land at Preston (near Yeovil) to the Priory of Bermondsey, Surrey, and who also witnessed a charter of Henry I. confirming that gift.

Robert (I.) had a son, another Robert Beauchamp, who for the aid to marry the King's daughter in 1166 certified that he held of the King in chief seventeen knights' fees, all of the old feoffment, and who was Sheriff of Dorset and Somerset as early as 9 Henry II. (1162–3), and again from the 22nd to the 29th of the same reign (1183) after which nothing more is heard of him.

There is strong presumption that the only child of this Robert (II.) was a daughter (Muriel) who became the wife of Simon de Valletort, the issue of the marriage being Robert (III.), who adhered to his mother's name of Beauchamp, but sometimes called himself "Robert Fitz Simon." Robert (III.) was a minor at his father's death, and Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, became his guardian. He probably attained his majority before 13 John (1211–12), as in the Scutage Roll, 2 to 13 John, he is assessed for seventeen fees of the Honour of Moretain, as Robert (II.) had been in 14 Henry II. He was Sheriff of Dorset and Somerset in 7 Henry III. (1222–3); and it appears by his Inq. post mortem that he died before 1 Feb., 1251/2 (36 Henry III.), leaving Robert Beauchamp "le Jeune" (Robert IV.) as his son and heir.

Robert (IV.) was in 28 Henry III. (1243–4), and subsequently, one of the Justices in Eyre for the Western counties. In 38 Henry III. (1253–4) he was assessed for his seventeen knights' fees to an aid for making the King's son a knight. He married Alice, daughter of Reginald de Mohun, who on this marriage gave

> "Robert Beauchamp, junior, in free marriage with Alice his daughter, all his soke of Mohun, with its appurtenances, liberties, and advowsons of churches within the City of London and without, between the bridge of Flete and La Cherringe, to hold to him and the heirs from the said Robert and Alice issuing for ever."

This charter is not dated, but it must have been made before the death of Robert (III.) and not later than 1248. In 1251 (36 Henry III.) Robert (IV.) and his wife parted with the soke to Richard, Abbot of Westminster, who in return released to Robert and his heirs the annual rent payable by him for the view of frank pledge of his manor of Shepperton, and gave to Robert and Alice 85 marks of silver. This must be the transaction referred to by MR. EDWARDS.

Robert (IV.) died before 50 Henry III. (1265–6), as in the [illegible] mention is made of Alice as his widow. The issue of their marriage was two sons—John, the elder, and Humphrey, who settled at Ryme, in Dorsetshire, and acquired by marriage considerable possessions in Devon. John Beauchamp (I.) married Cecilia, daughter of William de Vivonia (surnamed De Fortibus), and was enriched by her with her share of the Barony of De Fortibus, including the manors of Welton and Compton Dundon, in

Somerset. In 5 Edward I. (1276–7) he was appointed Governor of the Castles of Caermarthen and Cardigan. He died at Hatch, 24 Oct., 1283 (11 Edward I.), but his remains were removed to Stoke-sub-Hamdon for burial.

At John Beauchamp's death the elder of his sons—John (II.)—was only ten years old. This son in due time took his place as a lord of Parliament. His wife's Christian name was Joan. He died 10 Edward III. (1336), leaving John Beauchamp (III.), aged thirty, his only surviving son and heir; also a daughter, Joan, the first wife of John, 2nd Baron de Cobham.

When John (III.) died 19 May, 1343 (17 Edward III.), Margaret his wife survived him; likewise two sons—John, the elder, born at Stoke, 3 Edward III. (1329), and Hugh. Such evidence as is available points to the probability of Margaret Beauchamp being the daughter of John St. John, Lord of Basing, and Isabel, daughter of Hugh de Courtenay. John Beauchamp (IV.) married Alice, a daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; but he died without issue 8 Oct., 1361 (35 Edward III.), his heirs being his sister Cecily and John de Meriet, son of another sister, Eleanor. His widow married Sir Matthew Gournay in 1374.

Mr. Batten argues that as the only child of John de Meriet, a daughter named Elizabeth, died about the age of fifteen without issue, the abeyance of the Barony of De Beauchamp terminated in favour of Roger Seymour, grandson of Cecily by her first husband, and from him descended to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, the Protector, from whom it further descended to the 12th Duke of Somerset, and is in abeyance between his three daughters or their representatives.

Robert, the younger brother of John (II.) died a bachelor, 32 Edward I. (1303–4). I can find no reference to the death of Hugh, the brother of John (IV.), but he must have died without issue before the death of the latter; otherwise he or his children would have been mentioned as his brother's heir or heirs.

Cecily Seymour's second husband was more likely to be Sir Gilbert Turberville of Coity, Glamorganshire, than Richard Turberville of Bere Regis, Dorset. Her sister Eleanor had no granddaughter Margaret who married a Bonville.

With reference to the statements by Mr. Edwards, on Collinson's authority, that John de Beauchamp (II. in the above pedigree) served the county of Somerset in Parliament in 1307, 1314, and 1316, I take the following from the official records as published in the form of Blue Books:—

Parliament summoned to meet at Northampton, 13 Oct., 1307: Somerset County, Johannes de Bello Campo de Gorden'.

Parliament summoned to meet at Lincoln, 23 July, and (by prorogation) at Westminster, 20 Aug., 1312: Somerset County, Johannes de Bello Campo de Marisco, miles.

Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, 23 Sept., 1313: Somerset County, Johannes de Bello Campo de Marisco, miles.

Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, 20 Jan., 1314/15: Somerset County, Johannes de Bello Campo de Marisco.

By a writ dated 18 Aug., 11 Edward III. (1337), Johannes de Beauchamp de Dunden was summoned from Somerset to attend a Parliament which was to meet at Westminster, 26 Sept., 1337. This was an addition to the usual knights of the shire and burgesses.

Johannes Beauchamp de Lillesdon was returned as a representative of Somerset to the Parliaments summoned for 24 Feb., 1370/71, and 8 June, 1371; and Thomas Beauchamp, miles, was a knight of the shire for Somerset in the Parliament of 30 April, 1425; but what connexion they had with the Beauchamps of Hatch I do not at present know.

"Dunden" mentioned above is Compton Dunden. Where was "Gorden"? Would it be Gordano (Weston-in-Gordano and Easton-in-Gordano)? As to "Marisco," the only reference I can find to it is in the will of Richard Cole of Nailsea, dated 1650, where the manor of Sanford-cum-Marisco is named; but the manor has not (so far as I know) been identified.

The first of Mr. Edwards's four "Weaver" references (viz., p. 122) should be to the 'Visitations of the County of Somerset, 1531 and 1573,' and not to the 'Somerset Incumbents.' John Coles, Jun.

Frome.

There is no contemporary evidence that Robert "the Constable," the Domesday tenant of "Hachia," bore the surname of de Beauchamp; but it is very probable nevertheless. He is the "Robertus" who holds Merston, but elsewhere in the Survey of Somerset he is styled "Robertus filius Ivonis." He was a tenant everywhere of Robert, Count of Moretain. Simply as Robertus he is named as holding of the

Count three hides in "Freelestoch," in Devon (Domesday Book, i. 104b.).

The only fact I have noted of him outside that venerable record refers to the last-named place. Robert fitz Ivo gave a carucate in "Fridelakestoc" to the Abbey of Grestain, in Normandy ('Mon. Angl.,' ii. 982), probably after Count Robert's death in 1090, when Count William and his mother the Countess Matildis were making donations to the abbey.

Robert de Beauchamp about 1220 founded a priory of Austin friars at Frithelstoke, so it seems the Abbey of Grestain had relinquished or sold their land there to the donor's heirs.

Mr. Eyton ('The Somerset Domesday,' i. 97) reasonably suspected that Robert was Constable of the Count's castle of Montacute.

Beatrix, Lady Corbet, was a daughter of the first John de Beauchamp by Cecily de Vyvon, for when she died *s.p.* 1348, her great-nephew the last John was found to be her heir. Eleanor, wife of Fulk Fitzwarin, was another daughter, as she mentions in her will "her sister Beatrix Corbett, Lady of Caux" (see my reply to Hermentrude so long ago as 1869, 4 S. iii. 230). Joan, wife of John, Lord Cobham, seems to have been a third daughter. A. S. Ellis.

Westminster.

Sir James Burrough (10 S. viii. 430).—The date of his death is 25 March, 1837 (*not* 1839), and (according to 'The Annual Register' of 1837) it occurred in Bedford *Square*, not Bedford *Row*. His burial, in his eighty-eighth year, was on 1 April, 1837, in the Temple Church. His will was proved April, 1837, in the P.C.C. I observe that in Foss's 'Judges' (ed. 1870) the date is incorrectly given as 1839. In the 'Blue Book' for 1830 his residences are 16, Bedford Square, and Laverstock House, Wilts. At Laverstock there is a monument to him, which may perhaps give further particulars of his career. G. E. C.

In Laverstock Church, near Salisbury, there is this mural monument to Sir James Burrough:—

"In Memory of | Sir James Burrough Knight | Late of this Parish and of | Bedford Square in the County of Middlesex | He studied the Law with Industry and practised it for many years with | such Integrity Ability and Success that he was created in 1816 | one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas | In 1828 he retired from that office to a Private Life and enjoyments | arising from Benevolence Charity and a Cheerful temper increased | by the attentions of his Family and friends and died on the | 25th of March 1837 in the 88th year of his age | His remains were deposited in the vault of the | Temple Church London | This Tablet | was erected by Ann Burrough his only surviving child."

J. J. H.

Arundel Castle Legend (10 S. viii. 390, 434).—The edition of Elyot's 'Governor' which Prof. Skeat so justly commends was edited by H. H. S. Croft, and not by (the late) Sir H. Croft. The error is likely to lead to confusion, as both were called to the Bar at the Inner Temple.

J. E. L. Pickering.

Inner Temple Library.

"Peccavi": "I have Sindh" (10 S. viii. 345, 395).—The earliest publication of this jest of which I am aware is in George Daniel's entertaining medley 'Democritus in London' (1852), where Sir Peter Prolix is made to say:—

What exclaim'd the gallant Napier,
Proudly flourishing his rapier!
To the army and the navy,
When he conquered Scinde? '*Peccavi!*'

Until earlier publication can be proved, the credit for this perfect pun must remain with George Daniel. If the story quoted by Mr. A. L. Mayhew (*ante*, p. 345) be true, the jest must be somewhere in the pages of *Punch* before 1852, and must have been repeated in the couplet on the annexation of Oude. By the way, Mr. Mayhew does not give the date of the appearance of that couplet—nor does Mr. Spielmann in his 'History.' Walter Jerrold.

Hampton-on-Thames.

London and Birmingham Railway: Unrooved Carriages (10 S. viii. 167, 234, 292, 357, 414).—At the penultimate reference Mr. Hems states that "so late as 1863 I rode in the 'stand-up' thirds that used to run upon the line between Glasgow and Greenock." The carriages referred to, which I remember well, were *fourth* (not third) class. They had roofs, but no seats, divisions, or windows, being, in fact, long covered trucks, the roofs supported by iron stanchions, and the ends closed in. Wild scenes used occasionally to be witnessed in these luxurious vehicles, especially on Saturday nights and on holidays. T. F. D.

I have read the various communications under the above heading with interest. Let me add my recollections.

I have lived long enough to distrust my memory, but I travelled between Reigate and London—the existence at that time of the Atmospheric Railway will help to fix the date (I should say between 1846 and

1850)—in a third-class carriage without roof, and with a seat down the centre, with a break in the middle for passage-way, but, as a boy, naturally did not get sitting-room.

On the Eastern Counties Railway the fact that we only went as far as Cambridge by rail on our journey to Norwich will fix the date, which was certainly later than 1844 or 1845, and I do not recollect seeing open carriages of any kind on the trains. If there were any such, they may have been limited to short distance trains.

HIC ET UBIQUE.

RACIAL PROBLEM OF EUROPE (10 S. viii. 145, 218, 233, 274, 394).—At the last reference but one MR. FOSTER PALMER protested against the use of the word "racial," which has "no root in any language, ancient or modern." I should like to be allowed to ask why the construction of "racial," from "race" should be reckoned "barbarous." Perhaps the very asking of the question shows that I do not pretend to write as a philologist, but I simply take the stand of the man in the street, who cannot see why he may not treat the word "race" as his forefathers have that of "face." This is, I believe, the only other word of four letters ending in *ace*, which has hitherto required an addition to signify the quality of, or a characteristic of, or pertaining to, the substantive. Physiognomists recognize different *facial* angles, anatomists the *facial* artery, &c. I need not say *facial* is found in the dictionaries. If *facial* be thus acknowleged, why not *racial?*

W. S. B. H.

"NITOR IN ADVERSUM" (10 S. viii. 429).—Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage' for this year does not give this phrase in its list of mottoes. "Nitor dum supero" is the motto of Russell of Charlton Park, who seems, however, to have no connexion with the Russell family who supplied his Grace of Bedford. HIPPOCLIDES.

Fairbairn gives this as the motto of the families of Bredel, Fysh, and Horner.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

In Robson's 'British Herald' this is entered as the motto of the Scotch family of Horner, thus: "Horner [Scotland]..... three hunting horns, stringed, sa. Crest, a stag's head, erased, ppr. Motto, 'Nitor in adversum,'" translated further on as "I strive against."

In Washbourne's 'Book of Family Crests' (*11th ed.*, 1875) the same motto is given to the Scotch Horners, but the translation appears as "I contend against adversity."

RICHD. WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NORMAN COURT, HAMPSHIRE (10 S. viii. 345, 415), was for centuries the seat of a branch of the family of Whitehead; and it is very probable that the pictures in question may be portraits of members of that family. There is said to be a portrait of Sir Henry Whitehead, who flourished *temp.* Eliz. and Jas. I., at Henslow Grange, Beds. This might be useful (if still in existence) to your correspondent by way of comparison. There are also some very ancient brasses with figures in the parish church of West Tytherley to the memory of members of the family, and various notes relating thereto are scattered throughout 'N. & Q.' B. WHITEHEAD, B.A.

2, Garden Court, Temple.

LONDON QUERIES OF THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (10 S. viii. 388).—3. There was a Morris's Coffee-House in Lower Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, in 1803, with "Accommodation for Gentlemen and Families." See the 'Picture of London' for that year.

4. Is K. K. quite sure that the "Pestle and Mortar" was an inn? If so, it is probably a unique instance, that sign having been peculiarly an apothecary's distinction, although taverners, like other people, generally possessed a pestle and mortar among their household utensils. The best-known sign of the "Pestle and Mortar" in the early part of the eighteenth century was that of "Egregious Moore," the worm-doctor of Dryden's stanzas, whose shop was in Abchurch Lane, and later in St. Lawrence Poultney's Lane.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

4. According to Larwood and Hotten's 'History of Signboards,' an inn bearing the sign of "The Pestle and Mortar" was kept by a Grace Pestell in Fig-tree Yard, Ratcliffe. S. D. C.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST PHOTOGRAPHER (10 S. viii. 306).—John Frederick Long, born in Jerusalem Passage, Clerkenwell, 21 March, 1819, sang as a choirboy at St. Bartholomew the Great's, Smithfield, so long ago as 1826. Whilst a young man he operated as a photographer. In the middle forties, falling into delicate health, he migrated to Devonshire—his friends believed, to die. Settling at Exeter, he lived to be hale and strong, continuing to practise his art with much success

here until, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, he passed away on 7 Oct., 1903. He used often to say that he hoped to die by the side of his camera, and this wish was nearly fulfilled, for after following his craft for sixty years, he worked at it till within a few days of his death. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"TOTTER-OUT": "JAG" (10 S. viii. 5, 113, 294, 372).—Mr. J. M. Barrie uses *jag* in 'Sentimental Tommy,' 1897, p. 65:—

"Into the life of every man, and no woman, there comes a moment when he learns suddenly that he is held eligible for marriage. A girl gives him the *jag*, and it brings out the perspiration."

JOHN HEBB.

I apologize to MR. BAYNE: we are evidently speaking of usages in different quarters. The word in the United States means exclusively what I said—the "head" which a man carries when "full." The reference here is not to the meaning "stir up," which seems never to have crossed the water, but to the one meaning "load." Incidentally, I may add the choice bit of slang "hold-over," meaning the remains of a "jag" from which one is just recovering.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. viii. 109).—In asking for the source of the line

Beyond the Alps lies Italy,

T. E. M. perhaps had in mind this stanza from Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke's 'Beyond':—

Take courage, soul!
Hold not thy strength in vain!
With faith o'ercome the steeps
Thy God hath set for thee.
Beyond the Alpine summits of great pain
Lieth thine Italy.

M. C. L.

New York.

V. T.'s second quotation, *ante*, p. 428,

My heart beat wildly, and I woke,

is the last line of Calverley's poem 'Vision.'

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

G. H. C.'s first quotation, *ante*, p. 428, is a sad travesty of some lines in Scott's 'Marmion,' VI. xxv., which are as follows:—

And such a yell was there,
Of sudden and portentous birth,
As if men fought upon the earth,
And fiends in upper air.

W. C. B.

[MR. T. BAYNE and MR. A. RUSSELL also thanked for replies.]

EARLIEST BRITISH MUSIC PUBLISHER (10 S. viii. 369).—The earliest specimen of music printed in England was that in the 'Polychronicon' by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495. Caxton published the previous edition (the first), but that had a blank space left for the notes to be put in by hand. Dr. Dibdin stated that he never saw a copy of Caxton's edition with the notes supplied, however.

The next example in a secular book (the tenth in numerical order) was in the third edition of the 'Polychronicon,' by Peter Treveris, 1527.

See R. Steele's monograph (Bibliographical Society). H. W. D.

ELDER-BUSH FOLK-LORE (10 S. viii. 131, 211, 314).—In Groome's 'Gipsy Folk-Tales,' No. 53, occurs the passage:—

"Our blessed Lord He hid in de eldon bush, an' it tell't an Him, an' He says, 'You shall always stink,' and so it always do. But de ivy let Him hide into it, and He says, 'It should be green both winter and summer.'"

Groome has the note "Noah Young's name for elder, mi-duvel's kandlo ruk ('God's stinking tree')." ALEX. RUSSELL.

Stromness, Orkney.

BOOK-STEALING: DEGREES OF BLACKNESS (10 S. vi. 305, 353; vii. 212, 276).—The following is from "Selectæ Christiani Orbis Deliciæ.... Per Franciscum Sweertium F. Antverpiensem. Coloniæ," 1608, p. 571, It is, I think, worthy of reproduction:—

HENRICI RANZOVII PERpetuum de bibliotheca sua
DECRETUM.

Quæ infrà scripta sunt, hunc in modum sancita sunto, inviolateque observantor.
Ranzovii, nec quisquam alius, hanc possidento,
Hæredes eam non dividunto,
Nemini libros, codices, volumina, picturas,
Ex ea auferendi, extrahendi,
Aliòve asportandi,
Nisi licentia possessoris,
Facultas esto.
Si quis secus fecerit;
Libros, partemve aliquam abstulerit,
Extraxerit, elepserit, rapserit,
Concerpserit, corruperit,
Dolo malo:
Illicò maledictus,
Perpetuò execrabilis,
Semper detestabilis
Esto, maneto.

The library was apparently at Bredenberg or Bredemberg (? Bredeberg in Holstein). According to an inscription which Henricus Ranzovius (Ranzow) caused to be placed on a sarcophagus, before his death, in a chapel at Itzehoe, he was Governor (Vices gerens), for kings Christian III., Frederic II., and

Christian IV., of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Dithmarschen, Prefect of the Castle (Arx) of Segeberg, Lord in Bredenberg, Ranzow, Ranzouisholm, Nutschow, Melbeck, &c. (*ibid*, p. 584).

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

KRAPINA (10 S. viii. 188, 258).—I suggest the explanation that the little borough was the birthplace of Ljudevit Gaj, the originator and apostle of the political movement known as "Illyrism." L. L. K.

SUDLOW FAMILY (10 S. viii. 310).—If he has not done so, MR. SUDLOW should apply to the Secretary of the Society of Friends, London, who would doubtless give some information from their registers. S. F.

LONDON REMAINS (10 S. viii. 226, 271, 337, 392).—Near the Cricket Ground in Victoria Park, E., some of the semi-octagonal recesses or refuges which, according to the inscriptions upon them, came from old London Bridge, have been placed in position, and serve as alcoves. Most authorities, however, doubt this statement, and assert that they came from old Westminster Bridge. It is of interest to note that the site of Victoria Park was purchased out of the proceeds of sale of Stafford (formerly York) House, St. James's, to the Duke of Sutherland under an Act of Parliament of 1840, and was opened in 1845. Since it came under the management of the L.C.C. it is decidedly one of the prettiest of the London parks. What percentage of West-End Londoners have ever seen it in its summer glory?

Beneath the statue of Queen Elizabeth, above the main entrance to the church of St. Dunstan-in-the West is an inscription as follows:

"This statue of Queen Elizabeth formerly stood on the west side of Ludgate. That gate being taken down in 1760 to open the street, it was given by the City to Sir Francis Gosling, Knt., Alderman of this Ward, and he caused it to be placed here."

Apropos of St. Dunstan's, the following paragraph from *The Daily Graphic* of 20 November seems worth noting:—

"Many notable associations centre round St. Dunstan's House, Regent's Park, submitted for sale at the Mart yesterday. Leased by the late Lord Aldenham, St. Dunstan's House was built for the third Marquess of Hertford—the Marquess of Steyne in 'Vanity Fair.' By the side of the house is the old clock from St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet Street, so frequently mentioned as 'Under the Clock' in publishers' announcements, even in the days of the Shakespeare folios. When the church was pulled down, the clock, with the two giant figures that strike the quarters and the hours, was taken to the Regent's Park house, and later were added the dilapidated statues of King Lud and one of his sons—brought from Ludgate when that City gateway was removed. The property was withdrawn at 8,400*l*."

ALAN STEWART.

A bit of the old Westminster Bridewell is still to be seen preserved in the area at the rear of the Middlesex County Hall in the Broad Sanctuary, opposite the north front of Westminster Abbey. All who love the past of Westminster, whether in its palaces or prisons, will be glad to see this old relic. It consists of the stonework of the door and the original stone which informed the passer-by as to the use of the building and the reason of its erection. The description reads as follows:—

"Here are several sorts of work for the Poor of the Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, as also the County, according to LAW, and for such as will beg and live idle in this City and Liberty of Westminster, anno 1655."

It seems as if we may gather from this notice that, in addition to being a Bridewell or House of Correction, it was a kind of Poor House, combining strict disciplinary oversight for such "sturdy rogues" and "valiant beggars" as declined to work for their living with watchfulness for those who were prevented by circumstances beyond their own control from doing so.

This remnant from past ages was, before the erection of the present County Hall, affixed to the north side of the old Sessions House (which formerly occupied this site), at a higher level and in a better position to meet the public eye.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

Ingress Abbey at Greenhithe, mentioned by MR. RALPH THOMAS (*ante*, p. 338), was, I understand, entirely erected from the stones of old London Bridge. "Peter Rayleigh" in his recently issued volume 'The Cogers and Fleet Street' refers to Alderman Harmer (p. 320):—

He died at Ingress, Greenhithe, a mansion erected by himself from the stones of old London Bridge, and now used as the museum of a public park. The cost of 'Ingress' was so great that, after having spent 100,000*l*. on it, all attempt to keep the account was abandoned."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

In this connexion reference should be made to an entertaining article by Mr. J. Tavenor Perry in the November *Antiquary*, entitled 'London's Movable Monuments.'

G. L. APPERSON.

No one has yet mentioned that the Gothic clock tower which formerly stood in High Street, Southwark, not far from the south end of London Bridge, is now at Swanage. It was a sort of Eleanor Cross, with an illuminated dial, and was removed when the South-Eastern Railway was extended to Charing Cross.

G. S. Parry, Lieut.-Col.

Poll-Books (10 S. vii. 349, 415; viii. 76, 177, 453).—The following relate to Newcastle-upon-Tyne:—

1. Poll at the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 1-9, 1734. Candidates: Walter Calverley Blackett, Esq., Nicholas Fenwick, Esq., William Carr, Esq. 8vo, ii+40 pp. Newcastle: J. White, 1734.

2. Poll at the Election, May 13-19, 1741. Candidates: Walter Calverley Blackett, Esq., Nicholas Fenwick, Esq., Matthew Ridley, Esq., Wm. Carr, Esq. 8vo, ii+52 pp. Newcastle: W. Cuthbert, 1741.

3. Another edition, 8vo, ii+46 pp. Newcastle: J. White, 1741.

4. Poll at the Election, Oct. 11-19, 1774. Candidates: Sir Walter Calverley Blackett, Bart., Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., Hon. Constantine John Phipps, Thomas Delaval, Esq. 8vo, 50 pp. Newcastle: T. Saint, 1774.

5. The Contest. Being an Account of the Matters in Dispute between the Magistrates and the Burgesses, and an Examination of the Merit and Conduct of the Candidates in the present Election. "Give the Devil his Due." 8vo, ii+40 pp. No printer named. 1774.

6. The Burgesses' Poll at the late Election of Members for Newcastle, to which is added a Summary View of the Disputes which arose, &c. 8vo, 54 pp. Newcastle: Printed for the Editor, 1774.

7. A second edition, "corrected," issued in 1775.

8. Poll at the Election, Feb. 27-28 and March 1-14, 1777. Candidates: Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq. 8vo, iv+58 pp. Newcastle: T. Angus, 1777.

9. Poll at the Election, Sept. 11-21, 1780. Candidates: Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq., Thos. Delaval, Esq. 8vo, ii+58 pp. Newcastle: T. Saint, 1780.

10. Another edition in quarto, bearing same date.

11. Poll at the Election, March 10-11, 1820. Candidates: Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., William Scott, Esq. 8vo, xii+24 pp. Newcastle: George Angus, 1820. [A large-paper edition, printed on one side of each leaf only, was issued by same publisher.]

12. Poll-Book of the Free Burgesses and Householders who voted at the Election, Dec. 13-14, 1832. Candidates: Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., John Hodgson, Esq., Charles Attwood, Esq. 8vo, ii+52 pp. Newcastle: W. Boag, 1833.

13. Poll-Book of the Electors, Jan. 6-7, 1835. Candidates: Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., John Hodgson, Esq., Wm. Ord, Esq., James Aytoun, Esq. 8vo, 72 pp. *Newcastle Courant* Office, "for L. Hewison," 1835.

14. Poll-Book of the Election, July 26, 1836. Candidates: John Hodgson, Esq., Christopher Blackett, Esq. [List of those who voted for Blackett only.] 8vo, 32 pp. Title-page missing.

15. Poll-Book of the Election, July 25, 1837. Candidates: William Ord, Esq., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., Chas. John Bigge, Esq., John Blenkinsopp Coulson, Esq., Augustus H. Beaumont, Esq. 8vo, ii+66 pp. Newcastle: T. & J. Hodgson, 1837.

16. Poll-Book of the Elections—April, 1859, candidates: Thomas Emerson Headlam, Esq., George Ridley, Esq., P. A. Taylor, Esq.; and June, 1859, candidates: the Rt. Hon. T. E. Headlam, Esq., Wm. Cuthbert, Esq. Sm. 8vo, iv+78 pp. Newcastle: M. Benson, 1859.

17. Poll-Book of the Election, Dec. 7, 1860. Candidates: Somerset A. Beaumont, Esq., Peter Carstairs, Esq. 8vo, ii+36 pp. Newcastle: Horn & Story, n.d.

Richard Welford.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"Sham Abraham" (10 S. vii. 469; viii. 293, 395).—There need be no doubt as to the authorship of this song, which was not written by either Thomas Dibdin or Upton, but was by Charles Dibdin the younger. It was written for, and first sung in 1799 by, Johannot, "in a temporary circus, not far from the Theatre" (Royal), Liverpool; and it was first published, with the air 'The Rogue's March,' to which it was written, by Hime of Liverpool. Soon afterwards, when it had been sung with great success at Sadler's Wells Theatre, it was pirated by a London publisher, against whom Hime brought an action which ended in a compromise, after it had incidentally served to establish the legal principle that a single sheet is "a book." Clementi & Co. soon afterwards published the song with a new tune by a Mr. Scott. The author subsequently included 'Abraham Newland' in 'The Song Smith; or, Rigmarole Repository' (1801); the whole of which was reprinted in his 'Mirth and Metre' (1807). The first line of the song is

There ne'er was a name so bandied by fame.

Mr. Pierpoint (*ante*, p. 294) renders it incorrectly, and the couplet he quotes from the last stanza is not there, nor is it anywhere else in the song.

I may add, in reference to Mr. R. L. Moreton's reply (*ante*, p. 395), that 'The British Raft,' by T. Dibdin, was a burletta, not an opera; and it was first performed at Sadler's Wells Theatre (not Astley's) on Easter Monday, 1797.

E. Rimbault Dibdin.

Anderson Family (10 S. viii. 387).—I have lately seen a collection of miscellaneous papers which belonged to the late

Col. Wm. Anderson, C.B., Bengal Artillery. The collection includes a parchment with seal conferring upon him the freedom of the Royal Burgh of Wick (1862), and tracings of his pedigree, through Oswalds, Murrays. and Sinclairs, to John Dunbar (father of Sir William) and to Murray of Clairdon. There are further details of marriages with the families of Haldane, Johnstone, Dalrymple, Ramsay, Frazer, Sutherland, Edmiston, Smythies, Shirley, Gordon, and others. E. A. PETHERICK.

Streatham, S.W.

FLEET STREET, No. 7 (10 S. viii. 248, 350, 411).—No evidence is, I submit, at present forthcoming pointing to "Hary Smyth" having, at any time, dwelt at No. 7, Fleet Street, or of his having, at any time, preceded Tottel on that spot. While No. 7 *was* "between the Temple Gates," Tottel is, I think, never so described, nor does he describe himself otherwise than as being "Within Temple Bar, at 'The Hand and Star'"; whereas "between the Two Temple Gates" almost invariably accounts for the publishing- and dwelling-place of other booksellers between the Gates besides Thomas Woodward at "The Half Moon," who thence advertised the London edition of Epictetus, the publication of which was superintended by James Upton, jun. Woodward concludes the advertisement as follows: "Impensis T. Woodward, ad Signe Lunæ Crescentis inter Templi Portas" (see *The Daily Advertiser*, 24 March, 1741). Thus also in *The Grub Street Journal*, 8 May, 1735; in *The St. James's Evening Post*, 23 Oct., 1736; *The Daily Gazetteer*, 15 May, 1738; and in other instances Woodward's announcements terminate with "between the Two [sometimes "two"] Temple Gates in Fleet Street." That it is impossible for "The Half Moon" to have been identical with "The Hand and Star," No. 7, is evident from the circumstance of Joel Stephens, as MR. HILTON PRICE shows (*ante*, p. 351), having been at the latter sign from 1730 to 1741, at the time Woodward was publishing at "The Half Moon," "between the Two Temple Gates"; so that the house afterwards distinguished as "The Half Moon" was perhaps that where Henry Smyth dwelt before his removal to the "Trinity" or "Holy Trinity" *without* Temple Bar, and "The Half Moon" was perhaps the "Crown" at No. 9, Fleet Street, renamed, which was also a bookseller's. Of this "Crown" MR. PRICE says that it possibly went under *another sign* after 1695, since he does not find it mentioned again. "The Sun," another booksellers' between the Temple Gates, at No. 14, is not apparently so described, however, while "The Crown" is. Of the twelve houses "between the Temple Gates," Tottel's (afterwards Butterworth's) was the easternmost, and Lintot's, "The Cross Keys," the westernmost; and this brief portion of Fleet Street contained at one time or another no fewer than five different booksellers' dwellings, Nos. 7, 9, 11, 15, and 16. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"SLINK": "SLINKING" (10 S. viii. 27, 117, 418).—There is a technical term in the leather trade for certain kinds of dressed skins known as "slink lambs." They are small and expensive, and used as linings of ladies' dainty slippers only. They are the "pelts" of the animal stillborn, I believe, since the output is restricted.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

WELSH HERALDRY (10 S. viii. 330).—A human head is usually supposed to represent the head of any Englishman who was so unlucky as to find himself on the wrong side of Offa's Dyke. It exists in the arms of the families of Hughes, Lloyd, Meredith, Price, and Wynn, and in those of the town of Haverfordwest. S. D. C.

THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT (10 S. viii. 268, 418).—I have never heard MR. PIERPOINT'S version of the Eleventh Commandment. The version I have been familiar with for many years is, "Thou shalt not be found out." JOHN ADDISON.

The 'H.E.D.,' ii. 670, gives the following uses of this expression: (1) nothing succeeds like success; (2) do not tell tales out of school; (3) thou shalt not be found out. Thus there would seem to be a sufficient choice of accepted meanings from which to select. W. B. H.

I have heard the "Eleventh Commandment" given as "Thou shalt not be found out." A novel bearing the title of 'The Eleventh Commandment' was published some four or five years since, and became the subject of a lawsuit.

R. L. MORETON.

JAMAICA RECORDS (10 S. viii. 29, 274, 377).—It may interest the querist to know that a transcript of various Jamaica registers so far as the family of Gordon is concerned appeared in *The Huntly Express* of 25 October last. J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Egypt and Western Asia in the Light of Recent Discoveries. By L. W. King and H. R. Hall. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)

The venerable society familiarly known as the S.P.C.K. plays so many parts that the services it renders in the cause of scholarship and sound learning are liable to be overlooked. Many people probably associate its work chiefly with Sunday-school prizes and parochial libraries; but its interpretation of "Christian knowledge" is liberal, and the works of sterling value which it produces lay the clergy and serious students under no small obligation. Just ten years ago the Society rendered accessible to English readers Maspero's splendid archæological trilogy 'The Dawn of Civilization,' 'The Struggle of the Nations,' and 'The Passing of the Empires.' But in the rapid progress of modern discovery and research ten years cause even the best books to need supplementing; every decade needs a fresh *compte rendu*.

The volume before us is designed to put the reader in possession of the most recent accessions to our knowledge from the inexhaustible mines of the Orient. The accuracy of the record is unquestionable, and a vivid actuality is imparted to it by such well-known authorities as Messrs. King and Hall, of the British Museum, who speak from first-hand knowledge and personal experience of the work. They give a detailed account of the results of the excavations made by Capt. Cros at Telloh, Messrs. Borchardt and Schäfer at Abusir, De Morgan at Susa, Prof. Harper at Bismya, and Dr. Koldewey at Babylon, together with the explorations of Messrs. King and Thompson at Kuyunjik (Nineveh), and those of Prof. Petrie, Mr. Newberry, and Dr. Budge in Egypt. It is an immense convenience to the student to have the whole field of research thus brought into one synoptic view.

Especially worthy of notice is the account of the early Sumerians given in chap. iv. All the civilization of the modern world may be traced to its ultimate source in that people of hoariest antiquity, who some eight thousand years ago loomed out of prehistoric mist on the plains of Mesopotamia. The revelation of the religious ideas held by this Sumerian race, as contained in the cylinder of Gudea which is here translated (pp. 207-220), is of fascinating interest. The details which it supplies of the cult and worship of the god Ningirsu are most valuable for the light they throw on primæval religion, and the picturesqueness of style gives a high idea of the literary attainments of that wonderful people. Of similar importance is the account—for the first time given here—of the proto-Elamite civilization (pp. 227 *seq.*). Among other discoveries which will be new to most readers is that of the origin and meaning of the "Labyrinth," which had hitherto baffled all the solvents applied to it. It turns out to be a word of Cretan rather than Egyptian provenance, and derived from the pre-Hellenic *labrys*, a double-axe (pp. 125-7). If, as it seems, embalming was at one time practised in Babylonia (p. 39), how comes it that no mummies are extant in this region? Admitting that the conditions of soil are not favourable to their preservation, as in Egypt, one might expect that some traces of the practice would have survived.

The writers mention that the tombs shrouded for so many centuries in darkness are now somewhat incongruously lighted up by electric arcs. They do not hesitate themselves to illuminate the seriousness of their narrative with some of the newest of modernisms. We can imagine some continental savant finding "the *portmanteau* pronunciation" of some condensed Egyptian words (p. 440) a phrase rather more puzzling than the words referred to, if he has not already made acquaintance with another "Wonderland."

We must add that the volume, with its abundance of excellent illustrations, fine print and ample page, is a pleasure to look at, and is issued at a very moderate price. We have detected only one misprint, "now" for *nor* (p. 461), which belies the sense intended.

The Marginal Notes of Lord Macaulay. Selected by Sir G. O. Trevelyan. (Longmans & Co.)

This little book of sixty-four pages might well have been longer, for it gives us a delightful insight into the unstudied thoughts of a great scholar on the authors he read and remembered so well. That Macaulay annotated his books we knew from Dr. Birkbeck Hill's edition of Johnson's 'Lives,' in which it is mentioned that Addison's Parallel of the Princes and Gods in his verses to Kneller was thought by Macaulay to be more ingenious than anything by Cawley and Butler. Dr. Hill adds that the notes, being written in pencil, show signs of fading, so we are doubly grateful to Sir George Trevelyan, who keeps on the family tradition of scholarship and history, for letting us, so to speak, peep into the very volumes which Macaulay used. The sledgehammer is ruthlessly plied on occasion, though Macaulay was, says Sir George, "never implacable when a woman was concerned." How diligently he studied Greek and Latin is well known, and we find a good many references to Cicero's chequered career. Here, and in his comments on Shakespeare, Macaulay comes to conclusions which for the most part have long been stated and supported by experts. There is, however, much that is incisive and striking in the annotations. When Macaulay praised the seventh Idyll of Theocritus as "more pleasing to me than almost any other pastoral in any language," perhaps he had in his mind the eighth Eclogue of Virgil with the picture of young love, which he thought, if we remember aright, the best thing Virgil ever wrote. There are some interesting references to Macaulay's own position and views of life. He regards death with Socrates as gain, "even if death were nothing more than an untroubled and dreamless sleep," though he once thought with Milton, quoting the words which were often on our late editor's lips:—

> For who would lose,
> Though full of pain, this intellectual being:
> These thoughts that wander through eternity?

Cæsar he credits with "the finest sentence ever written," an answer to Cicero's gratitude for his humanity. If Sir George Trevelyan had given us dates, *e.g.*, as to Macaulay's two views of death mentioned above, and exact references to passages annotated, he would have improved the booklet.

Drayton's Minor Poems, chosen and edited by Cyril Brett, includes all Drayton's best work; and when we say that the volume appears in the "Tudor and Stuart Library" of the Clarendon

Press, we need add no more to encourage the judicious booklover. The form and editing of the series are alike excellent, a piece of that fine printing for which the Oxford Press is famous all the world over. Mr. Brett has an easy task with Prof. Elton's 'Critical Study' on Drayton to rely on for his Introduction. As for the text itself, many of the sonnets reach a level high enough to show that the best known of them, beginning

Since there 's no helpe, come let us kiss and part,

is by no means an inexplicable phenomenon to be credited to Shakespeare because it is too good for Drayton. There are undoubted "longueurs" in Drayton's muse, but he has at best that compact yet pregnant method of expression which was the gift of the great Elizabethans.

Messrs. Longman have added to their attractive "Pocket Library" *The Wrong Box*, an amusing fantasia which is the delight of Stevensonians, and ought also to have a wide appeal to the general public.

The National Review this month is violently and not very convincingly anti-German. Mr. J. L. Garvin's paper on 'The Falsehood of Extremes' deals with the prospect of Tariff Reform, and does not seem to us a good specimen of an attractive writer's work. The Poet Laureate's effusion 'How can One serve One's King?' is respectable verse, but certainly not inspired. 'Some First Impressions of a London Season' are considered by "A Débutante," who has freshness, and, we should say, a zeal for culture much beyond the average society lady. Many civilians will sympathize with her note on the airs which young army men give themselves. Canon Ellacombe has the most interesting article of the number in 'Church Restoration,' a thing which, he points out, was unheard-of in earlier times, when men had no reverence for the earlier designs on which they imposed their new fabric or ideas. 'Oxford University Life in the Seventeenth Century,' by Lady Newton, ought to be interesting, but the title is absurdly big for a few extracts of unimportant letters concerning Brasenose in 1608-11. These few pages are mostly concerned with accounts, and tell us very little. In 'The State and the Family' the editor of *The Spectator* contends that the old Poor Law in Early Victorian times produced a state of demoralization among the recipients of relief which is a warning, and he strongly advises people to peruse the report of the Poor Law Commission of 1834.

The Burlington Magazine opens with a reproduction of Renoir's picture of 'Madame Charpentier and her Children,' a charming picture which was last spring secured for the United States at 92,000 francs, and which is criticized by that accomplished critic M. L. Bénédite. Two delightful little pieces by Wilkie in the Tate Gallery are the subject of a note by Mr. D. S. MacColl; and American painting is represented by Mr. R. H. Brandegree's 'Portrait of Miss Sarah Porter.' 'Some Italian Medals,' by Mr. M. Rosenheim and Mr. G. F. Hill, includes a medal presenting, apparently, Sir John Cheke, the well-known English scholar, as "Joannes Chekius." It was struck at Padua, where he is known to have stayed. The editorial comments continue the subject of the decorations of the Palace of Westminster.

Alexander Smith.—*The Glasgow Herald* has the following concerning one of our contributors: "We record with regret the death of Mr. Alexander Smith, 45, Millbrae Road, Glasgow, which took place suddenly on the afternoon of Sunday [17 November]. Mr. Smith, who was in his seventieth year, belonged to Argyleshire. Early in life he came to Glasgow, where he was trained to business, and for the past forty years he was accountant to Young's Paraffin and Mineral Light Company. Mr. Smith was a man of a retiring disposition, and it was only by a select circle of friends that he was known as an earnest and devoted student. As an authority on Old English literature he was widely recognized. He wrote a number of articles for *The Glasgow Herald* on literary and antiquarian subjects, and for over thirty years he was a regular contributor to *Notes and Queries*. He was a member of the Glasgow Hunterian Club, and was chiefly responsible for the editing of a number of reprints which they have issued. He also edited and printed for private circulation a number of little-known old plays, tracts, and pamphlets. Among his friends and correspondents were the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, the late J. Payne Collier, and the late Dr. David Laing; and Mr. Edmund Gosse was usually his guest on the occasion of his visits to the city. Of his literary friends in America the chief were the late Prof. Albert Smith, Philadelphia, and Mr. Horace Howard Furness, who in his preface to his 'Variorum Shakespeare' acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Smith."

The Rev. Dr. Smythe Palmer will shortly publish with Messrs. Routledge & Sons 'The Ideal Gentleman,' forming a new volume of "The London Library." It consists of a long series of literary extracts dealing with the character of a gentleman as depicted in literature from the earliest period.

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C. Drury ("Chemists' Coloured Glass Bottles").—See 10 S. v. 168, 231, 336.

Corrigenda.—*Ante*, p. 425, col. 1, l. 14 from foot, for "Luisisana" read *Quisisana*.—P. 467, col. 1, l. 27, for "wrist" read *waist*.

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NDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1907.

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Notes.

RISTMAS ODDS AND ENDS.

'The Seven Joys of Mary.'

RE is very little left which has not athered about Christmas in the past; the season returns, odds and ends to remind of the doings of fifty and years ago, when the keeping of nas in country places was to a great unspoilt. The keeping of Christmas nd the odd days before and after was different from what it now is, even villages which are as yet untouched ways, and we slid all the way from pelted one another with snowballs, night, when the candles were lit and built up, the carol singers pelted us nore or less unfinished works—old or snatches of them—in a fashion their authors would have deemed able. I heard on many occasions Seven Joys,' and once — many ago—jotted down the words from der of the singers. The children t to a quaint tune, which I regret that I am unable to remember beyond a few notes or bars. The children came then in fours or fives, and usually had a dressed doll lying in swaddling clothes in a cratch or cradle, and were rewarded for their singing with apples or bits of ribbon to help to make up the "kissing bunch," for the "Joys" came round generally one or two days before Christmas Day.

Other children came round and sang portions of Christmas hymns and carols, knocking at the door before they began their little round of Christmas "bits," and mostly finishing with more rappings, and the recital of

Good master and mistress,
As you sit by the fire,
Put your hand in your pocket
And give us some hire;
If you 'll gee 's nowt, we 'll tak' nowt,
And so bid you good-neet.

Generally they were told to come inside and warm themselves with a sup of posset, a pot being usually kept hot on the hob for callers. After more singing, and before saying good-night, the leader would ask a riddle :—

Flour of England,
Fruit of Spain,
Met together
In a shower of rain.
Answer—Plum-pudding.

After "good-night," the children lingered outside and sang something else—as likely as not,

I saw three ships come sailing by,
Sailing by, sailing by-a-iy;
I saw three ships come sailing by
On Christmas Day in the morning.

An' what do you think that they 'd got in,
That they 'd got in, that they 'd got in,
On Christmas Day in the morning?
They said that they 'd got the Saviour in,
The Saviour in, the Saviour in,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

How they managed to get six lines into the same music as four lines I cannot remember, but it was managed by a sort of repetition, and squeezed in as only children can manage such things, and a few hours later the same or other children came round to shout us a Christmas greeting as we sat at breakfast, like Jack Horner,

Eating his Christmas pie.

"On Christmas Day in the Morning."

I remember how, for some three or four years in succession, the folks of the place in which I was born used to trudge up the hill on Christmas Day in the morning to the church, quite half an hour before service time, seemingly for the purpose of wishing

each other a merry Christmas and having a chat about the Christmases past. The old men came in their billycocks and clean white smocks—their Sunday best—each with staff in hand, grasped just above the middle. The old women folk came, too, in cap or poke bonnets, as their fancy inclined, each having on her best shawl and a fine white apron which was worn only on special occasions and Sacrament Sundays, and known as the Sacrament apron. These homely country folks looked nice in this costume, which, however, was not the thing for the younger ones, who kept as near as they could to the fashion set by "Darby Town," some miles away. The wind might blow keen, and some sleet or snow drive into their faces; but no one thought of entering the church until the rector came from the parsonage in the church grounds, stopped to welcome each with a seasonable greeting, and chat a while before the "dropping bell" told that the time for service had come. The parson being in the pulpit, and the "Amen" clerk in his below, the fiddles, the flutes, and the bassoon compared "pitch," and the clerk having given out "Christians, awake," the whole congregation fell to singing, while the parson with his old kindly face beamed down upon the gathering before him "on Christmas Day in the morning."

THE CRUSTY LOAF: THE MOULDY CHEESE.

Hardly ever does one hear folks talk at this season of the year, as they used to do, of a crusty loaf and a mouldy cheese, and it almost seems that both are of the forgotten past. Yet the combination with a tot of ale was in my young days essentially of a Christmas character. The invitation of the Christmas singers at the door to

> Bring us a loaf of your crusty bread,
> And a piece of your mouldy cheese,

was seldom disregarded; and there was no more tempting sight than a gate-legged table laid in a convenient spot in the house-place, set out with a snow-white cloth, on which stood the crusty loaf and the mouldy cheese, flanked with a big brown jug of Denby pottery, the nut-brown home-brewed of which has been seen and tasted maybe for the last time. The crusty loaf was the old-fashioned cottage loaf, big and crusty all over, made so by the art of "the mother of the house," as she was wont to be called. The cheese, a big wedge of the "mouldy"—whether so, or merely "green" *or* "sage" cheese — or perhaps a whole cheese with a wedge taken out—was of the cut-and-come-again order, and formed a real old Derbyshire "snap," a relish by no means to be despised, especially with a "tot" thrown in. Few could resist a crust from the crusty loaf and a "hunk" from the cheese, with the mould plain to see and taste, washed down by some of the contents of the brown jug. Such fare was superior to the mince pie, but none objected to a cut from a pork pie to keep company with the slices from the crusty loaf and the mouldy cheese and the tot thrown in.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

'THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY.'

UNDER this title there was printed at 8 S. xi. 107 a *jeu d'esprit* by your indefatigable contributor PROF. SKEAT on the letter H. It is so long ago (6 Feb., 1897) that many readers will feel "glad and gay" to see it again, to say nothing of a whole army of new readers who have never seen the verses at all. I have obtained the learned Professor's permission to print not only this, but also two others, on C and D, which I have been treasuring up all these years.

TO DR. MURRAY ON COMPLETING THE LETTER C.

Wherever the English speech is spread
  And the Union Jack flies free,
The news will be gratefully, proudly read,
  That you 've conquered your A, B, C!
    But I fear it will come
    As a shock to some
    That the sad result will be
That you 're taking to dabble and dawdle and doze,
To dolour and dumps, and—worse than those—
    To danger and drink,
    And—shocking to think—
To words that begin with d—.

THE WORDS IN D.

Those words in D! A dismal, dreary dose!
Here dilatory dandies dandling doze,
Dull dunces dog our steps and dreadful duns,
Dolours and dragons, donkeys, dolts, and dujes,
Devils and demons, and "the dreaded name
Of Demogorgon!" Dirks and daggers haunt,
Dank dandelions flourish, dampness daunts,
Depression and dejection drag us down,
Drear desolation dwells, and dire delay,
Disaster, disappointment, disarray,
Defeat, disintegration, and despair,
Disease, decay, delirium, darkness, death!
  Yet through the darkest dens of dimmest doom
Dogged determination drives its way,
Dilemmas yield to diligence at last,
Deliberation dissipates dispute,
Dismay is dashed with draughts of dear delight,
Deft dainty dances, and delicious dreams!
The power to do one's duty still survives,
Still dawns the day, divine dominion rules.

13 Aug., 1898.

To Dr. Murray, on beginning H.

I 'm glad that you 've done—so I hear you say—
With the words that begin with D,
And have left H. B. to be glad and gay
With the glory that waits on G:
And you laugh, ha! ha! defying fate,
As you tackle the terrible aspirate—
The H that appals the Cockney crew,
Lancashire, Essex, and Shropshire too;
For they cannot abide the hunter's horn,
And hold e'en heavenly hosts in scorn;
And I fear there are some who can't quite say
Why you didn't give "hat" when you worked at A:
Whose utterance leaves some doubt between
The human hair and an air serene,
The harrow that creeps, and the arrow that flies,
The heels where chilblains are wont to rise
And the nice fat eels that are baked in pies!
We all rejoice, on this New Year's Day,
To hear you are fairly upon your way
To honour and happiness, hope and health!
I would you were nearer to worldly wealth.

1 Jan., 1897.

Prof. Skeat's prose is always welcome, and so, I feel sure, will be his poetry.

Ralph Thomas.

THE MYSTERY OF HANNAH LIGHTFOOT.

(See *ante*, pp. 321, 402.)

Who was Isaac Axford of the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, married to Hannah Lightfoot at Keith's Chapel on 11 Dec., 1753?

In tracing his career there will be found good reasons for attaching some importance to one of the authorities which the late Mr. Thoms affected to mistrust. According to a correspondent of *The Monthly Magazine*, who dated his letters from Warminster in Wiltshire, Isaac Axford was shopman to Bolton, the grocer on Ludgate Hill. Some time after the disappearance of Hannah he retired to his native county, and in the course of time married a Miss Bartlett. During the remainder of his life he resided at Warminster, where he died in the year 1816 at the age of eighty-five. See 'Hannah Lightfoot,' &c., by W. J. Thoms, pp. 5, 6, 7, 11, where the whole correspondence is reproduced; also 3 S. xi. 90.

A reference to the local records, all of which I have verified, will show that these facts are not imaginary. One Isaac, the son of John and Elizabeth Axford, was baptized at Erlestoke, Wilts, on the 17th of August, 1734; while an Isaac Axford of the same parish, described as a widower, married Mary Bartlett, of Warminster, at Holy Saviour's Church, Erlestoke, on 3 Dec., 1759. Finally, the parish register of Warminster records the burial of Isaac Axford on 19 April, 1816. Although he was thus in his eighty-second year, and not eighty-five, as stated in *The Monthly Magazine* of July, 1821, the fact that his wife died at Warminster on the 10th of January, 1791, seems to corroborate the statement that the last years of his life were spent in that town.

Still, since the criticism of Mr. Thoms has cast a doubt upon the authority of *The Monthly Magazine*, its information is not absolutely conclusive, and Mr. A. Hall, writing at 8 S. ii. 264, suggests that "the identity of the two Axfords has not been proved—one marriage taking place in London, the other in Wiltshire." Yet, presuming that the letters in *The Monthly Magazine* which describe the history of Axford were fabricated by Olive Serres, it must be confessed that she utilized the local registers for her purpose in a marvellous manner, while Mr. Thoms's fantastic theory loses its force if the facts are corroborated. There certainly is corroboration, for there exists a positive family tradition that Isaac Axford of St. Martin's, Ludgate, the husband of Hannah Lightfoot, the "Fair Quaker," was the same Isaac Axford who married Mary Bartlett at Erlestoke, Wilts, and who died at Warminster in April, 1816. Two years ago I had an interesting correspondence on the subject with Mr. Frank Curtis, of Warminster, who married a Miss Axford, the great-granddaughter of Isaac Axford, and his letters are before me as I write. Mr. Curtis relates the following narrative:—

> "Isaac Axford was a grocer in London, and the story told to my wife by her grandfather, Isaac, son of the said Isaac Axford, concerning his father's marriage with Hannah Lightfoot, is that as they came out of church after the marriage ceremony she was taken from him at the door, put into a coach, and driven away. Her husband rode after them on horseback until the horse dropped. As the coach approached the turnpike they shouted 'Royal Family,' the gates being immediately opened, while he had to wait and pay the toll. He went to the King and begged for his wife, but he never saw her again."

Possibly, it will be objected that this picturesque, but highly coloured narrative, told by an old man who probably was familiar with the correspondence in *The Monthly Magazine*, was influenced by the various accounts of the story of Hannah Lightfoot published in the early part of the nineteenth century. This may be, but it is improbable that either the son of Isaac Axford or the Wiltshire correspondent of

The Monthly Magazine would venture to declare that the grocer of Ludgate Hill was the same person as the grocer of Warminster, unless the fact was true. Had they been playing into the hands of Mrs. Serres by retailing fiction, it is almost certain that their statements would have been refuted by some local contemporary. Moreover, if the "Princess" Olive had been acquainted with the Erlestoke registers she would not have asserted that Axford became Hannah Lightfoot's husband after her secret marriage to her royal lover in the year 1759! See 'Authentic Records,' pp. 5–7, and 'Secret History' (ed. 1903), i. 6. Indeed, for this reason I am disposed to doubt that Mrs. Serres influenced the correspondence in *The Monthly Magazine*. Certainly, the family tradition, which has always been plausible and consistent, and is supported by the local registers, affords strong presumptive evidence that Isaac Axford of Ludgate Hill and Isaac Axford of Warminster were one and the same person; and in the absence of all negative proof it will not be rash to accept the theory that the man who married Mary Bartlett at Erlestoke on 3 Dec., 1759, was the husband of Hannah Lightfoot.

At all events, it is convenient to accept this hypothesis, for there is a story related of Isaac Axford of Warminster which, if true, might throw some light upon the mystery of the "Fair Quaker." As this story is corroborated by Mr. Curtis, it will not be indiscreet to repeat the version given by *The Monthly Magazine* of July, 1821:—

"Many years after Hannah was taken away, her husband, believing her dead, married again to a Miss Bartlett.....and by her succeeded to an estate at Chevrett [Cheverell?] of about 150*l.* a year. On the report reviving, a few years since, of his first wife's being still living, a Mr. Bartlett (first cousin to Isaac's second wife) claimed the estate on the plea of the invalidity of this second marriage."—3 S. xi. 90.

Mr. Frank Curtis's account of the incident is as follows:—

"Isaac Axford received with this Miss Bartlett an estate worth 150*l.* a year. After his death, a cousin claimed the property from the said Isaac Axford's son, who was the grandfather of my wife. In her childhood she heard her parents speak of one Mr. Aldridge, a lawyer of this town [Warminster], who went to her grandmother, and asked to see some papers. These were taken away, and never returned.....My wife has no idea where the lawsuit was tried, *but the Bartlett family won the case.* The assizes may have been held at Devizes or Salisbury.....With regard to the property in dispute, my wife's mother told her many years ago that it was a mill at Potterne, Wilts."

Possibly, if the Bartlett family won the case, they were able to produce evidence Hannah Lightfoot was alive on 3 1759, and thus a report of the trial took place) might give some inform concerning the history of the "Fair Qua after her separation from Axford. months ago I wrote to Mr. Ponting, sol of Warminster, who conducts the bus that Mr. Aldridge carried on a bu years ago; and although he was kind en to make a careful search among his pa he could discover nothing relating t action at law between Bartlett and Ax nor had he ever heard of any such ac Obviously, the proper course is to se the columns of *The Devizes and Wilt Gazette*, which I have not yet done. trial must have taken place, if it took at all, between April, 1816, and April, Though a slender clue, it is worth follow and as it is one of the few remaining c any one who wishes to investigate mystery of Hannah Lightfoot should neglect it. Can some Wiltshire antiq offer any suggestion?

HORACE BLEACKLE

(*To be continued.*)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CHRISTMAS.

(*Continued from* 10 S. vi. 485.)

TWENTY-SECOND LIST.

Taylor, C. B. A Fireside Book, or an Accou a Christmas spent at Old Court.—12mo. 183

The Christmas Minstrel: a Favourite Selec of Carols.—12mo. pp. 32, 1856.

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On the Boy-Bishop, see *Archæolog* I. 446, 472, 480, &c. (St. Paul's); li. (Lincoln); lii. 221, 224, &c. (Westminste liii. 25 (Lincoln). *Yorksh. Arch. Jour.*, x

399, 497 (York). Fuller's 'Worthies,' under Salisbury.

On the Lord of Misrule, see *Archæologia*, xlvii. 56.

On Christmas cheer—*e.g.*, brawn, souse, goose, capon, nappy and stale ale, white loaves, Christmas pies—see 'Shirburn Ballads,' 1907, p. 364. W. C. B.

Waits. (See 10 S. iv. 505.)—From the Doncaster Chamberlains' Accounts :—

1578-9. It. p^d to the waits for ther gowns, 26*s.* 8*d.*

1633. 22 Dec. Pd. to the waytes for playing to the Scollers, 5*s.*

William Hirst of Rotherham, "musition," in his will dated 17 May, 1622, gives to his son Henry, being one of the waits of Retford, "all my instruments of musique and all my tooles wherewith I do make instruments of musique." W. C. B.

"Minstrel and Labourer."—In the registers of Westerham, Kent, amongst the burials, are the following two items :—

8 Jan., 1567. Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Laur, Minstrell.

12 June, 1568. Agnes, daughter of Edward Rogers, minstrel & laborer.

The office of "minstrel" was common, but the union with that of "labourer" seems curious enough to justify noting.

Ayeahr.

Alphabetical Skit.—The following was published in one of the French newspapers in 1818 :—

Etat de la France l'An 26.

1. Le peuple Français ...	A B C	[abaissé].
2. La gloire nationale ...	F A C	[effacée].
3. Quarante-trois départemens	C D	[cédés].
4. L'armée	D P C	[dépecée].
5. Les braves	H E	[hachés].
6. Le roi n'est pas	M E	[aimé].
7. Les pairs	E B T	[hébétés].
8. Les députés	H T	[achetés].
9. La dette	O C	[haussée].
10. Le crédit	B C	[baissé].
11. La liberté de la presse...	O T	[ôtée].
12. La charte...	L U D	[éludée].
13. Les ministres	A I	[haïs].

R. S. B.

'The Political House that Jack Built.'—This, the best known of Hone's political squibs—that the woodcuts of George Cruikshank have immortalized—is noteworthy for the number of imitations and controverting satires it called forth. The following list of those that have come before my notice is probably imperfect; the rhythm could be readily adopted for any purpose, and no doubt, in the torrent of political satire emanating from the press between 1816 and 1826, there were other examples of its use.

1. The Political House that Jack Built. Printed by and for William Hone. 1819.

Before the end of 1821, fifty-three editions had been published of this most popular pamphlet. A coloured edition was issued in 1819. It was also included in the volume of "Facetiæ and Miscellanies by William Hone," published by Hunt and Clarke, 1827, and the introduction to this collection humorously identifies Hone as its author.

2. The Real or Constitutional House that Jack Built. Printed by W. Flint, Angel Court, Skinner Street, for J. Asperne, Cornhill, and W. Sams, St. James's Street. 1819.

An opposing pamphlet with 12 cuts, *not* by George Cruikshank,

3. The British Constitution Triumphant; or, a picture of the Radical Conclave. Printed by Dean & Munday, Threadneedle Street, for S. Knights, Sweeting's Alley. 1819.

An opposing pamphlet parodying No. 1, both in its illustrations and text. Whitbread and Cobbett are "The Knave" and "The Rogue." The verse under the cut of The Reform Banner commences :—

This is
The Watchword
for murder and Plunder
That all Loyal Britons
should strive to keep under.

4. The Dorchester Guide; or, a House that Jack Built. Printed and sold by Dean & Munday, Threadneedle Street.

An opposing pamphlet with 13 interesting cuts by I. R. Cruikshank, including portraits of Carlile, Hunt, Cartwright, Harrison, Watson, Waithman, and Lord Byron.

5. The Palace of John Bull contrasted with the Poor 'House that Jack Built.' Printed by G. Hazard, 50, Beech Street. Published by G. Greenland, 3, Finsbury Place. 1820.

An opposing tract without any resemblance in rhythm or text to the original, but the frontispiece and some of the 13 plates are caricatures.

6. The Financial House that Jack Built. Printed by Marchant, Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street, for J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

A Stock Exchange squib, without political complexion. Aleck Abrahams.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

"Globetrotter."—This word is sometimes qualified as an Americanism. From the two quotations given in 'N.E.D.' this cannot be deduced, but only the fact that the word is not old. Dr. G. Krueger.

Berlin.

MOORISH LOVE CHARMS.—The lore contained in the following paragraphs from 'The Women of Morocco' in *The World* supplement of 22 October, may be of value to some of us :—

"Moorish women resort much to charms to gain lovers, or to keep their affections when gained. There is one charm which is seldom known to fail. It consists of shredding a small piece of an undergarment which the man has worn, and after certain incantations have been said over it, of rolling the particles into the shape of a small ball. This is embedded in a larger ball of clay, and after being slightly damped it is kept in a pot over the embers of live charcoal. I have been assured that, as soon as the heat penetrates the clay, the man, whoever he may be, will lay aside whatever work he is doing at the time, and fly to the arms of the woman who invokes the charm! As long as the ball is kept warm, so long will the heat of love burn in the heart of the lover for that woman.

"Another spell much resorted to is cast by cutting off the tips of a donkey's ears, cooking them, and mixing them in the man's food. He then becomes as foolish as a donkey with love for the charmer who has provided his unsavoury repast!"

ST. SWITHIN.

LIPHOOK FOLK-LORE.—There are some very interesting and amusing 'Nature Notes from Liphook Villagers,' communicated by M. Fowler, in *Knowledge and Scientific News* for November. They may be depended on as genuine, and not "faked" in any way. J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

A SHAKESPEARE WILL.—As everything relating to the name, if not the family, of Shakespeare has an interest, the abstract of the following will, which I came across at Somerset House, may be worthy of preservation in the columns of 'N. & Q.' :—

"John Shakespeare, of Lapworth, co. Warwick, Yeoman. To be buried in Lapworth Church. All his freehold lands in Lapworth, on the death of Dorothy his wife, to go to John Twycroft, his nephew. To Alice and Margaret Twycroft, his sisters [? -in-law], and Thomas Twycroft, his brother, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each. To Robert, Harry, and Matthew Twycroft, three of the brethren of the said John Twycroft, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* apiece. To the three daughters of William Shakespeare, his brother, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* apiece. To Katherine Howett, wife of John Howett, 40*s.* To William and Thomas, two of the sons of his brother William Shakespeare, 40*s.* apiece. To John and Anthony, sons of Richard Robins, 20*s.* apiece. To William Walton of Parkwood, 10*s.* To John and Francis, the sons of John Shakespeare, son of Christopher his brother, 20*s.* apiece. To the two sons of Edward Shakespeare, son of his brother William Shakespeare, 20*s.* To the four children of Margaret Hudson, wife of Edward Hudson, 10*s.* apiece. To John Cotterell, son of John and Elizabeth Cotterell of Lapworth, 40*s.* apiece. To the children of John Shotteswell, his nephew, of Parkwood, 20*s.* apiece. To Alice Shakespeare, daughter of Francis Shakespeare, 6*d.* weekly till 40*s.* be paid. Twelve pence to the parish church of Lapworth, to be distributed in penny loaves to the poor on All Saints' Day. Also 12*d.* on the same day to poor people. His copyhold lands in Kingswood to his nephew William Twycroft on a surrender made by him into the hands of the lord of the manor of Kingswood by the hand of John Featherstone, Esq., and John Shakespeare of Kingswood aforesaid, yeoman, two of the customary tenants of Kingswood. To Alice, Margaret, and Thomas Twycroft, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* apiece. To his brother Christopher Shakespeare, 6*d.* every week during his life. To Richard Price of Rowington a cow. To William Shakespeare, son of his brother Christopher, 6*s.* To Catherine Shotteswell, his sister, wife of John Shotteswell, 20*s.* To John and William Shotteswell, the sons of the said Catherine and William Shotteswell, 5*l.* each. To Dorothy Banks, 10*s.* To Dorothy Clare, 10*s.* To all his godchildren, 12*d.* apiece. To Ann Price, his servant, 10*s.* To the two children of John Shotteswell, his nephew, 3*s.* apiece. To his nephew John Twycroft a table and cupboard in his hall, and other furniture. To wife Dorothy bed, bedding, and curtains. To Margaret Twycroft the better bedstead over the hall, the other bedstead to Alice Twycroft. To nephew William Twycroft the screen in the hall. [Several legacies of household utensils are omitted.] Wife Dorothy sole executrix. John Featherstone, Esq., of Parkwood and John Shakespeare of Kingswood, yeoman, overseers of the will, for which 10*s.* apiece. Legacies to Katherine, Elizabeth, and Winifred Shakespeare, to Humphrey, Thomas, and John, children of Humphrey Shakespeare. Dated 30 Oct., 1637. Made his mark, as did John Shakespeare of Kingswood and Katherine Shotteswell, two of the witnesses—the other two, Richard Robins and William Twycrosse, signing. Proved 27 April, 1638. 51 Lee."

AYEARE.

[Many extracts referring to Shakespeares occurring in the Lapworth registers will be found in the late Robert Hudson's 'Memorials of a Warwickshire Parish,' 1904, pp. 140, 152, 153, 158, 159, 162.]

COLEORTON.—The sixth chapter of F. W. H. Myers's monograph on Wordsworth in the "English Men of Letters" opens with an account of the friendship formed in 1803 between the poet and Sir George Beaumont. Curiously enough, the biographer (probably thinking for the moment of Dunmow) places Sir George's residence, Coleorton Hall, in Essex. This suggests that he had overlooked the heading prefixed to Wordsworth's 'Inscriptions,' which were placed, as the legend runs, "in the grounds of Coleorton, the seat of Sir George Beaumont, Bart., Leicestershire." The excellence of the brief lyrics themselves Myers duly recognizes, speaking of them presently as "inscriptions which form dignified examples of that kind of composition." Perhaps in the reissue of his book the statement was rectified; the reference now made is to the original edition of 1881. THOMAS BAYNE.

TWEEDLE-DUM AND TWEEDLE-DEE. (See S. ii. 465; iii. 30; 10 S. ii. 7.)—This epigram, hich consists of six lines, has been con-asively proved in 'N. & Q.' to have been ritten by John Byrom. Lecky mentions at it has been attributed to Swift, but he es not mention that it has been also attri-ted to Pope ('History,' vol. i. p. 432). ott's edition of Swift's 'Works' (1824), l. xiii. p. 337, contains but the last two es; and in various editions of Pope's orks the last two lines only are set out. ese lose their point unless preceded by e previous four lines.

I must not encumber this note by referring all these editions. I will mention, how-er, the "Globe Edition" of Pope's Works' (1882), p. 466, where the last two es are printed. The editor adds: "Some-nes, but incorrectly, attributed to Swift."

I have not been able to find any edition Swift's or Pope's works which contains e first four lines; and in the complete ition of Swift's poetical works (1736) the igram does not appear at all, nor is it be found in Bell & Daldy's edition of wift's poetical works.

In order to make this note clear, perhaps will be as well for me to give again the rrect version, more especially as in the rsion which MR. J. A. PICTON set out at S. iii, 31 the third line is entirely wrong. The lines should run:—

Some say, compar'd to Bononcini,
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;
Others aver, that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a Candle:
Strange all this difference should be,
'Twixt Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee!

My object in writing this note is to express hope that the editors of all future editions the works of Swift and Pope will omit is epigram. HARRY B. POLAND.

EATANSWILL ELECTION IN THE EIGH-ENTH CENTURY.—The following paragraph, om 'The Annual Register,' 1761, p. 101, ay be of sufficient interest to find a place 'N. & Q.':—

"The following is an exact account of articles nsumed at dinner only by the voters of a small rough on the day of electing their members, in-pendent of veal, mutton, poultry, pastry, &c., d a preparatory breakfast, which last alone nounted to 750*l*.

Consumption at dinner.

980 stone of beef.
315 dozen of wine.
72 pipes of ale, and
365 gallons of spirit converted into punch."

D. M. R.

HERALDIC PEWTER.—I have possessed for many years a pewter plate with the following heraldic engravings:—

1. Argent, a chevron engrailed between three talbot's heads erased sable. For Hall of Gretford, Lincolnshire. (I am not sure of this blazon.)

2. Ermine, on a fesse gules three escallops or. For Ingram of Herefordshire, Wilts, Worcestershire, Warwick, Essex, Yorks, and London.

Crest, a griffin's head. Initials J. I[n-gram].

About this there is no doubt. The style of the work seems to point to the eighteenth century. Perhaps a descendant of this family may be desirous to possess this heir-loom. J. E. H. SERGEANT.

Alford, Lincs.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

MRS. CATHERINE HALL'S CURIOUS EPITAPH.—I have copied the following epitaph from 'The Annual Register' for 1773, under date 7 August. It records the death, in her fifty-seventh year, of Mrs. Catherine Hall of Hampstead, the relict of Mr. Anthony Hall of Crutched Friars. The report continues:—

"Having lost her only child in the early part of life, and dying without relations, she has directed her fortune to be equally divided between the Asylum, the Lock Hospital, and the Magdalen; to the last of which charities she was a considerable benefactress in her lifetime. She was esteemed the best worker on the tambour in Europe; and is said to be the only person who ever beat the celebrated Jonas at cards. The following whimsical epitaph, which alludes to her two favourite amusements, is by her direction to be inscribed on her tomb-stone:—

Ere my *work's* done my *thread* is cut,
My hands are cold, my eyesight fails;
Stretched is my *frame*; I'm compassed now
With worms *instead of lovely snails*.
The *game* of life is finished too;
Another now has taken my chair;
Griev'd there's no *shuffling* after death,
I'm gone, alas! the Lord knows where!
Readers, attend! If you in *works* excell,
In bliss eternal you'll hereafter dwell:
And if you *play your cards* with caution here,
Secure to win, *the trump* you need not fear.
O care Deus mi miserere mei.

The silk twist used in Tambour work is called in the French Chenilles."

Can any readers state what Mrs. Hall's estate proved to be, and if the epitaph

referred to was actually inscribed on her tombstone? Where was she buried? Is the inscription still visible? D. M. R.

Provençal Folk-Songs.—From the following remarks in 'L'Homme qui rit,' Pt. II. bk. iii. c. viii., it would appear that Victor Hugo entertained but a poor opinion of modern Provençal folk-songs. He is describing the behaviour of the sailor Capgaroupe, who is drinking his *eau de vie* and mumbling his verses alternately to keep up his spirits during a storm in the Channel:

"Entre chaque gorgée, il machonnait un couplet d'une de ces chansons campagnardes dont le sujet est rien du tout; un chemin creux, une haie; on voit dans la prairie par une crevasse du buisson l'ombre allongée d'une charrette et d'un cheval au soleil couchant, et de temps en temps au-dessus de la haie parait et disparaît l'extrémité de la fourche chargée de foin. Il n'en faut pas plus pour une chanson."

Is this estimate a fair one, or is the author merely giving way to his jocular vein? At 10 S. vi. 386 St. Swithin wrote: "The carriers of Provence, in olden times, used to sing to the accompaniment of their horses' steps and to the jingling of the bells on their harness." Perhaps this practice may in part account for the poverty of sentiment of which the poet complains in these compositions. N. W. Hill.

New York.

George Fleetwood's Portrait: Arms of the Swedish Fleetwoods.—At Gowran Grange, Naas, co. Kildare, the seat of the Baron de Robeck, there is a fine and apparently contemporary portrait in oils of George Fleetwood, Baron of Sweden, second son of Sir Miles Fleetwood of Aldwinkle. The following inscription is painted on the canvas on the left-hand side, near the top:—

"Baron George Fleetwood | Governour of Calmar | and of the Isle of Oeland | in Sweden. 1630. | Brother of Sr Wm Fleetwood | of Woodstock, and of | Charles Fleetwood, Lord | Deputy of Ireland."

At the right-hand top corner these arms are emblazoned: Quarterly, 1 and 3, Az., a lion rampant or; 2 and 4, Gu., a royal crown or. On an inescutcheon appear the Fleetwood arms, viz., Per pale nebulée az. and or, six martlets counterchanged.

As the Baron de Robeck is a member of the Swedish nobility, it occurred to me that possibly there might be some connexion by marriage between the De Robeck or Fock family and the Swedish Fleetwoods which would account for the presence of the portrait at Gowran Grange. But there is no such connexion, and the portrait is believed to have been purchased. There was a branch of the Fleetwood family resident in Athy, co. Kildare, for nearly a century, but these Fleetwoods seem to have been descendants of the Kilbeggan Fleetwoods established in the co. Westmeath so far back as 1625, and there does not appear to be any reason why the Athy Fleetwoods should have possessed a portrait of Baron George Fleetwood. Information is sought as to the prior ownership and history of this portrait.

In the 'Sveriges Adelskalendar' for 1905 there is an illustration of the arms of the Swedish Fleetwoods, which are identical with those emblazoned on the portrait. The coat which bears the inescutcheon must no doubt have been granted at the time that George Fleetwood was enrolled a member of the Swedish nobility. But can any of your readers explain the quarterings? George Fleetwood married in 1640 Brita Gyllenstjerna, of noble birth; but the arms of her family are not included in these quarterings. Edmund T. Bewley.

40, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.

Charterhouse Poetry Collection: 'The Farmer's Audit.'—I want to find a little collection of poetry, which I believe was in use many years ago at Charterhouse School. The volume contains a poem entitled 'The Farmer's Audit,' and it gives an account of how the farmers used to pay their rent, and at the same time grumble:—

One talking of mildew,
One of frost,
And one of storms of hail,
And one of pigs that he had lost
By maggots at the tail.

W. Page Wood.

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—Who was the author of

Leave me not wild, and drear, and comfortless,
As silent lightning leaves the starless night!

It is quoted in K. H. Digby's 'Compitum,' 1850, iii. 8. Astarte.

In what poem (of Tennyson's?) does the phrase "moonless stars" occur?

A. Watts.

13, Prestonville Road, Brighton.

Arms on Punchbowl.—On a punchbowl of Lowestoft ware are the following arms: Per pale, Or, three escallop shells; Azure, three griffins' (?) heads erased, 2 and 1. The mantling round what might be either a knight's or esquire's helmet is gules lined azure; and the crest, two serpents entwined respectant, vert. The motto is "Sis felix

bis," "falix" probably being the artist's error for *felix*. Not being an armorist, one cannot pretend that the above is an heraldically correct description; but can any one say to whom the arms appertain?

J. Holden MacMichael.

"Écrivez les injures," &c.—What is the origin of the phrase

Ecrivez les injures sur le sable,
Mais les bienfaits sur le marbre?

The English version,

Write injuries in dust,
But kindnesses in marble,

has been known to me since early years, but I seek the original French phrase. It is cited on the first page of the First Reading Book of Dr. Ahn. Edward Latham.

General Robert Bell. — Wanted, details as to publisher, price, &c., of two books by General Robert Bell, Madras Artillery, entitled 'A Laboratory Book' and 'A Madras Gunner.' They were probably published at Madras before 1820.

J. H. Leslie, Major.

Paul Braddon: Water-Colour Art.—Information is sought as to Paul Braddon, who was a water-colour artist somewhere about 1825. A picture of his of Lancaster Town Hall has come under my notice recently, and I should be glad of any reference to biographical or other details about him.

Is there any exhaustive history of water-colour art other than Roget's history of the Old Society?

T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

Giffords of King Somborne, Hampshire.—Can any genealogist connect for me the line of Gifford of King Somborne, near Winchester, with those of Wooley Green, a hamlet between Hursley and Farley Chamberlayne? In the latter little lonely church (which stands perched all by itself on the highest part of the downs, close to the celebrated Farley Mount, and overlooking the old Roman road from Winchester to Sarum) there are several tablets to this family, and also entries in its registers.

Berry's 'Hampshire Genealogies' under Gifford of King Somborne ends with Henry and Susan Bromker, whose children were William, Anne, and Catherine. Katherine, sister of this Henry, married Sir Henry Wallop, who died in 1599.

Anne, wife of Dutton Gifford of Wooley Green, was buried at Farley Chamberlayne on 4 Feb., 1694, and Dutton Gifford in 1722.

On 17 Oct., 1723, Anne Gifford was married in the same church to the Rev. William Pretty of Thruxton. There is a tablet in the chancel to the Rev. William Pretty, rector of Thruxton and Upper Clatford, who died 30 Nov., 1747, aged fifty-two; and to Anne his wife, daughter of Dutton Gifford of Wooley Green, who died 26 Aug., 1776, aged eighty-seven. The monument was erected by his daughters Catherine Wade and Elizabeth Parry. In the registers is the burial, on 4 June, 1769, of Richard Gifford of Wooley, aged sixty-seven. A Rev. John Pretty was rector of Farley Chamberlayne in 1702.

Wooley Green adjoins the Manor of Slackstead, where Thomas Sternhold wrote his hymns, dying there in 1549. Close to the church of Farley stood the mansion of the St. Johns, long since pulled down. Of this family John St. John, who died there in 1627, married Susanna, daughter of Sir Richard Gifford, Kt. She was buried at Farley on 6 May, 1628. Was she daughter of Richard Gifford of Somborne, living in 1540, and a sister of Henry Gifford and Katherine, Lady Wallop?

In the Romsey registers I find the burial of "Henry Gifford, gent., of Somborne, brother of Sir Richard," on 2 Dec., 1643.

(Mrs.) F. H. Suckling.

Highwood, Romsey, Hants.

William Constable *alias* Fetherston.—Some time in 1554 this youth, who was son of a miller in the north of England, and page to Sir Peter Mewtas (knighted Sunday, 18 May, 1544, at Butterden), gave himself out to be Edward VI. Sir Peter Mewtas was arrested and committed to the Fleet on 23 March, 1554/5, but liberated on his own bail of 50*l.* on 8 April.

In the meantime William Fetherston was still at large, and led astray a good number of the populace. At last he was taken at Eltham, in Kent, and on 11 May, 1555, brought before the Privy Council at Hampton Court, and by them sent to the Marshalsea. On Wednesday, 22 May he was drawn in a cart to Westminster, crowned with a paper crown, on which his crime was written; and from Westminster he was whipped to Smithfield, and sent home to the North. Next year Fetherston apparently came to London again with the same tale. He was again taken, and this time sentenced to death, 26 Feb., 1555/6. He was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn on

4 March, 1555/6, as Machyn's 'Diary' and Wriothesley's 'Chronicle' (ii. 134) relate. They are most likely correct; but Speed dates the execution on the 10th of March, and Stow on the 12th. Is it known who were Fetherston's secret abettors? For he would scarcely have ventured to claim the crown without support of some sort. Speed, indeed, says that he "was seconded by none of any esteeme," and that the Privy Council regarded him as a "Lunaticke foole"; but would they have executed a lunatic for treason? Is it known where Sir Peter Mewtas lived? Any further particulars about this episode would be welcome.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

TRACTS, c. 1760: 'AGNES BEAUMONT'S STORY.'—I should be glad to be supplied with a copy of the title-page of a little book of pp. i–viii, 1–125. It purports to have been compiled by the Rev. Samuel James, and the preface is dated "Hitchin, Feb. 10, 1760." The book consists of details of the religious experiences of Mr. Lawrence Spooner, Mrs. Rebecca Combe, Mrs. Gertrude Clarkson, Mrs. Mary Churchman, and Mrs. Agnes Beaumont. My copy is in paper boards with leather back, on which is embossed "Tracts." I am particularly interested in the experiences of Mrs. Beaumont, owing to the references therein to John Bunyan. The episode in which Bunyan figured is referred to in Sallie Rochester Ford's 'Mary Bunyan,' chaps. xxxi.–xxxvi. Chap. xxxvi., 'Agnes Beaumont's Story,' and the story told in my "Tracts," are almost identical, except that the latter appears in narrative shape and the former as a dialogue between Mr. Wilson of Hitchin and Agnes.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

SIR EDMUND PEIRCE, KT.—In a list of admissions to Merchant Taylors' School at 2 S. ix. 100 occurs the name of George Gilbert Peirce, only son of Sir Edmund Peirce, Kt., born at Maidstone, Kent, 16 March, 1634; admitted 27 April, 1647.

The father, when knighted at Raglan Castle, 10 July, 1645, was described as Edmond Peirce, LL.D. and colonel of horse, of Greenwich. In 'C.S.P. Dom., 1655,' 3 Oct., p. 367, he is, when apprehended and sent prisoner to Yarmouth, described as of Colchester. On the Restoration he petitions for office as Master of Requests, and states that he "was Advocate at Doctors' Commons when the late King left London; followed him to York; was employed in Kent concerning the Kentish petition, served in the Life Guards, raising a regiment of horse at his own charge; was Judge Marshal and Advocate of the Army, and was made Master of Requests, but lost his profession, property, and books; was decimated and imprisoned, yet wrote and published, at much danger and expense, many things very serviceable to King and Church" ('C.S.P., 1660,' p. 106).

I shall be glad of any particulars of Sir Edmund and the subsequent career of his son, also of his arms, &c.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

'THE PROGRESS OF MADNESS.'—I shall be greatly obliged if you can give me any information with regard to a poem thus entitled. I want to know where and when it appeared, and whether it is purchasable in any volume, &c.

HARRY L. WEINBERG.

EGLIA IN LINCOLNSHIRE: WILLIAM LANGSTROHER.—Kenelm Henry Digby in his 'Compitum,' vol. i. p. 163. ed. 1848, says that an English gentleman, William Langstroher, a knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, built in the town of Eglia in Lincolnshire a chapel in honour of St. Zita, and made a journey to Lucca to obtain a relic of her body, which he received from Bishop Balthazar Manni. I cannot identify either Eglia or William Langstroher. Have any of your readers been more fortunate?

EDWARD PEACOCK.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SMITH.—Information is desired concerning the family of this officer. Major-General Smith served twenty-three years in the 1st Guards, and was with his regiment in Holland in 1793. He served with distinction in the Maratha War (1804) under Lord Lake, and died in India in 1806.

H. PEARSE, Col.

66, Evelyn Gardens, S.W.

SABBATH CHANGED AT THE EXODUS.—I have heard it stated, and supported by plausible argument, that when the Hebrews were commanded (Exod. xii. 2), "This month shall be unto you the beginning of months" (or by some similar phrase), a change in the incidence of the Sabbath was effected. I shall be glad to be referred to an authoritative statement of this argument, and to any useful discussion of it. Has MR LYNN dealt with the question?

Q. V.

Replies.

CASANOVA IN ENGLAND.
(10 S. viii. 443.)

The edition of the 'Mémoires de J. Casanova de Seingalt' published by Garnier frères (Paris) strengthens some of Mr. Bleackley's conclusions. It is not dated, but the first of the eight volumes of my copy has at the end a list of books, among which appears the above 'Casanova,' the date of the list being 1888. In what follows I use R for the Brussels edition published by Rozez in 1871, and G for the above Paris edition. The two editions differ greatly.

In the Duke of Bedford incident R (v. 424) says that the Duke's courier proposed to box with the owner of the packet-boat which Casanova had hired, saying that it ought to be placed at the disposition of his excellence. G (vi. 341) has nothing about boxing, but says that the courier asserted that he had chartered the boat by letter.

Regarding the so-called Lady Coventry, R (v. 436) speaks of her as the daughter, G (vi. 366) as the sister, of the Duchess of Hamilton.

As to the so-called Lord Brockill, R (v. 437) says that Casanova and Lord Hervey were walking one day in Hyde Park, when a stranger came up and talked to the admiral, who afterwards told Casanova that the gentleman was "the brother of Lord Brockill, who died on the scaffold."

In G (vi. 370) the incident takes place in St. James's Park. Casanova finds the two men talking to each other. Hervey is here called "Sir Auguste Heivey," and is not spoken of as an admiral, though elsewhere (*ibid.*, p. 367) he appears as Lord Hervey, "who had conquered Havana." "He had married Miss Chodeleigh, but had had his marriage annulled" (*ibid.*). Hervey tells Casanova that his friend is "the brother of Lord Ferex, who had his head cut off a couple of months ago for having killed one of his servants." There can be little doubt that "Ferex" means Ferrers. This "couple of months ago" is an obvious error, for as Lord Ferrers was hanged (not beheaded) on 5 May, 1760, the date of Casanova's visit to London would be the summer of that year. This is impossible. The Duke of Bedford was not nominated Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France until 4 Sept., 1762, and signed the treaty of peace on 10 Feb., 1763. Further, Casanova during his visit was presented to King George III. and the Queen, whose marriage took place on 8 Sept., 1761. Collins's 'Peerage,' 1768, vol. i. p. 277, gives 12 June, 1763, as the date of the Duke of Bedford's arrival in London, which agrees with his having arrived at Dover on the 11th in the evening.

As to Miss Fisher, R (vi. 34) tells how Goudar and Casanova went into "I know not what public place," where they met "the celebrated actress Miss Fischer" G (vi. 525) says that it was "chez la proxénète Wals, où nous vîmes la célèbre courtisane Kety-Fisher."

The following is, according to G, the bank-note story:—

> "La Wals told us that one day this Kety swallowed a thousand-guinea bank note upon a slice of bread and butter. This was a present which the chevalier Akins, brother of the beautiful Mrs. Pitt, had just made her.'

Casanova adds: "I do not know whether the Bank thanked her for this gift."

It will be seen that whereas R gives two bank-note stories, and makes the "chevalier Stihens" the destroyer of one note of a hundred pounds, equal in value to that eaten by "Miss" herself, G makes the Chevalier Akins the donor of a thousand-guinea note, which "Miss" promptly swallowed. "Kety-Fisher" is mentioned previously in G (vi. 513) as one of the most celebrated courtesans of London, who, however, "commençait alors à passer de mode."

In R (v. 445) Miss Kennedy is mentioned as one of three of that name. The incident there related is recorded in G (vi. 384), but the name is not given, and the other two are not referred to. In G (vi. 525) Casanova says: "Je passai une heure avec Knedi, belle Irlandaise qui jargonnait le français."

If there were three Kennedys, all on the list given by Lord Pembroke to Casanova, I do not think that the question put by the Miss Kennedy about the little present, or, as it appears in G, "What will you give me at dessert?" proves any differentiating avarice.

Apart from the above, there is a notice of the Venetian resident's house in G (vi. 344), viz., "Madame Cornelis dwelt in Soho Square, nearly opposite the resident of Venice." This does not appear in R. As is well known, Madame Cornelis occupied, and had her assemblies at, Carlisle House, at the South Corner of Soho Square and Sutton Street. The house was pulled down in 1788, excepting the ball-room, which was converted into St. Patrick's Roman

Catholic Chapel. Whether Casanova meant that the house of the Venetian resident was on the opposite side of Sutton Street, or on the opposite side of the square, is not clear.

The Venetian resident, called in R (v. 432) Cullato, in G (vi. 355) Zuccato, offended Casanova by his unwillingness to present him at Court. The resident was at Court when Casanova was presented to George III. and the Queen by M. de Guerchi, the French Ambassador (R, v. 432; G, vi. 357). In the 'Notice sur Cazanova' in G (vol. i. p. x) the Frenchman is called M. de Guerchy. In the 'Note sur les Ouvrages de Casanova' (*ibid.*, p. xiv) the Brussels edition is not mentioned, but

"la présente édition réunit toutes les conditions qui nous ont paru devoir la rendre supérieure aux précédentes, y compris même celle de Leipsick, en 12 volumes, à laquelle il manque un index analytique."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE CARNWATH PEDIGREE (10 S. viii. 445).—MR. DALTON (to whose labours all students of family and military history owe so much) quotes rather an out-of-date authority in the first edition of Sir Robert Douglas's 'Peerage of Scotland'; but as a matter of fact Sir Robert is quite correct in the genealogy he gives, so far as it relates to the parentage of Sir John Dalzell, the father of the 6th Earl of Carnwath. Not only is Sir John stated to be the son of Sir Robert in the Warrant Book quoted by MR. DALTON, but he was served heir male and of entail to his father in the lands and barony of Amisfield, 2 Sept., 1686. The whole Carnwath pedigree is very fully given, with references to the authorities for the facts stated, in vol. ii. of 'The Scots Peerage,' a work at present in course of publication under the editorship of the Lyon King-of-Arms.

J. B. P.

The genealogy in Burke's 'Peerage' would seem to be incorrect, as the baronet of Nova Scotia created on 11 April, 1666, was not the Hon. John Dalzell, second son of Robert, 1st Earl of Carnwath, but "Robert Dalzell of Glenae, co. Dumfries," stated to have been the only son of the said Hon. John Dalzell by his wife, Agnes Nisbet. This Robert was created a baronet on 11 April, 1666, *vitâ patris*, with remainder to the heirs male of his body.

This same Robert Dalzell was returned to the Convention of the estates of Scotland held at Edinburgh, 2–4 Aug., 1665, as M.P. for Dumfries Sheriffdom or Nithsdale and the Stewartry of Annandale, under date 25 July, 1665, as "Robert Dalzeel the younger of Glenae"; and when returned for the same constituency, under date 2 Jan., 1667, to the Convention of Estates held 9–23 Jan., 1667, he is described as "Sir Robert Dalziell of Glenae, the younger." He was returned for the same constituency 28 Sept., 1669, as "Sir Robert Dalzell of Glenae, Knt."; again returned, 5 July, 1681, as "Sir Robert Dalzeall of Glenae, Knt., Bart."; and again, 25 March, 1685, as "Sir Robert Dallyell of Glenae, Knt." He died 2 Sept., 1685, *vitâ patris*, and was succeeded both in his baronetcy and in his seat in Parliament by his eldest son, Sir John Dalzell, 2nd Baronet, who, however, died in March, 1689, while still M.P. for the same constituency, having succeeded to the estate of Glenae upon the death of his grandfather, the aforesaid Hon. John Dalzell, 24 Feb., 1689, a week or two previously. It was the 3rd Baronet, Sir Robert Dalzell (an infant in arms at the period of his father's death in 1689), who succeeded his kinsman in June, 1702, as 6th Earl of Carnwath, and who, in consequence of his participation in the Rebellion of 1715, forfeited all his honours, receiving a pardon as to his life and estates.

F. DE H. L.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, IN EDINBURGH CASTLE (10 S. viii. 249, 333).—Referring to the letters of MR. ELIOT HODGKIN and D. M. R., I have refrained from replying until I had ascertained, as far as I was able, what substantial grounds there existed for the story, which each of your correspondents designated as but a "rumour." At all events, both agreed that such a "rumour" did exist, and was brought to notice by the press some thirty odd years ago.

In a letter to me, under date 1 November, the Under-Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland states:—

"In reply to your inquiry as to the date of the discovery of the child's bones in a recess of the outside wall of the west front of the royal apartments in the Castle of Edinburgh, you will find it recorded as 'in the year 1830' in Wilson's 'Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time,' vol. i. p. 125, ed. 1848, and ed. 1891, p. 165. He adds that the discovery was reported at the time to Major-General Thackeray, R.E., so that the report may be preserved in the archives of the Royal Engineers of that date. While it is possible that the place may have been visited and inspected by individual members of this Society, there is no mention of the matter in the minutes of the Society for that year."

Acting on the suggestion, I wrote to the Secretary of the Royal Engineers' Institute

at Chatham, and also to the C.R.E. at Edinburgh, and find that in neither case can any trace be found; but the latter officer adds: "Because there is no trace of any letter written on the subject, it is not safe to conclude that the event did not take place." So much for rumour.

I have a letter from a friend who visited within a month the Castle, giving me a rough plan of the ground indicated, which is quite in accord with my own recollection of over thirty years ago. The writer says:

"The baby was evidently buried under the stairs, but the actual stone removed was from the outside, but easily accessible from the interior."

Mr. Eliot Hodgkin's note at the first reference gives only an extract from a letter from me which appeared in another journal, the burden of which was my disbelief in the existence of any descendant of Mary Stewart. The reasons given were:—

1. Contemporary rumour that a newly born soldier's child was substituted, and passed out of the Castle in a basket.

2. The great improbability of the Queen giving birth *to a living child*, from a medical point of view, after the frightful ordeal of Rizzio's murder in her immediate presence, and within three months of the birth.

3. The actual discovery of the infant's remains nearly three centuries afterwards, virtually in the Queen's apartments.

I am not singular, from the above reasons, in believing that Mary Stewart left no descendant whatever, and deploring the misplaced loyalty of both Cavalier and Jacobite. Monkbarns.

Rump of a Goose and Drinking Bouts (10 S. vii. 190, 418).—The following is an extract from a sermon by Samuel Ward, Preacher of Ipswich, entitled 'Woe to Drunkards,' London, printed for John Grismand, 1627:—

"Two servants of a brewer in Ipswich, *drinking for the rump of a turkey*, struggling in their drink for it, fell into a scalding cauldron backwards; whereof the one died presently, the other lingeringly and painfully."—Quoted in 'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London from the Roman Invasion to the Year 1700,' by James Peller Malcolm, 2nd ed., 1811, vol. i., p. 232.

This amplifies, but does not answer, my query at the first reference.

Robert Pierpoint.

"Pot-gallery" (10 S. vii. 388, 431; viii. 172, 254, 312).—Without being able to settle the question, I may be allowed to give a little evidence. Mr. Douglas Owen asks a question which involves an answer of a legal character. An encroachment might not be an impediment to the navigation of the river, such as a gallery built out on piles in a bend of the river, where the line of navigation went along what may be described as the chord of the arc, though technically it was an encroachment on the rights of the Crown, represented by the Conservators of the Thames, up to low-water mark. It was when these "encroachments" became "impediments" that official notice was taken. Any one can see an actual "impediment" at Greenwich, a coal wharf on the north side of Brewhouse Lane, starting from Billingsgate. There is a view of it, dated 1840, called 'The Gallery,' in Add. MS. 16, 670. Ayeahr.

"Totter-out"; "Jag" (10 S. viii. 5, 113, 294, 372, 475).—I have frequently heard it said, "He has got a talking jag," or "He has got a jag on him," when some one is unusually loquacious or "gassy" perhaps, though not necessarily through a libation. R. S. B.

Camelian (10 S. viii. 306, 394).—Printers' devils can do most things with type, and it would not have required any effort on their part to transform *carnelian* into *camelian*, as Mr. John E. Norcross fancies they did in setting up Miss Wilkins's story of 'Comfort Pease and her Gold Ring.' Of this I do not think that they were guilty. It should not be forgotten that I claim to have seen an article of jewellery mounted in camelian: it bore not the slightest resemblance to carnelian or cornelian, and there could be no reason why a flesh-coloured variety of chalcedony and a yellow glittering amalgam which looked like gold should be called by the same name. The fact that *Camelina sativa* is known as cameline and also as the "gold of pleasure" does seem to favour the idea of "camelian" being used to designate some specious composition which shammed a value and had it not.

Mr. R. Johnson Walker's communication is more helpful, though I am not chemist enough to know whether the "compound of pure potash and black oxyd of manganese" would conduce to personal adornment. He is correct about my not having consulted his edition of Webster's 'Dictionary,' although I do not write without having made some quest in the world of words. The 'H.E.D.' under 'Chameleon' has:—

"5 *Chem. Mineral chameleon* or *chameleon mineral*.....a name given to manganate of potassium (K_2MnO_4), the solution of which in water

changes colour, on exposure to the air, from deep green to deep purple, owing to the formation of the permanganate ($KMnO_4$)."

In default of any evidence to the contrary, it seems as if Miss Wilkins and I were alone in the knowledge of *camelian* as a term for mock gold; and I confess that I had forgotten the word until her 'Comfort Pease' reminded me of it. It is at its last gasp in my lifetime, though it lived when I was young, and I never suspected it of being more perishable than myself. *Ita verborum vetus interit ætas.*

ST. SWITHIN.

The explanation given to ST. SWITHIN, that this word came from a mispronunciation of "carnelian," was, I think, correct. A relative of mine, born in Long Island, treasured a carnelian ring given to her when a child, before 1870. Now *corneline* (our "carnelian") rings were, and perhaps are still, worn in Provence. They were probably the *anèu de vèire* (glass rings) commonly given to sweethearts as fairings. On inquiry of an ancient jeweller of this town, he at once produced several of these agate rings from his store of antiquities; my wife recognizes them as being exactly like the treasured ring I have mentioned. I can get one for ST. SWITHIN, if he would like it.

Possibly the resemblance to "chameleon" may have influenced the corruption "carnelian" for a variously coloured agate. But one point is certain: that this name had nothing to do with the coarse manganate of potash which, giving a solution at first green, then purple, was called "mineral charneleon" in the fifties, in the days before permanganate of potash was manufactured. But that is another story.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Hyères (Var).

JUVISY: ITS ETYMOLOGY (10 S. viii. 365).—The etymology of Juvisy as proposed by Dr. Bougon must be correct, but the one for Fontainebleau (=Fons Blaudi) is more doubtful, or at least not generally admitted.

On the very spot where the observatory is established at Juvisy, there used to exist on the high road a relay for stage-coaches; and it was the nearest place reached by Napoleon in March, 1814, on his attempted way to Paris.

L. P.

Paris.

PIE: TART (10 S. viii. 109, 134, 157, 178, 195, 431).—I have not seen any notice of a small poem entitled 'Apple Pye,' written by Leonard Welsted in 1704, a few months after his leaving Westminster School. It was for a long time attributed to Dr. King. The poem celebrates the beauties and delights of "Apple Pye," and an extract may be of some interest in connexion with the discussion as to the distinction between pie and tart, especially as the date (1704) is comparatively early. The lines are as follows:—

When first this infant-dish in fashion came
Th' ingredients were but coarse, and rude the frame;
As yet unpolish'd in the modern arts,
Our Fathers eat Brown Bread instead of Tarts:
Pyes were but indigested lumps of Dough,
Till time and just expence improv'd them so.

I quote from the "Works in Verse and Prose of Leonard Welsted, now first collected by John Nichols," London, 1787.

A. H. ARKLE.

The following receipt is copied from an inedited 4to MS. in my possession, entitled "A Boke of Curious Receits experienced and made by Alexander Grimaldi, in Londino, 1699":—

"To make Almond Tart.....13. Rx. a pound of Almonds, twelve Eggs with whites and twelve Eggs without whites, a pound of sugar, and a pound of butter, and beat it up with some Rosewater, and put some Rosewater in your past."—P.

The author of the MS. was Alessandro Maria Grimaldi, a political refugee from Genoa, 1685; died in London, 1732. He was the master of Thomas Worlidge ('D.N.B.'). One of his receipts is in *Gent. Mag.*, 1814, and thirty-seven more are in *The Glamorgan County Times*, 1906.

D. J.

For "pies of fruit" see Harrison's 'Elizabethan England,' cheap edition, edited by Withington, p. 94, l. 12.

ALEX. RUSSELL, M.A.

Stromness, Orkney.

'OLD TARLTON'S SONG' (10 S. viii. 188, 235, 277).—I know nothing of "Old Tarlton" in connexion with this ditty, but I do know that a similar effusion is used in Northamptonshire in connexion with a game popular at evening parties and social gatherings. The game is known as 'The Noble Duke of York,' and is played thus. A number of people sit in a circle, each having chosen by name some musical instrument, which they proceed to play in dumb show. The director of the game sits in the centre of the circle, and his instrument is always the piano. The following words are sung lustily by all the players they at the same time pretending to

rm on the musical instruments they have
iosen :—

" Oh, the noble Duke of York,
He had ten thousand men;
He marched them up a very high hill,
And he marched them down again.
And when they were up, they were up;
And when they were down, they were down;
And when they were half-way up the hill,
They were neither up nor down.
Oh, the noble Duke of York, &c."

ne director every now and again ceases
pretend playing the piano, and takes
> with some one of the instruments selected
r the players. Should such player not
mediately adapt the piano, he is caught,
id the company breaks into 'Rule,
ritannia.' The director and the person
ught then change places and instruments,
id the game proceeds as before.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

'CHILDE HAROLD' (10 S. viii. 430).—The
ea is that while Ocean remains unchanged,
eat empires on or near her shores have
id their day and lost their supremacy.
ese owed not a little to what the ocean
d for them, for while they were free she
washed them power" or added to their
ssibilities for distinction. On the other
nd, as they gradually lost pre-eminence
e ocean, like a sinister fate, contributed
wards their decadence, sending them many
yrant. THOMAS BAYNE.

Surely DR. KRUEGER has fallen into error
misquoting what Byron wrote. My copy
'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage' does not
id,

y waters washed them power while they were
free,

t has

y waters wasted them while they were free.

the construction lacks clearness, the sense
rely is obvious, especially when taken in
nnexion with the lines that precede and
llow the passage quoted. The passage
hich commences at stanza clxxviii. and
ds at stanza clxxiv. is an apostrophe to
e ocean. Byron observes that man's
wer to change, and spoil and mar God's
ation, is only over the land surface of
e globe :—

Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
Stops with the shore.

F. A. RUSSELL.

, Nelgarde Road, Catford, S.E.

What a pity there should be such a mis-
int in the Oxford 'Byron' as that notified
DR. KRUEGER!

In the copy of 'Childe Harold' I possess, being vol. i. of the 'Works of Lord Byron,' in 6 vols., published by John Murray in 1831, the words in Canto IV. stanza clxxxii. are :

Thy shores are empires, changed in all save thee—
Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are they?
Thy waters wasted them while they were free,
And many a tyrant since.

R. C. BOSTOCK.

The meaning seems clear—"Thy waters bore power to them while they were free, and have since borne them many a tyrant."

C. C. B.

Surely the meaning is: Thy (Ocean's) waters washed them (brought to them in their wash, *i.e.*, as they washed on the shores brought to the shores) power when they (the shores) were free, and (brought them) many a tyrant since (they were free). In other words, both the power these shores once had and the slavery with which they have since been afflicted came to them from the sea. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

The reading given is that of the Oxford edition of Byron's poems, "reprinted from the original texts," 1890 :—

Thy waters washed them power while they were
free,
And many a tyrant since.

Perhaps a tolerable sense may be made of this by taking "washed" as equivalent to "wafted." The waves conveyed to the shores in the early times of freedom power by means of imports, immigrants, &c., and later one invading tyrant after another. But this explanation is not to me satisfactory, and I should be glad of a better.

In Murray's edition, 1855, there is a different reading—the only one, in fact, with which till now I have been familiar :—

Thy waters *wasted them* while they were free,
And many a tyrant since.

This seems to me more intelligible, the verb "wasted" having, I suppose, a double sense—first that of natural erosion, and secondly that of warlike devastation. But perhaps even here a better sense may be elicited.

The two ideas of changelessness and freedom from man's ravage or control, so finely expressed in this stanza and in stanzas clxxix., clxxx., find a very close parallel in a passage of Madame de Staël's 'Corinne,' published, I believe, about 1807. According to Murray (p. viii), the Fourth Canto of 'Childe Harold' was begun in 1817. This parallel was given in some 'Byroniana' of mine inserted in 'N. & Q.' for 20 Jan.,

1900 (9 S. v. 43). Since then I have come across another striking parallel in an extract from the journal written by Lord Jeffrey during his voyage to America in 1813. See 'Life' by Cockburn, i. 217:—

"Not a sail or any vestige of man since the ship-of-war left us. *Man*, indeed, *has left no traces* of himself on the *watery* part of the globe. *He has stripped the land of its wood*, and clothed it with corn and with cities; he has changed its colour, its inhabitants, and all its qualities. Over *it* he seems, indeed, *to have dominion*; but the *sea is as wild and unsubdued as on the first day of its creation. No track* left of the *innumerable voyagers* who have traversed it; no power over its movements..... Neither time nor art makes any alteration here." (Italics mine.)

Compare the same thought in Madame de Staël, and also in Byron's lines:—

Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;
Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
Stops with the shore; upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all thy deed.

. . . . . .

His steps are not upon thy paths,—thy fields
Are not a spoil for him.

. . . . . .

Unchangeable, save to thy wild waves' play,
Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow:
Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now.

The dates exclude any supposition of Jeffrey's indebtedness to Byron; but as he seems to have been a voluminous French student, he may perhaps have read and remembered the passage in 'Corinne,' published a few years previously. I need hardly say that Jeffrey occupies a very conspicuous place in Byron's satire 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' (1809).

C. Lawrence Ford.

Bath.

[Many other contributors thanked for replies.]

Sir George Monoux (10 S. viii. 10, 90, 133, 214, 434).—In regard to the remarks of Mr. Pierpoint at the last reference, I beg to say that my statement that this worthy was never knighted was based upon the (presumably) indisputable evidence of (the registered copy of) his will, of which I gave an abstract when writing formerly. Added to this, there is no mention of "Sir" George in Shaw's 'Knights of England,' as would certainly be the case were he recorded to have received the accolade—the only personage of the name figuring in the work being, in fact, one John Meux (Mewse or Monox), who was elevated to knightly rank in 1605.

Of course, it is just possible that our subject attained to the dignity subsequent to the drawing up of the will, no official record of the grant thereof being preserved to be dealt with by Dr. Shaw. As this would, however, confine the event to a period of less than three years of the close of Monoux's life, long after he had filled the civic chair, I consider my position strong enough to entitle me to stand to my original statement, notwithstanding the evidence of the MI cited.

And if, further, your correspondent is to be understood to suggest that the question of the difference between the respective styles of "Lord Maior" and "Maior" (the form in the will) has anything to do with the reputed knighthood, I submit, with all respect, that it is Mr. Pierpoint who is mistaken, and not

William McMurray.

"Sir George Monox" is as mythical as Mrs. Harris; there "never was no such person." George Monox survived his Mayoralty for nearly thirty years, and until three years before his death remained an Alderman of London, yet neither in his will nor in any of the numerous references to him in the records in Guildhall is he described as a knight, nor is there any contemporary evidence whatever of his having had the distinction conferred on him.

The "*Lord* Mayoralty," if not as demonstrably mythical as his knighthood, is, to say the least, very doubtful. No definite date can be assigned for the origin of the prefix "Lord," but it is certain that it was not in general and accepted use much, if at all, before 1520—possibly not until several years later. A few years ago there was a correspondence in *The Times* on the subject, in which Mr. St. John Hope (no mean authority) stated that "down to about 1540 the Chief Magistrate was invariably styled Mayor," and then "after 1540 the use of the term Lord Mayor becomes general." I am not prepared, without a more careful examination of the records than I have yet been able to give them in connexion with this point, to make so definite a pronouncement as Mr. St. John Hope, but I have no hesitation in saying that the designation was not in general use so early as Monox's Mayoralty, though isolated instances of such phrases as "my lord the Mayor" (in letters and petitions) may be found as early as the reign of Edward IV. The attribution of the title "Lord" to such early Mayors as, e. Walworth and Whittington is an abs anachronism.

Alfred B. Beaven, M.A.

Greyfriars, Leamington.

Provand's Lordship, Glasgow (10 S. viii. 406).—The extract from *The Scotsman* of 24 October contributed by J. A. calls for some comment. In the first place, it is difficult to see how the manse of a prebendary—or indeed any house—could be the "residence of a hospital," whatever the writer of the article may mean by the phrase. If he wishes to imply that the Hospital of St. Nicholas was housed under the roof of the building in question, he is clearly in error, St. Nicholas Hospital having been a distinct and separate building, the ruins of which were removed in 1808. In the second place, it is by no means so certain as the members of the Provand's Lordship Club appear to think that the house Nos. 3—7, Castle Street, Glasgow, ever was the manse of the Prebendary of Balernock, known as the Lord of Provan, whose town house was called the Lordship of Provan. The matter was very fully and carefully examined some years ago by Mr. J. G. Dalrymple, F.S.A.Scot., who came to the conclusion (in which he was supported by Mr. John Honeyman, F.R.I.B.A.) that the edifice, far from being a relic of the fifteenth century, was erected not earlier than some time in the first half of the seventeenth century, probably about 1630-40. See 'Papers of the Glasgow Regality Club,' First Series, p. 45 (Glasgow, James MacLehose & Sons, 1889). Thirdly, even if we grant "Provand's Lordship" to have been built about 1455-70, it is hardly correct to say that it is "supposed to be the oldest inhabited house in Scotland." Possibly the writer of the article meant to say "in Glasgow," which would be true, if it really was built at that time. Fourthly, while the dinner in the Trades' Hall was in many ways a great success, I must protest against the statement that "the food was described in old Scots." As a matter of fact, the menu was written in a sort of mongrel modern Scots, the use of which evoked considerable adverse criticism not only at the dinner, but subsequently in the columns of *The Glasgow Herald*, where several letters on the subject appeared.

T. F. D.

Samplers in France (10 S. viii. 428).—See "'Samplers and Tapestry Embroideries,' by Marcus B. Huish; also 'The Stitchery of the Same,' by Mrs. Head; and 'Foreign Samplers,' by Mrs. C. J. Longman. With 30 reproductions in colour, and 40 illustrations in monochrome," 4to, Longmans, 1900. W. H. Peet.

Assassination the Métier of Kings (10 S. viii. 328, 391).—What a salad of the facts and saying! What Umberto I. said to his aide-de-camp, shrugging his shoulders with amazing sang-froid, for he had that moment escaped a ghastly death, was, "È un incidente del mestiere" ("It is one of the incidents of the profession"), as who should say, "One of the risks of my job!"

Edward Heron-Allen.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Suppressed Plates. By G. S. Layard. (A. & C. Black.)

Mr. Layard has hit on a subject of great interest to the collector, and also to the ordinary man, since many of the plates reproduced here are in the nature of indiscretions, and human nature is so constituted as be curious about such lapses. Incidentally he touches on a question which has been started in our own columns, Who was Thackeray's Lord Steyne? The unravelling of this mystery leads to many curious details of testimony. The suppressed plates of Buss in 'Pickwick' are *vieux jeu* by this time, as is the feeble work of Cruikshank in 'Oliver Twist.' Mr. Layard introduces, however, much that will be new to the literary public, and writes with the verve of a man on familiar and favourite ground. The suppressed frontispiece for FitzGerald's 'Omar Khayyam' by Edwin Edwards will be new, probably, to most people; but it has not escaped the notice of our erudite contributor Col. Prideaux in his 'Notes for a Bibliography of Edward FitzGerald.' Mr. Layard's comment concerning the game of 'Ducks and Drakes' in Greece is feeble, and he might easily have found a little more about it if he had taken the trouble. To consult Liddell and Scott and give vaguely their references (often inadequate) as a guide seems to us a cheap form of getting credit for information. However, a book of this kind does not aim at classical scholarship, or Oriental for that matter, and Mr. Layard has quoted undeniable authorities for the magic lantern which figures in Edwards's illustration, the Persian 'Fanus i Khiyal.' Two chapters at the end of the book deal with adapted or palimpsest plates, a subject which is piquant and well treated here. Mr. Layard writes easily, but has a way of introducing trivialities which is occasionally annoying, and he does not strike us as particularly well equipped for the divagations from the subject in which he indulges.

Shakespeare's Sonnets, and A Lover's Complaint, with an Introduction by W. H. Hadow, has appeared in the "Tudor and Stuart Library" (Oxford, Clarendon Press), and we need hardly inform readers of discrimination that the issue is worthy of the occasion. Many as are the editions of the immortal Sonnets (they have even been made into a drama by an enterprising American), this is the most tasteful that has ever come under our eye. The Fell type on old-fashioned paper is a veritable delight to tired eyes, and the binding in dark-blue leather could not be bettered. Mr. Hadow's Introduction is well written and cautious, a merit rare in writers on Shakespeare. "If," he says, "we

can suppose that Shakespeare at some time in his life saw friendship and passion on either hand of him, and allowed his imagination to trace each to its furthest conceivable point, we may find a reasonable solution of the question at issue. At any rate, it is far more likely than the alternative views which have been suggested—that he was writing a set of academic exercises, that he was satirizing Drayton and Davies, or that he was constructing an elaborate bloodless allegory of the Ideal Self and the Catholic Church."

We agree. The lady of the Sonnets was no more a "bloodless allegory" than Dante's Beatrice. We cannot at present enter on the discussion of a problem fraught with dark issues, but we advise students of the Sonnets not to neglect the remarkable study of them by the author of 'Erewhon' issued in 1899, and written with the trenchant lucidity which distinguished all his writings.

Who's Who (Black) for 1908 has reached us, and shows an increased bulk. It is one of the books most frequently in our hands, supplying, especially on the journalistic side, details of addresses which we need. In what may be called the personal exploits of the various and eminent persons chronicled we are not greatly interested. But in an age crowded with honorific titles, any one may easily forget the particular label to be affixed, and may offend if he has not some book of ready reference like this at his elbow. The philosopher may smile at some of the conceit here exhibited, while he frowns on the undue publicity fostered by modern ideals of journalism.

Dr. Smythe Palmer has added a brief but satisfactory introduction to Trench's book on *The Parables of Our Lord*, which is reprinted in Messrs. Routledge's "London Library." It fully deserves its position in a series which has given us so far books of assured, when not classic, merit. The learned editor provides a list of recent works on the literature of parables, in German and English, which will be of use to those who wish to supplement Trench, and his Introduction is just what is wanted, putting readers on the right lines without pedantry. We only object as a matter of style to the use of the word "religionist," which does not please us.

The Poems of William Collins, edited by Christopher Stone (Frowde), is one of the many sound contributions to English letters which are lavished on us by the famous press. Collins has been overshadowed by Gray, but good judges have long taken to their hearts his exquisite 'Ode to Evening,' which is his best piece, preferable, we think, to the ode on 'The Passions.' The memoir prefixed to the poems deals ably with the short and painful life of one whom Johnson remembered "with tenderness," and whose classical scholarship lent a concinnity to his verses; while his imagination placed him ahead of contemporaries mostly hidebound in Augustan traditions and lifeless conventions. Mr. Stone perceives the importance of his subject in literary history, but is no such blind advocate as others in a later time were of a poet resembling Collins, Shelley. The text is beautifully printed, there are three pictures of Chichester, and a frontispiece of Collins, besides facsimiles of the original title-pages of his books. When Warton and Collins, schoolfellows and friends, both published their odes, the first alone had any success; but while Warton's reached a second edition, Collins's unsaleable work brought him the admiration of Thomson and Johnson, and will, we hope, introduce him to many more readers worth having in the pleasant issue.

Booksellers' Catalogues.—Christmas.

Most of the Catalogues noticed below have many books handsomely bound, suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts.

Mr. Thomas Baker's Catalogue 518 contains some choice theological works, including Wycliffe's Bible, edited by Forshall and Madden, Oxford, 1850, 4 vols. imperial 4to, 4*l.*; a set of 'Cursus Scripturæ Sacræ,' Paris, 1896, 24 vols., 22 of which are in half-vellum, 7*l.* 15*s.*; the first 10 vols. of Pezius's 'Bibliotheca Ascetica,' 12mo, vellum, very rare, 9*l.* 10*s.*; and Paz's 'Opera Spiritualia,' 1623, 3 vols., folio, 8*l.* 8*s.* A unique copy of the London Polyglott, 6 vols., 1657, with Castell's 'Lexicon,' 2 vols., 1669, is 16*l.* 16*s.* There is a supplementary list of new books at reduced prices.

Mr. Andrew Baxendine, of Edinburgh, opens his Catalogue 108 with a cheap set of the Waverley Novels, A. & C. Black, 1901, 25 vols., cloth, 2*l.* 2*s.*; while a copy of Napier's 'Homes and Haunts of Scott,' very scarce, is 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Among Burns items is the rare edition known as the "Stinking Edition," from the misprint of "stinking" for "skinking" in the 'Address to a Haggis,' a tall, handsome copy, London, 1787, 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Under De Foe is the Oxford edition of 1840-41, 20 vols., half-morocco, 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and under Dickens are many handsome sets. A set of Ritson's works, mostly first editions, is priced 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, the twelve volumes being in full tree calf.

List 219 of Mr. Richard Cameron, also of Edinburgh, contains, as usual, many Scotch items. We may mention the Liverpool poems on the death of Burns, 1796, 1*l.* 5*s.*; 'Edinburgh Life in the Eighteenth Century'; 'Edinburgh Exhibition,' 1886; 'The Gilty Goddess,' with humorous portraits; 'Old Edinburgh Houses,' 54 plates, 4to, 1*l.* 5*s.*; views of scenery; Harvey's picture of 'The Curlers,' 1*l.* 15*s.*; and the Hunterian Club publications, complete set, 6*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Thomas Carver, of Hereford, sends his Fifty-Third Catalogue. It is, of course, full of works on Hereford. These include a fine complete copy of Duncumb, 5 vols., 4to, 12*l.*; also Rotherham's 'Manors,' very rare, 6*l.* 6*s.* There are books for collectors of prints, old china, pottery, furniture, &c. Other works comprise 'The Complete Angler,' Pickering, 1836, 6*l.*; the first issue of the first edition of Elia, morocco gilt, 4*l.*; the first edition of 'Esmond,' 3 vols., half-bound in crushed morocco, a choice copy, 7*l.*; and 'Æsop's Fables,' 1649, with Garrick's book-plate, 1*l.* There are a number of works relating to Wales.

Mr. H. Cleaver, of Bath, has in his Catalogue 3 three interesting autographs: a military order of Bonaparte's, Cairo, 4*l.* 4*s.*; a letter of Nelson's, 2 pp., 4to, 25 Dec., 1803, 3*l.* 15*s.*; and one of Lord Lytton's, 10*s.* 6*d.* The books include first edition of 'Dombey and Son,' original cloth, uncut, 1*l.* 5*s.*; 'Oliver Twist,' 2*l.* 15*s.*; 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' 1*l.* 4*s.*; and 'Boz,' 3*l.* 3*s.* There is a set of the "Author's Edition," new half-levant, 21 vols., 10*l.* 10*s.* A set of Prescott, 12 vols., half-calf, is 4*l.* 4*s.*; and Rousseau's 'Confessions,' unabridged, Philadelphia, 1904, 4 vols., 60 etchings by Leloir, 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The

is a handsome set of Thackeray, the Library Edition, 24 vols., half-calf extra, 13*l.* 13*s.* The items under Wilts include Britton's 'Beauties,' 3 vols., full morocco, 2*l.* 2*s.* Several works will be found under Japan.

Mr. Henry Davey has in his Sixth Catalogue, Prof. De Morgan's 'Book of Almanacks,' with an index for every year, Old Style and New, up to A.D. 2000, 1851, 7*s.* 6*d.*; and a copy of Miss Braddon's 'Garibaldi, and other Poems,' 1861, 5*s.* There is a list under London: and under York is Crowne's 'York Cathedral,' 1847, 2*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 158 has a unique volume under Wordsworth. It contains the poet's own copies of his earliest publications, with many manuscript alterations in his own hand; and Coleridge's 'Fears in Solitude,' all with the edges totally uncut. Mr. Dobell absolutely guarantees that they are the copies preserved by the poet. This quarto volume, half-calf, is 175*l.* Other Wordsworth items are the first edition of the Poems, 2 vols., half-morocco, 1807, uncut, 7*l.* 7*s.*; 'Peter Bell,' 1819, uncut, 3*l.* 15*s.*; and 'Elegy on the Death of Lamb,' privately printed, filled with pencilled alterations, 1835, 16*l.* The general entries include an album of portraits from Charles Kean's library, 6*l.* 15*s.*; 'Ingoldsby,' first edition, 9*l.* 9*s.*; Charlotte Brontë's Poems, containing ten pages of dialogue in her handwriting, 6*l.* 6*s.*; a collection of Civil War Tracts, 1624-56, 18*l.*; Chapman's 'May Day,' first edition, extremely rare, 1611, 32*l.*; and Carew's Poems, *circa* 1640, 10*l.* 10*s.* Under Coleridge is a complete set of the original numbers of *The Friend*, entirely uncut, boards as issued, enclosed in morocco case specially made by Rivière, 12*l.* A copy of 'Don Juan Lamberto' is priced 9*l.* 9*s.* There is a beautiful set of Dickens's 'Tale of Two Cities,' with all the wrappers and advertisements, in morocco case by Zaehnsdorf, 14*l.* 10*s.* There are many other treasures in Mr. Dobell's Catalogue, but space does not admit of notice.

From Paris we have a Catalogue issued by M. Dorbon-Aîné. We note a few items: Aretino's 'Les Sonnets Luxurieux,' with the complete set of drawings by Jules Romain, 220fr.; Balzac, 'Œuvres complètes,' 145fr.; 'Bibliothèque Charpentier,' 62 vols. in 32, 380fr.; Delange's 'L'Œuvre de Bernard Palissy,' 175fr.; Victor Hugo, 19 vols., 95fr.; La Fontaine, 'Les Amours de Psyché et de Cupidon,' 120fr.; and 'Napoléon I., Commentaires,' 120fr. One item—'Documents et particularités historiques sur le Catalogue du Comte de Fortsas'—reminds us of the great bibliographic hoax which had been perpetrated in 1840 by M. Chalons, President of the Society of Bibliographers at Mons (see *Athenæum*, Feb. 26th, 1848, or 'John Francis,' vol. i. pp. 114-16). The price of the Comte's 'Catalogue' is 12fr.

Messrs. Jaggard & Co., of Liverpool, have in their List XXXI. Dr. Copinger's 'The Bible and its Transmission,' 4*l.* 4*s.*; Carter's 'Medals of the British Army,' 3 vols., 1*l.* 10*s.*; Bertall's 'La Comédie de notre Temps,' 2*l.* 2*s.*; Boutell's 'Christian Monuments,' 15*s.*; 'Bridgewater Treatises,' Pickering, 13 vols., tree calf, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Cowper's 'Life' by Hayley, 3 vols., 4to, 1*l.* 5*s.*; and 'Dresden Gallery,' 3*l.* 10*s.* Among sets of magazines is *The Gentleman's*, 1731 to 1800, 88 vols., calf, Earl Carrington's book-plate in each, 13*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. John Jeffery's Catalogue 113 contains under Quakers (America) 'The Dawnings of the Gospel Day,' by Francis Howgil, containing 'The Popish Inquisition in New England,' 1676, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and the American edition of 'The Rise and Progress of the Quakers,' 2*l.* 2*s.* There are some early chapbooks, pamphlets, and old music.

Messrs. George T. Juckes & Co., of Birmingham, send their Catalogue 185, containing a collection of books relating to Dante formed by Thomas Whiteside Hime. Under Beardsley is *The Yellow Book*, 13 vols., 2*l.* 10*s.*; and under Dickens 'A Child's History of England,' first edition, 3 vols., 1*l.* 10*s.* There is a handsome set of Gibbon's 'Rome,' 8 vols., half-calf, 1881, 3*l.* 3*s.* Under Horn-Books is Tuer's well-known work with facsimiles, 1*l.* 10*s.* A beautiful copy of Lodge's 'Portraits,' 8 vols., half-calf, is 3*l.* 3*s.*; a copy of the Edition de Luxe of Daudet's 'Sapho,' 1899, 3*l.* 3*s.*; also of Smollett, edited by Henley, 12 vols., cloth, 2*l.* 15*s.* A collection of Spanish and Italian novels, 1870-1901, is to be had for 1*l.* (cost 5*l.*).

Messrs. Lupton Brothers, of Burnley, have in their Catalogue 96 a good collection of miscellaneous literature. A handsome copy of Matthew Arnold's Works, Edition de Luxe, 15 vols., is 5*l.*; the "Winchester Edition" of Jane Austen, 10 vols., 1*l.* 10*s.*; Audsley and Bowes's 'Keramic Art of Japan,' 2 vols., folio, 8*l.* 8*s.*; "Memorial Edition" of Bewick, 5 vols., royal 8vo, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Moulton's 'Library of Literary Criticism,' New York, 1901-5, 8*l.* 8*s.* Dickens items include 'Joseph Grimaldi,' first edition, 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Other works are Froude's 'England,' 12 vols., calf, 6*l.* 6*s.*; 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' illustrated by Mulready, 2*l.* 2*s.*; La Fontaine, Amsterdam, 2 vols., 1762, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' 5 vols., royal 8vo, Smith & Elder, 1873, 6*l.* 6*s.*; 'Stones of Venice,' 1873-4, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Hallam's Works, 9 vols., 2*l.* 10*s.* There are first editions of Cruikshank, and a long list under Drama and Shakespeariana.

Messrs. B. & J. F. Meehan send from Bath their Catalogue 63, which has works under Bath, Gypsies, Napoleon, &c. A copy of Joseph Knight's 'Theatrical Notes,' 1893, is 1*l.* 1*s.*; 'Life of Maurice, 2 vols., 11*s.* 6*d.*; first edition of Newman's 'Apologia,' 1*l.* 1*s.*; and Library Edition of his 'Parochial Sermons,' 6 vols., 1*l.* 3*s.*

Mr. E. Menken's Catalogue 182 contains selections from the libraries of Beavington Atkinson, Joseph Foster, and the Rev. Forbes Witherby. We note a set of the 22 folio Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, 1840-61, 2*l.* 12*s.*; Beltz's 'Order of the Garter,' Pickering, 1841, 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; Burke's 'Heraldic Illustrations,' 4 vols., 4*l.* 10*s.*; 'Cambria Triumphans,' 1810, 20*l.*; Edmonson's 'Pedigrees of the English Peers,' 5*l.* 5*s.*; and Yorke's 'The Union of Honour,' folio, 1640, 10*l.* 10*s.* The list is rich in family histories; and under Foster is his 'Index to Printed Pedigrees,' with 3,500 additional names, unpublished, but ready for the printer, 8*l.* 8*s.* There is also a copy of his 'Index to Heralds' Visitations,' 15*l.* 15*s.* There is a fine copy of St. John Hope's 'Stall-Plates of the Knights of the Garter,' 3*l.* 5*s.* An illuminated heraldic manuscript on vellum is priced 16*l.*

Murray's Nottingham Book Company send Catalogue 70, which contains some fine specimens of bindings. Danet's 'Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities,' 1698, bound by Louis XIV.'s binder, is a very handsome volume, 10*l.* 10*s.* There are lists under Early Printed and Elzevir Press.

Other works include Meteyard's 'Life of Wedgwood,' 2 vols., calf, 1*l.* 5*s.*; 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' 10 vols., 1904, 4*l.* 4*s.*; Chaffers's 'Keramic Gallery,' 1*l.* 15*s.*; translations by Lord Lyttelton and Gladstone, 5*l.* 5*s.* (the volume contains a letter of Gladstone to Mr. Macmillan, 1869), and a copy of Warburton's edition of Pope, 9 vols., 1752, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. Myers & Co.'s Catalogue 125 has a collection of caricatures by Gillray, Cruikshank, and Rowlandson, 14*l.* 10*s.*; Creighton's 'Queen Elizabeth,' large royal 4to, Goupil, 1897, 14*l.*; 'Hogarth,' by Nichols, atlas folio, 6*l.* 6*s.* (includes the three suppressed plates); Kaempfer's 'Japan,' 2 vols., folio, 1727, 5*l.* 15*s*; Ruskin, the new Edition de Luxe, 31 vols., 27*l.*; the scarce first issue of Skelton's Mary Stuart,' Goupil, 1893, 1 4*l.*; and Dodsley's 'Old English Plays,' 15 vols., 1874-6, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* There are views in several counties and of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, the former from the Stone Collection.

Messrs. Myers's Catalogue 126 is devoted to engravings. One under America is entitled 'The Bostonians in Distress.' From a branch of "Liberty Tree" is suspended a huge cage labelled "Boston," in which are confined a number of men who are compelled to swallow raw fish, by sailors in a boat with baskets of fish. It was printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennett, map- and print-sellers, 53, Fleet Street, 19 November, 1774, and is priced 10*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co., of Manchester, have in their Catalogue 153 first editions of Dickens and Tennyson. There are many handsome sets, including De Foe, 16 vols., 1899, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Fielding, 11 vols., 1902, 4*l.* 5*s.*; Edgeworth's Tales and Novels, 18 vols., 1832, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Jesse's 'George Selwyn,' 4 vols., 1843-4, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Marryat's Novels, 24 vols., 6*l.* 15*s.*; Scott, "Centenary Edition," 25 vols., 6*l.* 6*s.*; Smollett, 12 vols., 1899, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Thackeray, 26 vols., 1902, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Whyte-Melville, 25 vols., 1898-1900, 7*l.* 10*s.*; and Thomas Hardy, 19 vols., 1906, 5*l.* 10*s.* Under Charles Keene are twenty-one etchings from the original copperplates by Goulding, with introduction by Spielmann, 1905, 5*l.* 5*s.* (published at 30 guineas net). The general items contain much of interest.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son's Catalogue 209 contains engravings, portraits, mezzotints, and water-colours. There is a collection of over eight hundred theatrical portraits, 84*l.* Under Freemasonry is a set of coloured plates of ceremonies, very rare, 1809, 10*l.* 10*s.* Portraits include early English and eccentric and remarkable characters. There are a number of the Arundel Society chromolithographs.

All who desire to possess standard authors in choice bindings should obtain Messrs. Sotheran's Price Current 678. There is hardly a page without the name of Rivière, and wherever we turn we read of books bound in all shades of colour, either in morocco or calf. Even 'N. & Q.' is offered dressed in half-roan with red edges, complete to 1901, for 40*l.* We note just a few items: the illustrated edition of Aytoun's 'Lays,' polished levant morocco extra, with a design of thistles, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Bacon's Works, calf gilt, 8*l.*; 'The Ingoldsby *Legends*,' 3 vols., blue levant, 3*l.* 5*s.*; Borrow's *Works*, 11 vols., half-morocco, 11*l.* 11*s.*; Sir Richard *Burton's* Voyages and Travels, 39 vols., half-calf *extra*, 1851-93, very scarce, 34*l.*; a sumptuous set of Byron, including Moore's 'Life,' extra-illustrated, 10 thick 4to vols. in 12, large paper, three-quarter crushed dark-blue levant, 1830-39, 60*l.*; Scott, "Ashburton Edition," 20 vols., calf extra, 15*l.*; a fine set of Pyne's books of costumes, 7 vols., half-claret morocco, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Litta's 'Famiglie Celebri di Italia,' many thousand portraits beautifully coloured by hand, 14 vols., royal folio, Italian vellum extra, with Lord Ellesmere's stamp on sides, Milano, 1819-58, 45*l.*; and Longfellow, "Author's Pocket Volume Edition," 15 vols., limp morocco, in case, 1890, 4*l.*

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, have in their Catalogue CCCLXXXVII. a handsome coloured copy of 'The Miser's Daughter,' 1842, bound in the finest dark-red morocco by the Guild of Women Binders, 7*l.* 7*s.*; and a fine set of Jane Austen, 5*l.* 5*s.* Under Byron is 'Childe Harold,' 1841, full morocco, 5*l.* 10*s.*; while the large original edition of the Conversations noted by Medwin, 1824, is 6*l.* 6*s.* A perfect copy of Camden's 'Britannia,' 4 vols., russia, 1806, is 8*l.* 8*s.* Under Cruikshank is Ireland's 'Napoleon,' first edition, 4 vols., 1828, 2*l.* Under Early Printing will be found Hemmerlein's 'Variæ Oblectationis Opuscula et Tractatus,' edited by Seb. Brant, author of 'The Ship of Fools,' 1497, and 'De Nobilitate et Rusticitate Dialogus,' both works in Gothic type, 9*l.* 9*s.* Under Pepys is Wheatley's edition, 10 vols., first edition of such difficult to procure, 7*l.* 15*s.* A very handsome copy of Ptolemy's 'Geography,' 1535, bound in dark brown levant by Zaehnsdorf, is 25*l.*; and choice copies of Rogers's 'Italy' and 'Poems,' 1830 and 1834, bound in dark-green levant, 25*l.* The "Abbotsford Waverley," 12 vols., original cloth, 1842-7, is priced 9*l.* Under Scotland is a collection of 12 original water-colours of the Kells country, painted on the spot by C. L. Saunders, each carefully mounted, bound in an oblong folio volume, 9*l.* 9*s.*

F. T. Elworthy.—We regret to notice the death on Friday week last of our correspondent Mr. Frederic Thomas Elworthy, of Foxdown, Wellington, best known as the author of 'The Evil Eye: an Account of this Ancient and Widespread Superstition' (1896). He also published 'Horæ of Honour, and other Studies in the Byways of Archæology,' in 1900: and earlier, several important works on the grammar and dialect of his native county, Somerset. Mr. Elworthy had, says *The Athenæum*, formed a remarkable collection of charms, talismans, and prophylactic ornaments which "ought to be acquired for some national collection." Numerous articles by him are included in the General Index to the Ninth Series.

Notices to Correspondents.

H. B. F. ("Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute").—C. C. Pinckney, when Ambassador to the French Republic, 1796.

E. Gandy.—Forwarded.

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N, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1907.

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orrespondents.

Notes.

LONGFELLOW.

(. vii. 201, 222, 242, 261, 282, 378.)

ELLOW may not, perhaps, be ranked the great creative minds of poetry, he approached very near the heart ity is shown by the great popu-ich his works enjoyed during his s well as by the numberless phrases ch he has enriched the common of the Anglo-Saxon race. The ive notes of MR. JOHN C. FRANCIS, re welcomed with delight by every this journal, were confined to y be termed the poetical life of ed writer. While at Bowdoin e published one or two works of a national nature, which are omitted . FRANCIS'S list. I am informed uthority that no exhaustive biblio-f Longfellow's works has yet been but copies of the works referred in the Rowfant Library; and as *otion has now been dispersed* and the catalogue has become scarce and expensive, I will venture to quote from it the following titles:—

"Syllabus de la Grammaire Italienne. Par H. W. Longfellow, Professeur de Langues Modernes à Bowdoin-College. A l'usage de ceux qui possèdent la langue française. Boston: Gray et Bowen: 1832." 8vo, pp. 104.

Locker-Lampson's copy which was given to him by Mr. R. H. Stoddard of New York, had been presented with an autograph inscription to the author's brother, the Rev. Samuel Longfellow.

"Coplas de Don Jorge Manrique, translated from the Spanish with an introductory essay on the moral and devotional poetry of Spain. By Henry W. Longfellow, Professor of Mod. Lang. and Lit. in Bowdoin College. Boston: Allen and Ticknor. 1833." 8vo, pp. 89.

To these may be added the following book, which was not in the Rowfant collection:—

"Saggi de Novellieri Italiani d'Ogni Secolo. Boston, 1832." 12mo.

Another little book of great interest was the following:—

"The Waif: A Collection of Poems. [Quotation from 'The Faerie Queene.'] Fifth Edition. Boston: William D. Ticknor & Co. 1846." 8vo, pp. xi, 144.

Locker-Lampson notes that "it was a trick of the publisher to put 'Fifth Edition' on the title. Only one Edition was printed." But is this statement correct? My own copy of this scarce little volume bears "Third Edition" on the title-page, and the imprint is "Cambridge: Published by John Owen," the date being 1845, a year earlier than the Rowfant copy. On the reverse of the title is the following statement:—

"Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1844, by John Owen, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts."

It is therefore possible that the book was originally issued in 1844. Perhaps some American bibliographer may be able to settle this question.

'The Waif,' which was edited by Longfellow, is a tiny anthology containing only 50 poems, with a 'Proem,' written by the editor, and dated "Cambridge, December, 1844," which explains the object of the work. The collection is representative, including among the earlier poets three pieces by Herrick, three by Marvell, three by Lovelace, and one apiece by Churchyard, Daniel, Vaughan, Crashaw, Quarles, and Habington. Among the moderns there are two poems by Hood—one of them 'The Bridge of Sighs'—one by Emerson, one by Shelley, one by Browning (then almost

unknown in England), and one by Browning's friend Alfred Domett.

Those who are interested in Longfellow's once popular poem 'Hiawatha' may be glad to learn that an admirable bibliography of the poem, compiled by Mr. Henry E. Legler, will be found in *The Literary Collector* (Greenwich, Connecticut) for Nov.–Dec., 1904. From this paper we learn that

"not less than seven parodies, nearly, if not quite, as voluminous as the original poem, have been printed in separate book form. The parodies in fugitive form number considerably in excess of one thousand. It has been translated into German, French, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Italian, Polish, Russian, and Latin."

Mr. Legler, in addition to a history of the poem, compiled from Longfellow's letters and diaries, gives an account of the principal translations and parodies. Of the former there have been five in German alone; but both as an object of translation and of parody it seems now to have fallen out of date. Longfellow's fame will rest on his genius as the Poet of the Home.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

FETTER LANE CHAPELS.

See 'Elim Chapel, Fetter Lane' (*ante*, p. 305), and 'Moravian Chapel, Fetter Lane' (*ante*, p. 26, 111, 194, 235).

BEFORE the references to these venerable buildings cease to appear in your pages, it may be worth while to make the statement at the first reference more precise by saying that the last religious body to occupy "Old Elim" were the Primitive Methodists. But I should also be extremely obliged to any worker in the field of Old London for light upon the sentence which I italicize in the following extract from W. Wilson's 'History of Dissenting Churches &c., in London,' 1810, vol. iii. p. 471:—

"On the site of the present meeting-house [Elim Court] formerly stood a substantial brick building, *which is said to have been originally in the occupation of the celebrated Mr. John Wesley.*"

No biographer of Wesley, and no student of early Methodism in London, so far as I am aware, knows anything of such an occupation. Wilson is not too exact when dealing with Wesley; but for this particular statement he must have had some written authority or some informant, one would think; and in his statement there may be some vague and inexact trace of fact. The interest of the inquiry, moreover, is much larger than the simple elucidation of this statement of Wilson's. Like of your correspondents at the othe ences above noted, he associates with the Moravian Chapel behind 32 Lane, *from the beginning of May*, He says (vol. iii. pp. 420 *sq.*):—

"Shortly after the removal of Mr. Ba old meeting-house was taken by Mr. John who formed his first society in that place 1738."

I need not trouble your readers w question whether the Society whi commenced on that date should in st be called Wesley's. But of it Wesley in his 'Journal':—

"Mon. May 1 [1738]. This evening t Society began, which *afterwards met i* Lane."

It was not then formed in the (now) Mo Chapel, nor did it at first meet in th On this last point Wesley must, I be taken as a better authority than J a copy of one of whose letters I hav obtained by Bp. B. La Trobe from He in which the writer tells Zinzendorf: this day for the first time we h Holbourn." No doubt Fetter L intended by this generalized ind of locality. But the facts are well k I have also seen a MS. account beginnings of the awakening in E by William Holland, an early an able member of the Fetter Lane S He says:—

"Our Society got the name of Fett Society from the street in which our meetin held, for the bookseller's house was too sma

The bookseller was the well-known Hutton, who had for some time "society" in his house in Little Wild Some members of this earlier society part of the nucleus of that whose mov and meeting-places I want assista tracing; and Benham, 'Memoirs of Hutton,' p. 29, is clear that this one also met at Hutton's house for time, until its increasing numbers them to seek the larger accommo which they found in Fetter Lane, some Wesley's word "afterwards" stan against Neisser.

But where in Fetter Lane did the when they thus migrated, perhaps middle or at the end of May, 1738? H is not definite on this point. It has and perhaps not unnaturally, been s (as, *e.g.*, by Benham, p. 29) that t once took possession of Mr. Rawlin empty chapel, that behind 32, Fetter But the attention of several memb

Wesley Historical Society has been
wn to a noteworthy statement of Wesley's
is 'Journal,' in connexion with a painful
ference between him and the leaders
hat by that time "had become a Mora-
Society" (James Hutton, in Benham,
4). It is clear that this conference was
held in the old chapel of Mr. Rawlin.
he course of discussion, "one asked,"
Wesley, "whether they would suffer
Wesley to preach at Fetter Lane.
r a short debate, it was answered, 'No:
place *is taken* for the "Germans."'"
date is 16 July, 1740. (Wesley finally
ted the Fetter Lane Society on the
wing Sunday.) The words "is taken"
not till lately attracted the attention
Methodist historical students. But it
fact that a lease of the building now
official head-quarters of English Mora-
ism had been taken by James Hutton
the Lady Day preceding. Wesley's
rnal' pretty clearly carries back the
pation to at least 2 July. But where
the Fetter Lane Society, thus slowly
modified in its character, meet between
the middle of May, 1738, and Lady
1740? Mr. J. F. Pemsel, the steward
he congregation at 32, Fetter Lane,
es me with two sentences from the
al diary of the Church:—

the year 1738 we hired a room in Fetter Lane
r Society to meet in."
40, The great meeting-house in Fetter Lane
aken."

nfess that these suggest to me distinct
s of meeting; but the simple explana-
of Mr. Pemsel may after all be the fact
at on the migration from Hutton's
e, the Society at first simply *rented*
vacated meeting-house, until at Lady
they took it *upon lease*, as already
d. It may be so; but to both the
avian and Methodist communities, and
apart from any ancient and unhappy
roversies, the events of the interval
een May, 1738, and Lady Day, 1740,
of such supreme religious and historic
est, that certainty as to the place of
occurrence would be most welcome,
could be had; and I solicit any help
pages may afford me.

es Wilson's report of an occupation
e Elim which up to 1790 preceded the
ing recently destroyed by fire preserve
hance any grain of interesting and helpful
? Is it some imperfect and distorted
niscence of the interval between May
, and March, 1740, *when the Society somewhere in Fetter Lane* indeed, but not certainly in Mr. Rawlin's old chapel. Does any reader of 'N. & Q.' know whether the firm of printers' engineers who were using the dismantled Elim of 1790 when I last saw it have deeds of the property going back to the early eighteenth century?

I may add that Mr. Watkinson (*ante*, p. 111) so condenses Wilson's paragraphs (iii. 420 *sq.*) as to do injustice to Wilson, not to say to Peter Böhler and the history. Before the Moravian Chapel passes from discussion in your columns, the following paragraphs from the official booklet-guide may deserve transferring to your pages. None of your correspondents mentions the facts. Towards the end of their lease

"It was found that it would be better to rebuild Fetter Lane Chapel.....'rather than only to repair it, because the difference in the cost would only be from 20*l.* to 30*l.*' On April 8th, 1748, the landlord granted the Brethren a new lease....., and agreed to contribute 150*l.* towards the cost of rebuilding, and to advance 100*l.* on yearly interest. When the preliminaries were all settled the work of rebuilding was vigorously carried on. The diary tells us that the pulling down of the old meeting-house was commenced on the 3rd of April, and that on the 26th of June following the new chapel was opened.....In all probability the new one was built on the lines, if not on the very foundations, of the old one; and we may safely assume that some of the old fittings were retained in it. It is pretty certain too, though there is no direct mention of it, that the east wall of the chapel—that between it and the Goldsmiths' Hall [now removed]—was not then rebuilt, for an entry in the diary dated October 31st, 1752, tells us that 'The wall of the chapel being old, and the chapel and hallwall not being very firm, two butresses were fixed against it.' When the chapel was rebuilt, the entrance from Nevill's Court was constructed.....It is still in use."

Henry J. Foster.

Southport.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

'Tempest,' I. ii. 175:—

Heavens thank you for 't! And now, I pray you, sir.

In the only copy of the Oxford facsimile of the First Folio which I have been privileged to examine this line begins with "Heuen." The width of the space between "Heuen" and "thank" and the whiteness of the paper would indicate that the missing *s* has been lost, either through erasure in the original or owing to some obstruction in printing. I should be glad to know the cause of this textual variation. Liddell ('Elizabethan Shakspere') says:—

"Hevens.—The plural as well as the singular form of the word seems to have been used in El. E. without the article, though no instances are given

in 'N.E.D.'; it occurs again in II. i. 324, III. i. 75, and 'Mids.,' III. ii. 447."

E. MERTON DEY.

St. Louis.

NICHOLAS FLUTE, AN ELIZABETHAN ADVENTURER.—There has been much discussion as to the date of the writing of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' and "about the years 1593–5" has been cautiously adopted by Prof. Gollancz. It is, therefore, of the more interest to note, as a possible piece of internal evidence, that towards the end of 1594—and that year has been conjectured as the real date because of Titania's description of the disastrous state of the weather—the alleged adventures of one Nicholas Flute of Dartmouth were being considered in high places in London. In 'The Cecil MSS.,' Part IV. pp. 581–2, is given a digest of the examination (taken on 16 Aug., 1594, before two justices of the peace) of this worthy, who, wishing to see other countries, sailed to "Shepetaveige"—as the Dartmouth magistrate's clerk spelt Civita Vecchia—and thence proceeded on foot to Rome, where he saw strange sights and heard seditious sounds, which he thought necessary to record for official consumption. But the narrative was coldly received: "There is no matter of great moment in the examination" it was noted concerning it; and it was not thought worth while to bring the narrator from Dartmouth to London for the further questioning he seemed to desire ('Cecil MSS.,' Part V. p. 67). The style of the tale, however, is worth comparing with the phrasing of the immortal bellows-mender, whose friend "sweet bully Bottom" happened to be called Nicholas, like the adventurer of Dartmouth.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

'HENRY IV.,' PART II., I. iii. 34–8 :—

Hastings. It never yet did hurt
To lay down likelihoods and forms of hope.
L. Bard. Yes, if this present quality of war
Indeed the instant action; a cause on foot
Lives so in hope, &c.

Of this passage it is said that something has been lost or misprinted (l. 37). The sense demands a verb in place of "Indeed," which is probably a compositor's error for "Ended." The tone of Lord Bardolph's speech seems to suggest such a word. Pope proposed "impede"; but although this makes the meaning more intelligible, it is not complete enough. Shakespeare, in order to carry conviction, always touches the extreme note of expression. I understand the passage thus. Lord Bardolph assents to Hastings's propositi quality of war"—the five-and-t sand men of choice—defeat the first engagement: otherwise cause on foot without the necess tion, and only hope in prospect disaster in opposing the power a of the king.

II. ii. 153, Cambridge ed. (Glo

Prince. This Doll Tearsheet sh road.

Poins. I warrant you, as comm between Saint Albans and London.

Coleridge, with an especial r *road*, proposed to change "Doll into "Doll Tearstreet," without the humorous application of th can imagine Mistress Dorothy "What mouldy name is that? Much!"

IV. i. 50–51 :—

Turning your books to *graves*, your in Your pens to lances.

Instead of "graves," "glaives" adopted by Hanmer, but the pe weapons. Another change is to by Rann. It is conceivable to a to "armour for the leg below Compare Drayton's 'The Bar 1603, II. xi.: "Marching in Helmet on his head." "Grav of the plural forms of "greave," a shin.

IV. i. 137–9 :—

All their prayers, an
Were set on Hereford, whom they dot
And bless'd, and grac'd, *and did* m
king.

In the place of "and did" in t most of the editors print Theoba tion: "And bless'd and grac This certainly modernizes the makes it appear perfect; but the the preposition after "than" i while the effect of complete ex destroyed by the change. To

'HENRY IV.,' PART II., II. iv. 2

Prince Henry. Saturn and Venus conjunction! What says the almanack Dr. Johnson's note, as quoted i Variorum edition, is: "This w a prodigy. The astrologers, say remark that Saturn and Venus conjoined."

Delius's note is: "Johnson die astronomische Notiz hinzu, d und Venus sonst nie mit einand junction treten." Delius theref rently agrees with Johnson.

ur readers tell me what Ficinus really ? I do not think the Prince's excla- n implies that Shakespeare had made istake of supposing that Saturn and s could never be in conjunction.

W. H. W.

ENUS AND ADONIS,' line 53 :—

th she is immodest, blames her miss ;
follows more she murders with a kiss.

niss " in the above passage a whole used in the sense, which it formerly imes bore, of a lewd woman (in which Adonis upbraids her as such) ? Or he first syllable of some such word as onduct," " misbehaviour," " mis- ," which was intended to follow ? ntly Venus understood it in the latter and, not liking what he had begun r, would not let him finish his say. ut him short. " What followed, she red with a kiss." If this may be, as I it may be, and is, I should print " thus : " mis—," and leave the ne to explain the interruption.

PHILIP PERRING.

D AND SHAKESPEARE (10 S. vii. 301). hout desiring to pass an opinion as ich of the authors, Ovid or Seneca, speare may have been indebted for leas contained in Portia's invocation ercy, it may be said at least of the in the 'Epistolæ ex Pont.,' II. ix. 11, hich MR. MORTON LUCE has drawn tion, that they form one continuous ge, and that they correspond in general the speech in question ; while the pts discovered by Prof. Sonnenschein he first part of 'De Clementia' occur ered over some twenty chapters of work. The Professor's claim to have d the actual source of the famous lines, aring when it did (*University Review*, , 1905), would seem to be well founded, gh the point ought not perhaps to be ed too far. What does look highly able is that Seneca, who, like Ovid, incurred an emperor's displeasure for mputed offence against a member of imperial family, should have read, read sympathetically, Ovid's work, that he may have, consciously or un- ciously, imitated some of the thoughts s own treatise.

. Churton Collins notes ('Studies in espeare') another resemblance in Poly- 's appeal to mercy in the 'Œdipus neus' :—

ut seeing that Zeus himself in all that he does has mercy at his side for the sharer of his throne, let mercy, I pray thee, be at thy side, O father." Ll. 1267-9.

Here, though the motive is put into a nut-shell, the parallel is far wider of the mark than in either Seneca or Ovid.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

'MEASURE FOR MEASURE,' II. iv. 94 : "ALL-BUILDING" (10 S. viii. 163).—If the much-abused printer of the First Folio is to be credited with the introduction into the text of the above epithet, then it is within the province of an editor to propose an emendation to replace that which has been corrupted. But before attempting to invent a word of our own it is advisable to consider the context, or even some other passage in the play that may help to provide an appropriate reading. For instance, if we turn to I. iii. 19, the Duke expressly says :

We have strict statutes and most biting laws,
The needful bits and curbs to headstrong weeds.

Here is a suggestion of the "all-bridling law" which may have been the original phrase, but changed to "all-building," a mistake easily accounted for.

On the other hand, to prove that no alteration is necessary we have only to follow the course of Angelo, the "demigod authority" who declares himself to be "the voice of the recorded law," and we learn that he has aroused "the drowsy and neglected act," awakened all the "enrolled penalties," does not intend the law to "keep one shape," and has moreover made "laws for all faults" (V. i. 321). All this surely seems to indicate the mind of a man who would, with rhetorical persuasiveness, impress on Isabella the power of "the manacles of the all-building law" just before making his infamous proposal. Besides, there is probably a touch of irony in the expression.

TOM JONES.

'HENRY IV.,' PART II., IV. iv. 90-92 (10 S. viii. 164, 304).—I agree with C. C. B. I know now that the blackbird sings very early in the morning in the month of February ; and I believe that Shakspeare is alluding to this.

E. YARDLEY.

'ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA,' II. vii. 7-9 (10 S. viii. 303).—In plain English, this passage means no more than that they try to make each other drunk by the arrangements which they adopt for the conduct of the feast, pledging each other continually, filling their cups to the brim, draining them to the last drop. All are not equally strong-

headed. Lepidus is the first to cry: "No more!" His boon companions are not unwilling to acquiesce in his entreaty; but Lepidus is true to the drunkard's nature —as the sow to the mire, so he to the cup, according to the saw: "I will seek it yet again." PHILIP PERRING.

ROOD-LOFT PISCINA AT EASTBOURNE.—In 'N. & Q.' for 31 Oct., 1863 (3 S. iv. 361), in a reference to a rood-loft piscina recently discovered at Maxey Church, a correspondent mentioned the existence of a similar piscina in the parish church of Eastbourne. Whatever traces of the piscina may have been visible at this time were completely lost in the extensive reparation of the church which took place shortly afterwards, the walls being heavily plastered. Acting upon the clue furnished by 'N. & Q.,' the vicar, with the consent of the churchwardens, has had the plaster removed, and a beautiful little trefoil-headed piscina of fourteenth-century date has been disclosed. It is in perfect condition, with shelf and drain complete. It is noticeable that while the local Eastbourne greensand stone has been used for the upper part and the base, on either side a piece of Caen stone has been worked in. This same feature is noticeable in the shafts of the aisle windows of the church, where the shafts are of local stone, but the capitals and bases are of Caen stone, the latter being the stone of which the original twelfth-century church was built. The piscina is in the spandrel of the first bay on the south side of the nave, and is about 15 ft. from the floor. (Rev.) W. BUDGEN.

Cranfield, Hurst Road, Eastbourne.

"POLONY."—It is said in 'N.E.D.' that the etymology of "polony" in the sense of a kind of sausage is uncertain; that it may refer to Poland, or to Bologna in Italy. No quotation for *polony* is given older than 1764; but, *s.v.* 'Bologna' we find a quotation from Nashe (1596): "As big as a Bolognian sawcedge."

There really is not the least room for doubt. The latter source is certainly the right one. A good early authority is Chapman, who, in his play called 'The Ball,' refers in Act III. to "Bologna sausages." And again, Evelyn in his 'Diary' 21 May, 1645, says of Bologna that "this city is famous also for sausages."

But the best evidence is to be found in the old anonymous play entitled 'Lord Cromwell,' where we find the spelling with initial *p*. This play was published in 1613, *i.e.*, long before 1764. The scene sc. ii., is laid at Bononia (Bologna) the course of the scene Hodge re letter: "I am at this present among the Polonian sausages." S settles it. WALTER W.

VOCABULARY OF PEASANT.—I to see that in your review of *L'Int* (*ante*, p. 420) you take exception Müller's dictum as to the paucity among uneducated rural people. the exact figures, but I believe h the number to 300 or 400. Any has had the slightest experience work (away from his arm-chair) that a glossary of provincial word district will run to 2,000 at least.

For many years I have been on Kent dialect words, and I find t of meaning as regards the differ of agricultural implements simply in their exactness. I do not think to describe the parts of a Ken under twenty words. The culture including the implements used parts, picking, drying, and packi require at least 100.

Max Müller's theory, to appro thing near correctness, must be to those words which the pea in common with the philosopher.

PERCY M

Canterbury.

NELSON AND WELLINGTON.—I cently published 'Leaves from Books of Lady Dorothy Nevill, there is a note upon the meeting and Wellington, in which Lady states: "There is no record that a meeting ever took place betwe This is hardly correct, though i conceded that they never met b ment.

The story of the well-known between these great commander by the Duke himself, is to be fo 'Correspondence and Diaries of Jo Croker,' vol. ii. p. 233, quoted by S Maxwell in his 'Life of Wellingto i. 76. According to this account, view took place in the Colon Downing Street, soon after W return from India in 1805, and l least half or three-quarters of Capt. Mahan (in his 'Life of Nel reproduces the Duke's account, by Croker, and points out that as (then of course Sir Arthur Wellesl from India "about the 10th o

he Earl of Mornington of 21 Dec., ile Nelson left Merton to join ry at Portsmouth on 13 Sep- e meeting must have taken place hese dates. See Mahan's 'Life ' p. 678 (2nd ed., Sampson Low 9). T. F. D.

ND ANN.—The interchangeability mes is contended for, and instances d, under the heading of 'Shake- Vife,' at 10 S. ii. 428. It will e interesting to genealogists and ote that, in a case of King *v.* King 42 Elizabeth, it was argued that Agnes were "all one name"; ourt unanimously resolved that mes were "several names."

MISTLETOE.

THE COWS COME HOME."—The xamples of this proverbial phrase k, worth noting:—

ut you lay abed till the cows came olite Conversation,' Dialogue II., a he middle, "The Works of Jonathan ith Notes ..... by Sir Walter Scott," ix. p. 457.

nezoloot till the cows come home,
one of you tetches the boy,
astle his hash to-night in hell,
name's not Tilmon Joy!

st stanza of 'Banty Tim,' p. 22 of 'Little Breeches, and other Pieces,' by Col. John Hay, London (1873 or about).

hat Col. Hay, who was American r here a few years ago, published eeches,' &c., in the United States le of 'Pike County Ballads.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ORMATION TABERNACLE.—An ex- ne of these now very rare church is preserved in Milton Abbey, . It is now placed, not over the n table, but against the west wall rch. The tabernacle is of oak, ed, and shaped in the form of a l spire. It is thought to be the nen in England that has survived nation. FRANCIS KING.

"—To *stale*, as horses, is said keat to come from Danish *stale*. rigin for the term might be found *eall*, a gushing spring. A certain his sort in Aberdeenshire is tauto- alled Still's Well. In Irish *steall* hot from a squirt, which aptly he discharge of urine by a horse.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ST. ANDREW'S CROSS.—The St. Andrew's cross in the arms of the see of Rochester is red on white. The St. Andrew's cross of Scotland is white on blue. I should be much obliged if some one would kindly explain this difference. Which is the older?

MARY OVERY.

COLLAR FOR REPRIEVED CRIMINAL.—I have in my possession a metal collar apparently made of brass, the size of a man's neck, with a hasp evidently intended for a padlock to be attached. The collar is nearly one inch in depth, and about a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Round the outside of the collar is the following inscription: "Alexander Stewart sentenced to death for theft at Perth 5th Decm. 1701"; and on a label attached to the collar, and also made of brass, is inscribed: "perpetua servant gifted by justicia's to Sir J. A. Askien of Alva."

I understand that in the olden times criminals who were convicted of minor offences and sentenced to death were sometimes reprieved and given as servants to the lord of the manor or some person of position in the district, the collar to be worn as a sign of perpetual service.

The only reference I can find is in the third chapter of 'The Antiquary,' in which Scott tells us that Mr. Oldbuck exhibited

"a collar with the name of a fellow convicted of theft, whose services, as the inscription bore, had been adjudged to a neighbouring baron in lieu of the modern Scottish punishment, which, as Oldbuck said, sends such culprits to enrich England by their labour, and themselves by their dexterity."

I have very little doubt that the collar which I have attempted to describe is a specimen of the collar referred to by Scott, and I shall be glad to have some information upon the subject, and references to other works in which the custom is mentioned.

E. P. L.

MARKS AND INDER FAMILIES.—Can you supply me with genealogical details concerning the families of the Marks of South Petherton, &c., and the Inders of Martock, Stapleton, and Long Load, all in Somersetshire? I am very anxious to trace the parentage of one Michael Marks, a worker in Portsmouth dockyard temp. 1810–15.

I know that he was born in 1784, and died in Yeovil—when, not known. I believe that he belonged originally to South Petherton, but after personal search there I could find no trace of him, nor at Yeovil any epitaphs or inscriptions concerning his burial. Perhaps he was buried at Portsmouth. All private history concerning him and other members of the family will be gratefully received, inasmuch as I am writing a genealogy of both these families.

A. G. Marks.

24, Hewlitt Road, Old Ford.

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—Who is the author of the following ?

> There is so much bad in the best of us,
> And so much good in the worst of us,
> That it ill behoves any of us
> To find fault with the rest of us.

I have seen the lines ascribed to R. L. Stevenson, but *The Reader* of 7 September states that they were written by Governor Hoch of Kansas, the last two lines being slightly altered, as follows :—

> That it hardly behoves any of us
> To talk about the rest of us.

A. L. E.

[Mr. C. A. Bernau stated at 10 S. v. 76 that a Calendar for 1906 credits Stevenson with the authorship ; but this is not conclusive evidence.]

Would you kindly inform me where the following quotation comes from ?—

> 'Tis hard if all is false that I advance,
> A fool must now and then be right by chance.

J. D. G.

[Cowper, 'Conversation,' ll. 59-60.]

Life in Bombay.—Emigrants proceeding to our colonies have excellent sources of information in the publications of the Emigrants' Information Office, as well as in other books, and can also readily find out what a given income is worth in most of our colonies. With respect to the cost of living and manner of domestic life of Europeans in Bombay, however, I have been quite unable to obtain reliable information. Such informat on as may be found in the guide-books for travellers does not meet the case. Can any one offer information, or indicate where it may be found ? Allegro.

"Parsley Peel."—Can any of your readers in the calico-printing district enlighten me as to the early struggles of the founder of the Peel family ? I know that he was originally a yeoman, and that he was the first Robert Peel ; also that his *first* attempt at calico-printing, out of *which* his family subsequently rose to fame and fortune, was with the aid of a calendering machine borrowed fro neighbour, his first subject being leaf ; hence to this day, I belie known in Blackburn as Parsley grandfather of the great Sir Rober I should like to know is this : Wa idea of printing on calico, the first c of the thing, the work of another ? it not a fact that Parsley Peel stole the idea, and left the inv want ? The thing occurred s about 1750. G.

'The Face of Clay.'—A Scot Barrie's 'Sentimental Tommy,' in the vernacular, makes use of th sion "the face of clay." I am u impression that there is a recent no ing this title. What does it mean ?

John

[The novel of that name is by Mr. H. A and refers, if we remember aright, to a work in clay of a human face.]

"ffree Roberds" : "The Che —The former appears as the nam "tenement" in the parish of Walton Hill, Surrey, in 1629. Can it be an i such as "The Highwayman," or freehold property as distinct from hold ?

"The Chequers" is an inn in the but does not occur in the list of nam which "ffree Roberds" is taken. the earliest reference to "The Che as an inn sign in Surrey or con counties ? W. P. D. Ste

Beulah Spa, Upper Norwood.—I made many attempts to find out th or the approximate date, when thes were finally closed to the public, but without success. Mr. J. Corbet An in the 'Great North Wood' merely somewhat vaguely to the waning popularity of the spa, which eve led to its being closed ; but he d speak definitely on the point. Mr. M. Galer in 'Norwood and Dulwich scribes the gardens, but does not br history of them to a conclusion. searches in old newspapers and oth temporary publications, I gather th place came to an end as a public some time in the fifties ; but as I a paring an account of Beulah Spa, I m wish to be more exact than this.

Perhaps some one familiar wi neighbourhood and its history may to give the information required,

me means by which it could be
ALFRED STANLEY FOORD.
iew Gardens, Barnes, S.W.

A BEACON NEAR HEMSWORTH.—
recall the graphic account given
ntiquary' of the false alarm of
aused by the fire at Sir Arthur
mines, the flames of which were
or a beacon-light giving warning
roach of the enemy.
Edgar MacCulloch's 'Guernsey
(p. 476) there is a story how
by way of a frolic, were the cause
being fired, and as a consequence
population of the island being
o confusion.
s of seventy years ago my father
tale which is a fit companion of
hat amount of truth it contains
ow. The old Yorkshireman who
ather's informant declared that
e of those who took part in the
This is what he said. During
war with France, when invasion
tter of hourly expectation, one
eat blaze was seen in a westerly
ot very remote from Doncaster.
t was a real beacon fired by
e or blame," or whether it was
tal conflagration of some sort,
ow call to mind; but whatever
it was sufficient to alarm the
s of a wide extent of country.
nry and militia were called out,
other means that could be
f taken to make a strenuous
Hemsworth was then only a
e, but it seems to have been one
nts where troops were massed,
ny hungry men gathered there
thing eatable and drinkable, not
lone inn which existed there in
, but also in nearly every private
he place, is said to have been
austed.
xious to know whether this is a
or, if it be true, when it happened,
was the cause of the scare. If
y substantial foundation for the
account of what came to pass
found its way into the local
of the time. I think *The*
Gazette and *The Leeds Mercury*
in existence during the time of
nic wars. K. P. D. E.

ARD WESTON: SOAP-MAKING.—
1637, a patent was granted to
Weston, Kt., for the manufacture
of soap. I feel pretty certain that he must be identical with Sir Richard Weston (1591–1652), the well-known improver of of the river Wey, noticed at length in the 'D.N.B.' Can any of your readers furnish me with information respecting the soap-making patent, or assist in the identification of the patentee with the canal-maker?
R. B. P.

CROWE FAMILY.—In the early part of the eighteenth century a family of the name of Crowe was living in Norfolk, at Felbrigg, Overstrand, &c. Can any one give me information about its members?
W. ROBERTS CROW.

HORNE TOOKE.—Passing by the Bunhill Row grounds, I saw a tablet inscribed as follows: "In these grounds are the vaults of John Horne Tooke," &c. Can any of your readers tell me whether Horne Tooke was any relation to the Tooke family mentioned in 'N. & Q.' some time back?
F. OWEN.

S. GREGORY, PORTRAIT PAINTER.—I possess a small oval water-colour portrait, measuring, without borders, 3 in. by 2½ in., and signed on the right side "S. Gregory, 1809." I should like to learn something of the artist, and where he lived. The portrait is in what appears to be a contemporary oval wood frame. It may be added that I incline to identify the subject with a relative known to have been living in 1808 at "Cow Cross, parish of St. Sepulchre, Middlesex," as testified by his will.
A. STAPLETON.
158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

GERMAN TRANSLATION: AUTHOR WANTED.—There is an excellent translation from Uhland beginning:—

> Many a year is in its grave,
> Since I crossed this restless wave.

It is familiar to classical scholars as translated into Latin elegiacs by W. E. Heitland ('Sabrinæ Corolla,' 4th ed., p. 403) and Sir R. Jebb ('Translations,' 2nd ed., p. 66). Both these references ascribe the English to Longfellow, but Jebb's 'Life and Letters,' recently published, contains the following extract from a letter of 1873:—

"Do you remember, in Longfellow's 'Hyperion, the translation

> Many a year is in its grave, &c.,

of Uhland's little poem?.....An interesting (negative) fact about the authorship of this translation has just come to me through the kindness of a stranger. An American gentleman, Mr. Hayes, a Professor of Greek in the States.....wrote to me a

few days ago from London.....to tell me that this version is not Longfellow's own, but appeared first in a number of *The British Quarterly* for 1832. The notion that the English lines were Longfellow's own had been fixed in my mind by a thing trifling enough, but just of that kind from which one often draws a half-unconscious inference. In 1863 I met Thackeray in London, and with his usual good-nature to old Carthusians he asked me what I had been doing lately—especially, what I had been translating? I mentioned these lines, and I remember his saying that he thought no original work of Longfellow's was better....."

I should like to know who made this version. It is superior to several others I have come across. The original is called 'Auf der Ueberfahrt,' and was written in 1823. The scene is the Neckar below Cannstatt. S. IN A.

BATE FAMILY.—Is anything known of William Bate, Esq., whose daughter Marianne married Mr. Wm. Banks of Revesby, father of Sir Joseph Banks?

EDWARD SMITH.

Putney.

KING FAMILY. — I should be greatly obliged for any information about Charles King, who married a Miss Hill of Newent, Glos., c. 1728, or about Thomas King, who received a grant of arms in 1589: Sa., a lion rampant between three cross-crosslets or, crowned with a ducal coronet ar., armed and langued gu. Crest, on a wreath a swan's neck couped, gorged with a ducal collar.

BASIL KING.

The Ferns, Chislehurst.

BEACONSFIELD ON PROTECTION.—I have heard the remark, "Protection is not only dead, but damned," attributed to Lord Beaconsfield. In what speech or writing does it occur? and at what period was it made? R. L. MORETON.

GREEKS AND BLOCK AND TACKLE.—Is there evidence that the ancient Greeks or Romans knew of the mechanical contrivance called a block and tackle? Pieces of a simple pulley which had been in use at a well were found in a Roman fort at Bar Hill (*Proceedings of the Soc. Antiq. Scotland*, 1905–6, p. 494). JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

Aberdeen.

SIMON FAMILY.—Can any of your readers kindly inform me if John Simon the engraver was related to Abraham Simon and Thomas Simon the medallists? I have drawings in Indian ink and mezzotints signed by John Simon, his brother the Rev. Peter Simon, and the latter's daughter Elizabeth Simon. SADI.

Replies.

THE TREATY OF TILSIT: COLIN A. MACKENZIE.

(10 S. viii. 469.)

IF J. D. will read Dr. Holland R paper of November, 1905, entitled 'Can and the Secret Intelligence from Tilsit the *Transactions* of the Royal Histo Society, New Series, vol. xx. p. 61, and *Athenæum* referred to by the Editor, also Mr. Temperley's excellent 'Li Canning,' pp. 72 and 91, he will, I t find a reference to all that is known on subject. J. D. says that "Mackenzie English spy, who overheard the conv tion, left on the same day for Me This is a repetition of an old story which I hope to show that there is lutely no foundation. Mackenzie wa a British spy, but was well known British Agent, and he was no more than every ambassador and diplomatic is a spy, whose duty it is to ascertain is going on in foreign countries affectin own country. Not a tittle of evidenc ever been produced to prove that kenzie was an eavesdropper, and overh the conversation on the raft betwee two emperors, Napoleon and Alexa relating to the treaty. Dr. Rose deals the spy story at p. 63. This is wha says on the subject:—

"At the time of the interview the pavili surrounded by sentries, both Russian and F It is therefore not easy to see how a spy coul secreted himself, in or near, or underneath, th where the interview took place. Judging fro care which was bestowed on all the prepar for that momentous interview, we may dism stories respecting the presence of some Engli on the raft as being highly improbable."

According to Ireland's 'Life of Napo (iii. 61), the interview lasted about hours, and when it was closed the a dants of the two emperors were admi Is it suggested that the spy concealed self on the raft before it was moored river, or that he went out in a boat got on board, and concealed himself, that after remaining there for hours a came and took him on shore again? story, although repeated from tim time, when it comes to be examined b light of common sense is nothing b myth. On 3 Feb., 1808, Canning, i speech on the 'Expedition to Copenha argued that what had taken place sinc meeting of the emperors was mere

prove that the Government were right in believing that there was to be a great naval combination of France, Russia, Denmark, Portugal, &c., against England, and he then adds:—

"If any more evidence should be thought necessary, let them [the Government] be condemned, for nothing should ever extort from them the source whence they had derived their information."—See Canning's 'Speeches,' vol. ii. 286-323.

It is not known, and probably never will be known, how Canning got the information which determined the Government to take possession of the Danish fleet.

Will J. D. give a reference to the passage in Alison which states that Lord Liverpool "fully explained the whole circumstances in Parliament many years afterwards"? I have looked at two editions of Alison and cannot find the reference, and I certainly am not aware of this explanation. There are various editions of Alison, and so a reference to the volume, chapter, page, and edition is desirable.

J. D. refers to "the secret meeting of the Tsar and the Emperor of Austria." This is a slip in writing, as he of course knows that the meeting was between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia. There is a fine coloured picture of the raft "engraved by George Cruikshank from the original of Swebach published at Paris," in Ireland's 'Life of Napoleon,' vol. iii., p. 61.

I have not been able to trace the career of Mackenzie of Tilsit, but I feel no doubt that he is the same diplomatic agent who negotiated for the exchange of the prisoners in 1810, and that he is not the Colin Alexander Mackenze who died on 2 Nov., 1851. Harry B. Poland.

J. D. will not find that "Lord Liverpool fully explained the whole circumstances," for they are not known. One of the highest authorities on the subject in the world, a learned member of the Institut de France, is thought to agree with distinguished ex-officials of our Foreign Office that it is a good guess, supported by much circumstantial evidence, that the Emperor Alexander, with the treachery towards Napoleon recorded by the latter at St. Helena, facilitated the communication of the secret to London. The learned scholar adds that we are behindhand in the publication of private letters likely to throw light upon the history of the second half of the eighteenth century and the Napoleonic period of the nineteenth. For instance, he tells us that the letters of Sir Horace Mann to Horace Walpole all exist, and have been read, but never printed as a whole for a public which desires to possess them. He also complains that there exist vast stores of unpublished Wellington papers, containing probably most of the letters that the Duke received at a moment of deep interest to French historians. The Historical Manuscripts Commission is doing excellent work upon earlier periods, but has evidently a fine field of operations of a more delicate kind. D.

Colin Alexander Mackenzie, who was sent to Morlaix in 1810, and died in 1851, was the man whose report of the secret clause in the Treaty of Tilsit caused the seizure of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen. He was the son of Colin Mackenzie of Dingwall, and his mother was sister to John Mackenzie of Torridon, who was "out" with Prince Charles Edward in 1745. My father, the Right Rev. Henry Mackenzie, Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, was grandson to John Mackenzie. He was an intimate friend of Colin, and acted as his executor. He also wrote his obituary notice in *The Times*, but at the request of his surviving sister, Mrs. Wadd, made no mention of the Tilsit incident. So far as I know, the story has never appeared in print. I have heard it from my father, who had it from Colin himself. The arrangement was that the two emperors should meet on a raft on the river Niemen. Each was to be accompanied by a single guard who did not know French. Napoleon's attendant was a German grenadier. Alexander was attended by, as he supposed, a Cossack. This Cossack was Mackenzie, who by means of gold and liquor had got hold of the uniform of the chosen soldier. Having lived in Russia, he could speak Russian, and was of course able to speak French. He thus overheard the bargain by which the Danish fleet was to be annexed by the Franco-Russian combination.

Mackenzie's mission in 1810 gained him the nickname in his family of "the Ambassador." In 1815 he was in France, and on the return of Napoleon from Elba was imprisoned. The Emperor, with that petty spite that marred his character, ordered him to be very harshly treated.

Another incident in Mackenzie's adventurous life may be of interest to the readers of 'N. & Q.' Unfortunately, I cannot recall that my father ever gave me the date when it occurred. He went as a volunteer with a Russian army into the Caucasus. After

a while he grew homesick, went to the Grand Duke who was in command, and gave in his resignation. The Grand Duke refused to accept it, whereupon Mackenzie flared up and declared that, not being a Russian, he had a right to resign. "I know that," was the reply, "but you cannot escape if you leave the army, as we are cut off by the enemy. However, as you are determined to go, I will give you dispatches to the Tzar, which will give me an excuse for sending an escort with you; but I fear you will all perish." Mackenzie and his escort fought their way through and reached St. Petersburg. The Tzar, who had had no news of the army for three months, was so delighted that he offered him an estate if he would settle in Russia. Mackenzie, anxious to get home, declined. However, before he sailed he met a friend who had been travelling, and had so fallen in love with the Crimea that he wished to settle there. Mackenzie returned to the Tzar and asked him to fulfil his promise by giving a property in the Crimea to his friend. The Tzar agreed gladly. The property was named Mackenzie Farm, and was for some time the headquarters of Lord Raglan during the Crimean War.

Colin Mackenzie died unmarried in 1851, leaving the bulk of his property to an institute in Tain, of which my father, then vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, was one of the original trustees.

E. C. MACKENZIE.

Ossington Vicarage, Newark.

LITERARY ALLUSIONS (10 S. viii. 410).—1. "Jem the Penman" was the sobriquet of a dangerous criminal who attained notoriety in 1857 through a robbery of gold bullion whilst in transit from London to Boulogne in May, 1855. The matter remained a mystery until, late in 1856, one of the perpetrators confessed and turned queen's evidence. "Jem the Penman," whose real name was James Townsend Seward, was a barrister who had taken to very evil ways, and was accused of being a receiver of, and having personally assisted in melting and disposing of, the missing bullion. For some reason, he was not tried for that offence; but in March, 1857, he (being then described as a "labourer") was tried, with a confederate named Anderson, for the forgery and uttering of a number of cheques and bills of exchange, when both were sentenced to transportation for life. An account of these matters is contained in 'Annals of our Time,' by Joseph Irving, 1880, where it is stated of the forgeries: "To such an extent was the conspiracy carried that it was beginning to affect the security of the entire mercantile community."

Long afterwards, a play had a considerable run in London under the name 'Jem the Penman,' and was, I believe, in part founded upon the incidents related above.

W. B. H.

[Similar replies acknowledged.]

2. See Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' partition ii. sect. ii. Memb. 4:—

"William the Conquerour in his yonger yeares, playing at Chesse with the Prince of France (Dauphine was not annexed to that Crowne in those dayes), losing a Mate, knocked the Chess-board about his pate, which was a cause afterward of much enmity betwixt them. For some such reason, it is belike, that Patritius in his 3 book Tit. 12, 'De Reg. Instit.,' forbids his Prince to play at Chesse" —Ed. 2, 1624, p. 231.

Burton refers in the margin to Hayward's life of the Conqueror (see Sir John Hayward in the 'D.N.B.').

In chap. x. of his 'Early Kings of Norway' Carlyle quotes from Snorro Sturleson the story of the quarrel over a game of chess between Knut and his brother-in-law Ulf. It was not the King, however, but the Jarl, who "flew angry, tumbled the chessboard over, rose, and went away."

'The Encyclopædia Britannica' (s.v. 'Chess'), with reference to legends which imply that William the Conqueror, Henry I., John, and Edward I. played chess, remarks that "such anecdotes must be taken *quantum valeant*."

EDWARD BENSLY.

Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth.

In a book of ingenious brain-teasers recently published, 'The Canterbury Puzzles,' I find (pp. 91, 92) a quotation said to be taken from Hayward's 'Life of William the Conqueror,' published in 1613, which may interest, if it do not exactly answer, MR. SCULLY:—

"Towards the end of his reigne he appointed his two sonnes Robert and Henry, with joynt authoritie, governours of Normandie; the one to suppresse either the insolence or levitie of the other. These went together to visit the French king lying at Constance, where entertaining the time with varietie of disports, Henry played with Louis, then Dauphine of France, at chesse, and did win of him very much. Hereat Louis beganne to growe warme in words, and was therein little respected by Henry. The great impatience of the one and the small forbearance of the other did strike in the end such a heat between them that Louis threw the chessmen

in Henry's face. Henry again stroke Louis with the chessboard, drew blood with the blow, and had presently slain him upon the place had he not been stayed by his brother Robert."

ST. SWITHIN.

3. (*a*) The lines are a reminiscence of Scott's 'Pibroch of Donuil Dhu':—

Leave untended the herd,
The flock without shelter;
Leave the corpse uninterred,
The bride at the altar.

(*b*) "Bid me good-bye and go." A well-known song by Tosti, the words by F. E. Weatherly. There is a waltz refrain in it, which made it popular in drawing-rooms and other places. T. F. D.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

SCULLY FAMILY OF TIPPERARY (10 S. viii. 347). — GENEALOGIST inquires about the history of the Tipperary Scullys. The Hearth Money Returns of 1665–6 and 1666–7 disclose the existence in the county of several families of that name. I should begin by stating that the family belong to the old Irish, and the original habitat of the sept was, according to my information, placed in some part of the present county of Westmeath.

The following are the names and addresses of the various branches of the family name returned as living in co. Tipperary in those years:—

Rory Scully of Clorane, parish of Cloneen.

Derby Scully of Laynestown, parish of St. Patrick's Rock.

William Scully of Corbally, parish of Corbally.

Dermott Scully of Finogh, parish of Finogh.

Michael Scully, parish of De Lorrha.

Daniel Scully of Ballyfarsny, barony of Middlethird.

Robert Scully of Cloran, parish of Cloneene.

William Scully of Shronelltowne, parish of Curroge.

John Scully of Ballykerrine, parish of Crohane and Mownie.

John Scully, without gates, Thurles.

William Scully of Corbally, parish of Corbally.

Matthew Scully of Clonevim, parish of Ballymurreen.

John Scully, parish of Ballingarry.

Dermott Scully of Marrineagh, parish of Arderony.

Donnogh Scully of Marrineagh, parish of Arderony.

I have examined the list of those who received grants of land in Connaught in 1651 on being transported thereto from co. Tipperary. I do not find therein the name of any member of this family. These lands, which were a poor substitute for lands in Tipperary, were only granted to those who were deprived of estates elsewhere.

The next item in the account of any one of the name will be found in two entries (relating to the same parties) in the Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin. They are both identifiable with the branch of the family which in the early years of the nineteenth century had come to own fee-simple property in Tipperary, and which have long been recognized as the Tipperary Scullys. The means of identification are afforded by the possession of a small holding at a place called Deansgrove, Cashel. This remained in the possession of the family until far into the nineteenth century, when it was disposed of by the late Mr. Francis O'Ryan to the grandfather of the present Mr. Thomas Downey of that place. I should mention here that Mr. F. O'Ryan was the grandson of Mr. Edmond Scully of Cashel, from whom he inherited considerable means. The following are the numbers and dates of the entries in the Registry Office: No. 101, 167, 704445, regd. 7 Jan., 1740, and No. 91, 50, 63265, regd. 15 April, 1738.

To anybody who desires to prosecute the study further, and learn the precise condition of the Rodolph of his race, these numbers will afford a certain and cheap means of access. The further evolution of this prominent family presents many points of interest, and much tradition links itself with it. As I am merely answering a query, and not writing a genealogy, I probably should not be allowed, even were I disposed, to be more diffuse. There is one important matter, however, on which I must dwell, because I can conceive nothing of greater importance than the accuracy of inscriptions on tombstones and monuments.

I am led to make this observation from what appears to me to be a mythical admixture in the list of ancestry inscribed on the beautiful cross erected on the Rock of Cashel by one of the late heads of this family. After an announcement that the remains of all these ancestors are buried around, there follows a list. It is, I think, very desirable that those who are guardians of that list should supply the general public with the proofs on which the earlier names are founded. Several objections to their

correctness present themselves to my mind. Thus a most careful examination of all the tombs and headstones around fails to disclose the names of any such persons as constitute the first names on the list. Then the earliest record of an interment in the Cathedral books refers to one no further back than 1668. Then there is an obvious discrepancy between these names and dates and those in the very exact Hearth Money Returns. Next, there are no parochial records to fall back on. It is notorious that the Catholic parish books in few, if in any, instances go as far back as even the middle of the eighteenth century. Inscriptions on tombstones are oftentimes appealed to as affording proofs of historical and family facts; but though I am here reminded of the words of more than one poet, yet I cannot help thinking that their correctness should in important cases be under the guardianship, if not of public authority, at least of public criticism.

THOMAS LAFFAN.

GENEALOGIST will find information in Sir Bernard Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' Alfred Webb's 'Compendium of Irish Biography,' and 'D.N.B.,' vol. li. More information may be published in the spring of 1908. O'SCOLAIDHE.

ROTHERHITHE (10 S. viii. 166, 316, 374).—I fear that we shall have to go behind Stow, as we have gone behind Camden, if we are to elucidate place-names by the historic method.

The passage of Stow referred to has nothing in it to show that the writer was accurate in identifying Queenhithe with Edred's hithe. If, however, he is right, there must have been two places, one on either side of the river, called by this last name.

1. The two charters 577, 578, of Birch, are dated respectively 898 and 899. The one is entitled Rethereshide, and includes the spelling Æderedes hyd; the other is Retherhithe, with an alternative spelling Eredyshythe.

2. In 1127 Henry I. gave to the monks of Bermondsey Retherhithe (and other places).

3. In 1294 there was a great breach of the Thames over Bermondsey and Retherhithe.

4. In 1302 Retherhith is "in comitatu Surreiæ."

5. In 1416 Robert Brounesbury encloses *the breach* of Bermondsey in the parish of *Retherhithe*.

See 'Annales de Bermundeseia,' Rolls Series, 434, 468, 469, 484.

6. If the Duke Athered erected any sort of defence for the City, it would hardly be in the heart of London by the waterside. But one can understand a fort or entrenchment, with "hithe," on the Thames, opposite the Tower or a little lower down the river.

EDWARD SMITH.

Putney.

CHAUCERIANA: 'THE NONNE PREESTES TALE,' ll. 367-71 (10 S. viii. 202, 252).—The two misprints mentioned by PROF. SKEAT must not be laid to my charge. Curiously enough, the day after reading my article in print for the first time I had my attention drawn to mistakes in two well-known annotated school editions of English classics. In Mr. A. W. Verity's edition ("Pitt Press Series," 1891) of Milton's 'Arcades and Comus,' p. 75, l. 14,

To the *heavens* now I fly

should be

To the *ocean* now I fly

(see 'Comus,' l. 976).

Again, in Mr. M. Macmillan's edition (Macmillan & Co., 1891) of 'Paradise Lost,' Book I. l. 459 is printed (p. 14)

Maimed his brute image, head and *ears* lopt off!

I have often thought that some mistakes or corruptions in the text of Shakespeare must be due to unconscious cerebration in the dramatist himself or in those concerned in the printing of the text. An instance of the dramatist's unconscious blundering is seemingly "Nero" for "Trojan" in 'King Lear,' III. vi. 7. Elsewhere in the same play (II. i. 54) the Folio reading *latch'd* is an obvious error of the press, for the Quartos give us what Shakespeare actually wrote—*lancht*, Q 1, or *launcht*, Q 2. When it is pointed out that *latch* = "clasp, embrace—with the *arms*" ('N.E.D.'), the source of the error becomes manifest.

By the way, as the volume of 'N.E.D.' containing L has long been available to scholars, it is high time that editors abandoned Theobald's uncalled-for emendation *lanced*, and restored the undoubtedly right reading—*lancht* or *launcht*. Spenser, Beaumont, Fletcher, Dryden, all used the same verb. A. E. ADOLPHUS.

Maharajah's College, Mysore.

LITTLECOTE HOUSE, WILTSHIRE (10 S. viii. 407). — MR. PAGE may not be aware that Mr. Hubert Hall's 'Society in the Elizabethan Age, though of general application in a broad sense, as the title would

indicate, is entirely concerned in detail with the Darrells and their connexions. A perusal of this work, with its copious appendix of original documents, enables the facts and fictions of the Littlecote legend to be separated and distinguished.

A rehash of the story, with the place-name altered to "Middlecote," but with the personal names of "Darryll" and Popham retained, appeared a few years ago under the title of 'The Haunted Hall' in No. 36 of a now defunct periodical entitled *Complete Stories*.

William McMurray.

The best version of the terrible events which gave Littlecote such notoriety is to be found in the notes to 'Rokeby' (No. LVII.). Scott had the legend from Lord Webb Seymour.

A few months ago I met with the following passage, which forms an interesting addition to Scott's notes:—

"The deposition of the midwife, Mrs. Barns, taken on her death-bed by Mr. Bridges, of Great Shefford, Berks, was actually found within the present century. This corroborates the story of the crime in all essential particulars, and further states that the lady whom she attended was herself masked. The deposition also states that the messenger had persuaded her to accompany him by stating that he had been sent by Lady Knyvett, of Charlton House, with whom she was acquainted.

"About the same time the late Canon Jackson, the well-known Wiltshire antiquary, discovered a letter at Longleat, which practically completes the evidence. It was addressed to Sir John Thynne by Sir H. Knyvett, of Charlton, under date January 2, 1578, and concerns a Mr. Bonham, then employed at Longleat, whose sister was Darell's mistress at Littlecote. The writer 'desires that Mr. Bonham will inquire of his sister concerning her usage at Will Darell's, the birth of her children, how many there were, and what became of them; for that the report of the murder of one of them was increasing foully, and would touch Will Darell to the quick.'"—Bradley, 'Round about Wiltshire,' p. 72.

The murder, therefore, took place in 1577; and the reversion to Sir John Popham fell in on Darrell's death about ten years later.

Macaulay's characteristic reference to Littlecote is well known:—

"A manor house.....renowned down to our own times, not more on account of its venerable architecture and furniture than on account of a horrible and mysterious crime which was perpetrated there in the days of the Tudors."—'History of England,' chap. ix. (Albany ed., vol. iii. p. 154).

The "venerable architecture and furniture" show to advantage in one of Nash's beautiful lithographs ('Mansions of England in the Olden Time,' Second Series, plate 3). The leathern jerkins mentioned by Lord Webb Seymour as having been worn by the retainers of the Darrells are displayed upon the walls; and a gallant company of ladies and gentlemen are represented playing at shuffleboard. Illustrations of the mansion and the haunted chamber are also given in 'Coaching Days and Coaching Ways.'

Robert Chambers ('Book of Days,' ii. 554) narrates similar stories. I remember reading in a newspaper early in 1901 an account of a mysterious murder which had just occurred in Brittany, in which many of the details of the Littlecote crime were repeated.

R. L. Moreton.

American Magazine conducted by Factory Workers (10 S. vii. 469; viii. 354).—There has fallen in my way a little book called 'A New-England Girlhood,' from which may be gathered a good deal of information about *The Lowell Offering*. Its author was Miss Lucy Larcom, who in her teens was herself a millgirl and a constant contributor to the *Offering*, and in maturer life was widely known as a literary worker of pleasant ability.

The rumour that the magazine was not wholly written by the girls themselves she calls "almost too foolish to contradict," and she says that although for its first two years it was edited "by a gentleman of acknowledged literary ability," the later editors were mill-workers, one being the daughter of a clergyman who had received an excellent education, and another a very original young woman, who, while she was working at Lowell, wrote novels that were published by the Harpers.

To understand what seems incongruous to Civis, it is needful to consider the conditions of both American life in general and of mill-life in Lowell in the forties of the last century. The country everywhere was seething with impulses toward both mental and material progress, and in Lowell, where the operatives were guarded with almost paternal care, and as yet there were practically no foreign women to compete in such work with the native-born, the girls, drawn by the new enterprise, with its alluring opportunity for earning money, came—very many of them—from the best middle-class homes of New England, the daughters of farmers and tradesmen or of professional men of small means. Not only had they inherited the vigour and capability of their pioneer ancestors, but they came of a people who were everywhere readers of good books, so that to a certain degree what we may call a literary atmosphere was familiar to

them. Of their magazine writing Miss Larcom says :—

"It was a perfectly natural outgrowth of those girls' previous life.....Our composite photograph, had it been taken, would have been the representative New England girlhood of those days. We had all been fairly educated at public or private schools, and many of us were resolutely bent upon obtaining a better education.....For twenty years or so, Lowell might have been looked upon as a rather select industrial school for young people. The girls there were just such girls as are knocking at the doors of young women's colleges to-day. They had come to work with their hands, but.....their mental activity was overflowing at every possible outlet. Many of them were supporting themselves at schools like Bradford Academy or Ipswich Seminary half the year by working in the mills the other half. Mount Holyoke Seminary broke upon the thoughts of many as a vision of hope, and.....meanwhile they were improving themselves.....by purchasing and reading standard books, by attending lectures and evening classes, and by meeting for reading. That they should write was no more strange than that they should study, or read, or think."

If the limits of space would allow me to give the titles of even a part of the books Miss Larcom mentions as those read either by herself or in the "Improvement Circle," I think CIVIS would experience a fresh surprise. Certainly the list surprises me, familiar as I am with the general acquaintance with the good literature of the day that prevailed in the New England of a somewhat later date.

That all the mill-workers were of a literary bent is, of course, not to be understood; but the average of intelligence may perhaps be judged by the fact, told by Miss Larcom, that when an agent from the then rapidly settling "Middle West" came eastward for school teachers, he was told by one of the clergymen of the town that five hundred could easily be supplied from among the Lowell millgirls.

I have replied to the query at some length, because, outside of the little book quoted (written for young people nearly twenty years ago), it is not, I think, easy to find a record of a long-past day and of conditions that no longer exist. M. C. L.

New York.

'THE POLITICAL HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT' (10 S. viii. 485).—I may add to my note that a decade later, when the Reform Bill agitation occasioned a fresh outburst of these satires, the following parodies of the old lines were produced :—

7. The Reform Bill! Printed for John Lowndes, *at the office of* C. F. Pitman, 48, Gutter Lane, *Cheapside.*

Published shortly after November, 1831. The Thirteen Wood Engravings after original Designs by W. H. Brewer, are strongly suggestive of George Cruikshank's illustrations to Hone's pamphlet.

8. The Tories' Refuge for the Destitute; or, Political Advertiser, and the House of Reform that Jack Built. Printed by Charles Hicks, Wine Office Court, for Effingham Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

With woodcuts after W. Horngold.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hilmarton Road, N.

MEN OF FAMILY AS PARISH CLERKS (10 S. viii. 448).—It was common in Scotland, prior to the Reformation, for members of landed families of old descent to act as parish clerks. Walter Buchanan of Spittal, who died after 1538, son of Walter Buchanan of Buchanan, held the office of parish clerk of Killearn, Stirlingshire, an appointment, says the 'Buchanan Statement,' Edinburgh, 1828,

"which seems to have been of some consideration, and even an object of ambition to wealthy and reputable families, while the Roman Catholic religion predominated in Scotland."

The particular office mentioned was continued in the family of Spittal by new elections during the two succeeding generations. Walter, designated an *honorabilis vir*, resigned the office in 1531, and his son Edward, who is called *providus adolescens*, was elected in his place. Robert Buchanan of Spittal, son of Edward, was next appointed in 1551, and is styled *generosus juvenis* in the instrument of election.

Members of the families of Maxwell of Breidland, and of Stewart of Wyndelaw, were respectively parish clerks of Neilston and Carmunnock.

James, Marquis of Hamilton, was in 1625 served heir to his father "in terris et baronia de Evendaill cum advocatione ecclesiarum et officiorum parochialium clericatuum."

The custody of the consecrated vessels formed part of the charges committed to the parish clerk, and he was responsible for various other duties. In 1542 William Stewart, of the Wyndelaw family before referred to, prosecuted certain individuals "for spoliation frae him of his haly-watter fleske and stoupe." J. L. ANDERSON.

Edinburgh.

Of my predecessors in this office in connexion with the united parishes of SS. Anne and Agnes and St. John Zachary, London, two at least deserve mention under the above heading. One of these is Francis Cluet, clerk of St. Anne's (the parishes then existing separately) temp. Charles I., who

was nephew to Richard Cluet, D.D., Archdeacon of Middlesex, vicar of Fulham, and rector of the parish; the other being John East, clerk of the united parishes, *temp.* George II., a later member of the family of East which figures in the London Visitation of 1634.

There are numerous instances on record of the holding of parish clerkships by members of the clergy, who of course may have been born of armigerous families. One such that occurs to me at the moment is that of the Rev. W. J. Emmerson, who was appointed by his father, the then rector, to St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, in 1724.

A late parish clerk of the united parishes of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, the lamented Mr. J. G. White, was a J.P., deputy alderman of his ward, and author of several valuable works of topographical research in regard to the old City.

At the present time several of the London clerks are men of some rank and position. One, representing St. Mary Abchurch, is an under-sheriff and a deputy alderman; while another, representing St. Mary-le-Bow, holds, if I am not mistaken, the degree of M.A. of our oldest university.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

Gawen Radcliffe was parish clerk of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, in 1571. He was a descendant of Sir Nicholas Radcliffe, who in 1417 married Elizabeth de Derwentwater, from whom were descended the Earls of Derwentwater. MISTLETOE.

I remember being told about thirty years ago of a country gentleman filling this office. He belonged to a family established in Kent antecedent to the Conquest, and had been in the royal navy and militia, and J.P. and D.L. for the county. He died in 1887.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

Quite recently—within the last forty years—I remember one of the Cecils, son of Lord Salisbury, was parish clerk of Hayes, Kent—doubtless unpaid. H. P. S.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also thanked for reply.]

"POT-GALLERY" (10 S. vii. 388, 431; viii. 172, 254, 312, 493).—As it would appear, from documentary evidence of the seventeenth century adduced by one of your correspondents, that the term "pot-gallery" was not confined to a structure attached to a tavern or drinking-place, may I hazard the query whether it might have originally denoted a sort of stair or platform on any water-side, where people could take up "pot-water" for domestic purposes? An Exchequer deposition (32 3 Eliz., Mich. m. 4) in defining the rights anciently conceded to "tynn-works" in the streams of Dartmoor, excepts such "water, river, or brok," as did "first belonge to any grist-mill, or to any man's use for pott-water."

The term might gradually have extended to any sort of projection over the river where persons might sit to "take the air," with or without the additional attraction of potations. ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. viii. 109).—The couplet beginning "Femina dux facti" I remember hearing in the autumn of 1876. It was quoted by my form master at Haileybury (Mr. A. V. Jones of Exeter College) as a schoolboy's original effort. Mr. Jones has informed me that he cannot now remember where he heard or read it. "It was told," he adds,

"of a Westminster boy. The Head Master, it is said, had to leave his classroom, and to keep the class occupied gave out the above subject ["Dux femina facti"]. When he came back he looked over one boy's shoulder and read:—

Femina dux facti. Facti dux femina? Quid tum?
Quid tum? Tum facti femina dux fuit.

I believe the last word, O, was never written. It was an exclamation involuntarily elicited by a striking remonstrance from the exasperated Head Master."

With regard to the application of the words "Dux femina facti" to Queen Elizabeth and the Armada, Camden in his 'Annales' says (p. 534, ed. 1639, Lugd. Bat.) that "nomismata" were struck in honour of the Queen with a representation of fireships and a fleet in disorder, with the inscription DVX FEMINA FACTI. But in 'Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the Death of George II.,' compiled by Edward Hawkins, and edited by the late Sir A. W. Franks and Mr. H. A. Grueber, 1885, the statement is made (vol. i. p. 146) that no trace can be found of this counter.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth.

It may be worth remarking that Scott has repeated his thought (see *ante*, pp. 428, 475) with a variation in 'The Lady of the Lake':

> At once there rose so wild a yell
> Within that dark and narrow dell,
> As all the fiends, from heaven that fell,
> Had pealed the banner-cry of hell.
> Canto VI. stanza xvii.

The following lines from 'Paradise Lost'

explain the expression "banner-cry of hell"; and perhaps Scott had them in his mind :—

Then straight commands that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud and clarions be upreared
His mighty standard: that proud honour claimed
Azazel as his right, a cherub tall;
Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled
The imperial ensign; which, full high advanced,
Shone like a meteor, streaming to the wind.
. . . . . .
At which the universal host up-sent
A shout that tore hell's concave, and beyond
Frighted the reign of Chaos and old Night.

E. YARDLEY.

TWEEDLE-DUM AND TWEEDLE-DEE (10 S. viii. 487).—I may supplement my last week's note by saying that I have since found that Thackeray has also gone wrong on this subject, for in his lecture on 'Hogarth, Smollett, and Fielding,' p. 237, there is the following :—

"Although Swift could not see the difference between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum, posterity has not shared the Dean's contempt for Handel; the world has discovered a difference between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum," &c.

HARRY B. POLAND.

'RINORDINE,' IRISH SONG (10 S. viii. 468).—It is quite likely that this song is still sung traditionally in the British Isles. In 1901 I noted down from the singing of an old Sussex farmer two stanzas and the air, which, with a broadside version printed by Such, will be found in the *Journal* of the Folk-Song Society, vol. i. (part v.), p. 271. The Hon. Secretary of this Society, 84, Carlisle Mansions, Westminster, might perhaps be able to give your American correspondent further information concerning the song. W. PERCY MERRICK.

Elvetham, Shepperton.

ENGLISH PLAYERS IN GERMANY IN 1592 (10 S. viii. 305, 412).—Any one interested in this question should read the first of Mr. W. J. Thoms's 'Three Notelets on Shakespeare.' Tieck, we learn, does not decide whether an English company referred to was composed of natives of England, or of Germans who presented translations of English plays; but, according to Thoms, he gives one clear instance of our countrymen being invited to Germany in about 1614, when John Sigmund of Brandenburg commissioned an agent to get a band of comedians from England and the Netherlands (see p. 7). ST. SWITHIN.

There were several of the English actors in Germany, &c., who were of good repute. A full discussion of the matter would probably take up too much space in 'N. & Q.,' but reference may be made to the exhaustive treatment of the subject in Cohn's 'Shakespeare in Germany in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries: an Account of the English Actors in Germany and the Netherlands,' 1865, and in the introduction to 'Die Schauspiele der englischen Komödianten,' by W. Creizenach (vol. xxiii. of "Deutsche National-Litteratur"), in both of which reference is made to the question whether Shakespeare himself was one of the travelling players.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

[L. L. K. also refers to Cohn's book.]

ERRA PATER (10 S. viii. 409).—The following extract will, I think, be of help in answering MR. WAINEWRIGHT'S questions:

"There seems to be no good reason for supposing with Dr. Z. Grey* that Wm. Lilly (1602-1681) is alluded to in this anticlimax. At any rate, the bare assertion of some modern annotators of 'Hudibras,' that such is the case, has the effect of keeping completely out of view the popular astrological tract, which under the name of 'Erra Pater' was frequently reprinted at London in the 16th and 17th centuries. A copy in the Brit. Mus. is entitled, 'The Pronostycacion for ever of Erra Pater: *a Jewe borne in Jewery*.'.....(Robt. Wyer), London, [*circ.* 1535]. The significant addition to the name, and above all the fact that we find essentially the same matter ascribed to the Prophet Esdras, in old French (clxxviii. 11, St. John's Coll., Oxford; see Coxe's 'Catalogue'), in Latin (MS. Hh. vi. 11 (11), Univ. Libr., Cambridge), and in Greek ('Notices et Extraits des MSS. de la Bibl. du Roi,' xi. 2, p. 186, and Tischend., 'Apocalypses Apocryphæ,' p. xiv),† lead to the conclusion that 'Erra' is a corruption from Ezra."‡—'The Missing Fragment of the Latin Translation of the Fourth Book of Ezra,' edited by the late Prof. R. L. Bensly (Appendix, pp. 80, 81; Camb. Univ. Press, 1875).

Other quotations might be added to those given by Dr. Grey, *e.g.*, Massinger, 'The City Madam,' Act II. sc. ii. :—

"*Stargaze.* 'Tis drawn, I assure you, from the aphorisms of the old Chaldeans, Zoroastes the first and greatest magician, Mercurius Trismegistus, the later Ptolemy, and the everlasting prognosticator, old Erra Pater."

EDWARD BENSLY.

Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth.

* "The principal argument on which he relies is an expression found in the 'Memoirs of the Years 49 and 50,' p. 75 (pub. in the 2nd vol. of 'The Posthumous Works' of Sam. Butler, 1715), 'O the infallibility of Erra Pater Lilly!'"

† "Compare especially in all these places the section which in the English begins thus: 'In the yeare that Janyuere shall enter upon the Sondaye the wynter shal be colde, and moyst.'"

‡ "The same kind of astrological literature sometimes appears under other distinguished names, as S. Dionysius and Ven. Bede (comp. 'Catal. de la Bibl. de Valenciennes,' par J. Massmann, p. 986).

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Napoleon and the Invasion of England. By H. F. B. Wheeler and A. M. Broadley. 2 vols. (Lane.)

A most agreeable way of learning modern history for the ordinary man is by means of caricatures, medals, and other pictorial illustrations. Unfortunately, few men have the leisure or the money to secure a collection of such things, which grow increasingly rare. We are, then, doubly grateful to Mr. Lane, who has lately taken a special interest in the personal and pictorial side of English history and biography, for these two elaborate volumes. Napoleon never reached England, as everybody knows, but the sub-title of this book, 'The Story of the Great Terror,' fairly indicates the feelings which his plan aroused, and good judges of history have considered that England was never in such peril as when his descent on our shores was threatened. This will account for, and perhaps excuse, the obvious unfairness of some of the verbal and pictorial attacks made on the "Corsican ogre." There is an admirable French work on the subject, disfigured, however, by the errors which often indicate to us the incapability of the French "proof-reader"; but English treatment of it has been so far fragmentary. We have now before us a thoroughly competent account of the plans for national defence; the part played by George III. and his advisers; the projects of the invaders; the inventions of Fulton, whose first complete steamboat was—luckily, perhaps, for England—not in order till 1807; and lastly, the literary and artistic records of the times. Nothing can exceed the zeal and industry with which these have been gathered and laid before us in these pages. The illustrations are many of them of great rarity, and "committed to faithful eyes," as Horace says, will make an indelible impression, even on minds innocent of historicity. The most celebrated is probably the invasion medal prepared in Paris, and engraved in advance with the words "Struck in London, 1804." It is artistically a notable piece of work, in which Napoleon's fine head appears to advantage. A good many pictures concern the volunteers who rose so splendidly in their country's support. They are represented as handsome heroes by Gillray, whom we usually associate with hideous caricatures. One great merit of these volumes is that they afford a monument to local patriotism which might otherwise be forgotten. Most of us have heard of Pitt, but few of William Morton Pitt, M.P. for Dorset (1754-1836), a model country gentleman, who published 'Thoughts on the Defence of these Kingdoms.'

The caricatures, which offer a very wide field of interest, show a John Bull different from that established during the last forty years. The picture inserted between pp. 108 and 109, vol. i., presents a type of Englishman which is not at all attractive, but more common to-day than the burly farmer who figures as John Bull. The verse of the time, Pye being Laureate, is not distinguished, but some of the local songs are tolerable. The book would afford admirable material, we should think, for a novelist who wished to make himself master of the period and of those little touches which add verisimilitude.

The wonderful show of pictures is, we believe, due mostly to the collection of Mr. Broadley, and we view this book with satisfaction as publishing such a collection, or, at any rate, making the best of it available in a permanent form. The results of private enterprise in gatherings of books and pictures are so often dissipated that any move in the direction of catalogues or reproductions is to be strongly commended. The writers include an interesting discussion, based on various authorities, as to whether Napoleon really intended to invade England; and we think they show satisfactorily that the preparations at Boulogne were not a mere blind, and cloak for other plans.

Throughout we get a good idea of the competence of George III., whose correspondence is both dignified and apt to the occasion. Side-lights are thrown on the careers of Fox, Pitt, and other notable people. From the historical point of view the two volumes are very readable, and edited with a careful eye to further testimonies of importance, which are duly quoted at the bottom of the page.

Folk-lore of the Holy Land, Moslem, Christian, and Jewish. By J. E. Hanauer. (Duckworth & Co.)

This interesting gathering of popular beliefs is edited by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, who tells us in his preface that although the compilation "is but as a pailful from the sea, as compared with the floating mass of folk-lore in Palestine," he knows of no other attempt at collection on anything like so large a scale. All the traditions, and theories as to the meaning of things, gathered in the volume will be useful to the folk-lorist: many because they reveal the mental differences between the Western Asiatic and the Northern European, and several because they are variants of ideas or folk-tales generally current in Great Britain, France, and Germany. At p. 20, for instance, we find a parallel to the conviction that illness may be caused by a frog, or newt, which has been accidentally swallowed. At p. 48 is a variant of the now well-known "Butterfly which stamped"; and at p. 88 we come on an Eastern form of an episode in Hans Andersen's 'Little Klaus and Big Klaus'—that in which Little Klaus appears with the sea-cattle. In the story of Francesco and Azrael the former takes the part usually given to a blacksmith in European legend, while the Angel of Death fills the rôle of the Devil.

It is curious to discover that the story of the woman who was carried away to act as midwife at a pixie lying-in is current in the Holy Land. According to the Eastern version, the woman is given a kohl-vessel that she may anoint the eyes of the baby jân whom she has assisted into the world, "and when she had applied it to the little one's eyes she took the bodkin and put some on one of her own," before the vessel was snatched from her. Thus anointed, she had the power of seeing the jân until her eye was poked out in circumstances similar to those in the story known in different parts of Europe.

A local version of Bluebeard and another of Cinderella are given; while the "Es Sanawinah," mentioned on p. 106, seem to be near kinsmen of our old acquaintances the wise men of Gotham.

As in Europe, several of the satirical tales are aimed at Churchmen. St. Peter, the gate-keeper of heaven, explains to a good woman on one occasion, "There are hundreds of saints like you, thank God, admitted every day, but only once in a thousand years do we get a Patriarch." In another story a monk tells his abbot that he has been tempted to

roast eggs for himself during a fast by the Father of Evil, who happens to hear the excuse, and cries out indignantly that it is a lie. He does, indeed, spend his days in tempting laymen, "but at night I come to convents as a humble scholar."

Some of the tales are more elevated in tone. The legend of the man who proved that the race of the trustworthy had not died out is a fine version of 'Damon and Pythias.' The beautiful story of Abraham worshipping first a shining star, then the full moon, and afterwards the glorious sun, only to reject them all in turn, "because I love not things that change," is a worthy example of the poetic and religious feeling of the Semitic races.

History of the Society of Jesus in North America, Colonial and Federal. — Part I. 1605-1838. By Thomas Hughes, S.J. (Longmans & Co.)

It is rarely that we have taken up a book with so little expectation of pleasant reading, or laid it down with such a sense of keen satisfaction. The author has endeavoured to trace, in the most circumstantial manner possible, the whole progress of the operations of the Society of Jesus in North America.

Beginning with the period when, in consequence of the odium in which the Roman Catholic religion was held in England, George Calvert, Baron Baltimore, founded the colony of Avalon in Newfoundland, the narrative takes us through the various vicissitudes of that colony, the founding of the later colony of Maryland, and the operations of the Society amongst the settlers and natives. The history of the Society, as told by the author, is virtually that of the colony generally, the religious and secular interests being apparently inextricably intermingled. The quarrels of the Society with Cæcileus, the second Lord Baltimore, and the oppressive measures formulated by that very feudal nobleman, are dealt with in detail in a spirit of moderation and fairness, and supported by a mass of reference to documents absolutely bewildering in their copiousness. A distinct bias in favour of the Society of which the author is a member is natural, but generally we have here a view of the conditions of life and religion in America which cannot fail to arrest attention amongst those who are interested in such matters.

So far as the history of the colonies themselves is concerned we have nothing but praise. However, the lengthy Introduction is full of controversial matter. We find a masterly exposition of the *raison d'être* of the Society of Jesus and of the high aims which animate its members, principally in the field of missionary work. Evidence is given of the severe tests required to be overcome before a novice was finally received as a member; likewise of the literary and scientific excellence which was insisted upon in all their published literature. But here we come to the crux of the trouble which for centuries has operated between the Jesuits and outsiders, even of their own religious persuasion, viz., the "Policy of Silence," otherwise the abstention from any defence against attack, concerning which we quote the following extract:—

"Early in 1631 the order was issued that silence should be kept in this fratricidal war; and the fathers had to keep it. They pleaded with the General for leave to speak out in self-defence; but he was inexorable. Rome desired it so; their profession bound them to acquiesce; and he bade them see to it that the example of the unruly did not count for more with them than the rule of duty."

And again:—"There were deeper reasons for such a policy of abstention; but they were not always discernible at the time by men who, being on the spot, were blinded by the dust of the affray. Indeed, this is one of the prudential reasons in sound organization for men placed higher, to see further, and to check the movements below. Beyond the actual issue there was always another practical question—how far and to what extremities your opponents would go—and if they would go any length whither you could not follow them, it were as well not to start out with them."

A policy of silence and abstention from controversy, combined with a system of working in devious channels, is at all times and places likely to foment doubt and suspicion as to the genuineness of aims and intentions; and the Jesuits cannot complain if they have for ages been misunderstood.

Although we gather that the author claims to be addressing the community at large, it is obvious that the book can only be properly appreciated by members of the Roman Catholic Church. For instance, it is not easy to sympathize with the reiterated query, made with reference to the persecution of the Roman Catholics during, and subsequent to, the Elizabethan era, "Why all this intolerance?" "Why all this persecution?" Does the reverend author regard as of no account the Marian persecution of the Reformed Faith, the operations of the Holy Office, or Inquisition, the oppression of the Hugenots in France, the iniquities of Alva in the Netherlands, and so on? As Mr. Spurgeon said, every religious sect would persecute others if it could.

We may point out a tendency on the part of the author to diffuseness, an inclination at times to abandon the thread of history and wander into the paths of philosophic disquisition, and to introduce extraneous matter, notably the Chalcedon dispute, which has no particular bearing on the subject at issue.

Whilst we do not at all points agree with the arguments and conclusions of the author, we must express our admiration at the erudition displayed, and the dignified language in which the history is couched. It is evident that no care has been considered too great in searching for documents, to make the work of value. The task of weaving the information so obtained into a coherent history has been obviously a labour of love, and we look with pleasure for the next volume.

Notices to Correspondents.

H. A. St. J. M. ("What we gave we have," &c.—Few subjects have received more attention in 'N. & Q.'; see, for instance, under "Quod expensi habui," 7 S. xii. 506; 8 S. i. 155, 503; ii. 74; v. 13; 9 S. i. 164.

Lindum ("Punch, the Beverage").—The origin of *punch* has been thoroughly discussed in 'N. & Q.' see 8 S. iii. 166; vi. 64, 150, 192; viii. 248, 394; 9 S. i. 346, 431; ii. 192.

Corrigendum.—*Ante*, p. 478, col. 2, l. 7 sq., the words "easternmost" and "westernmost" should be transposed.

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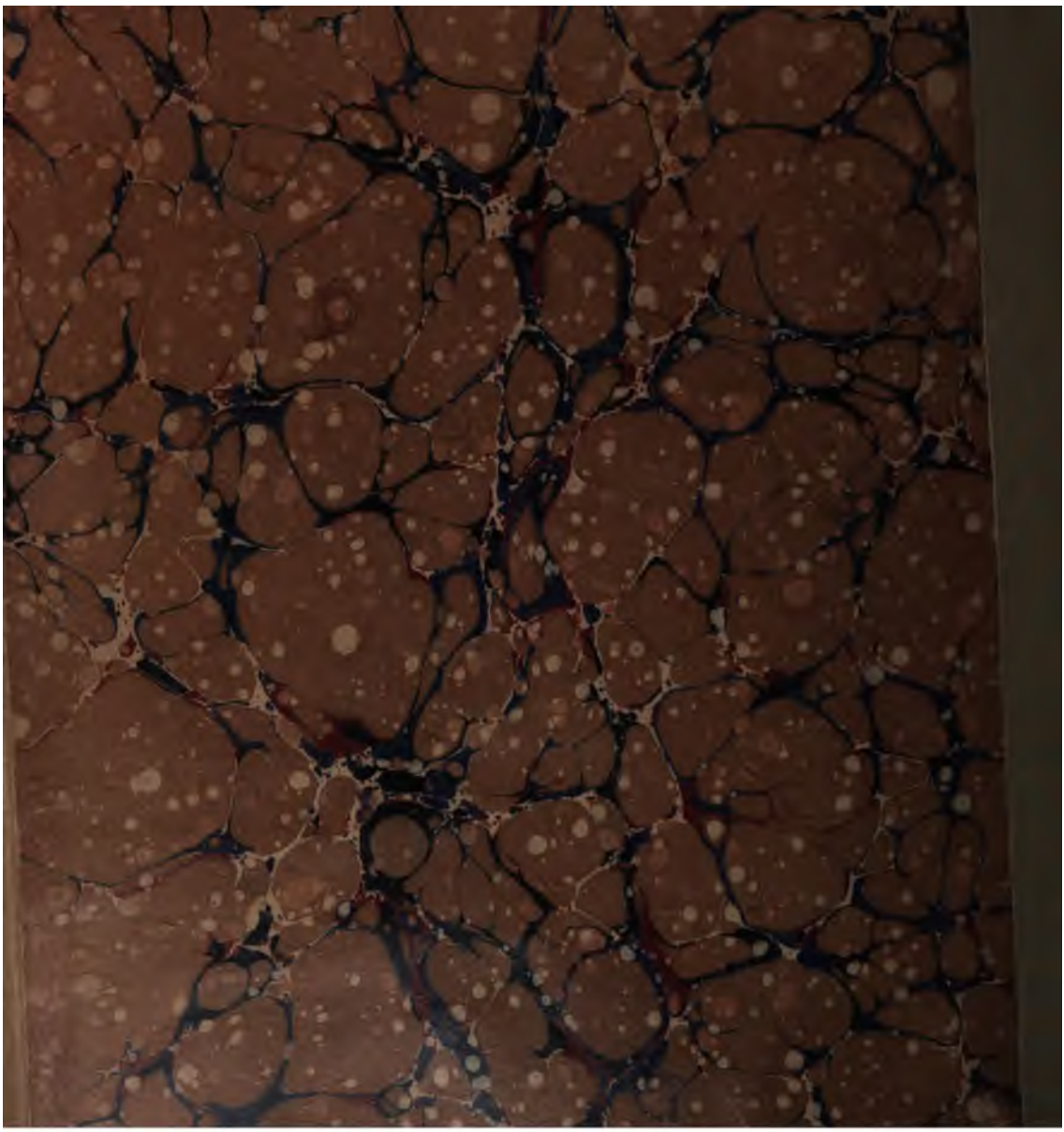

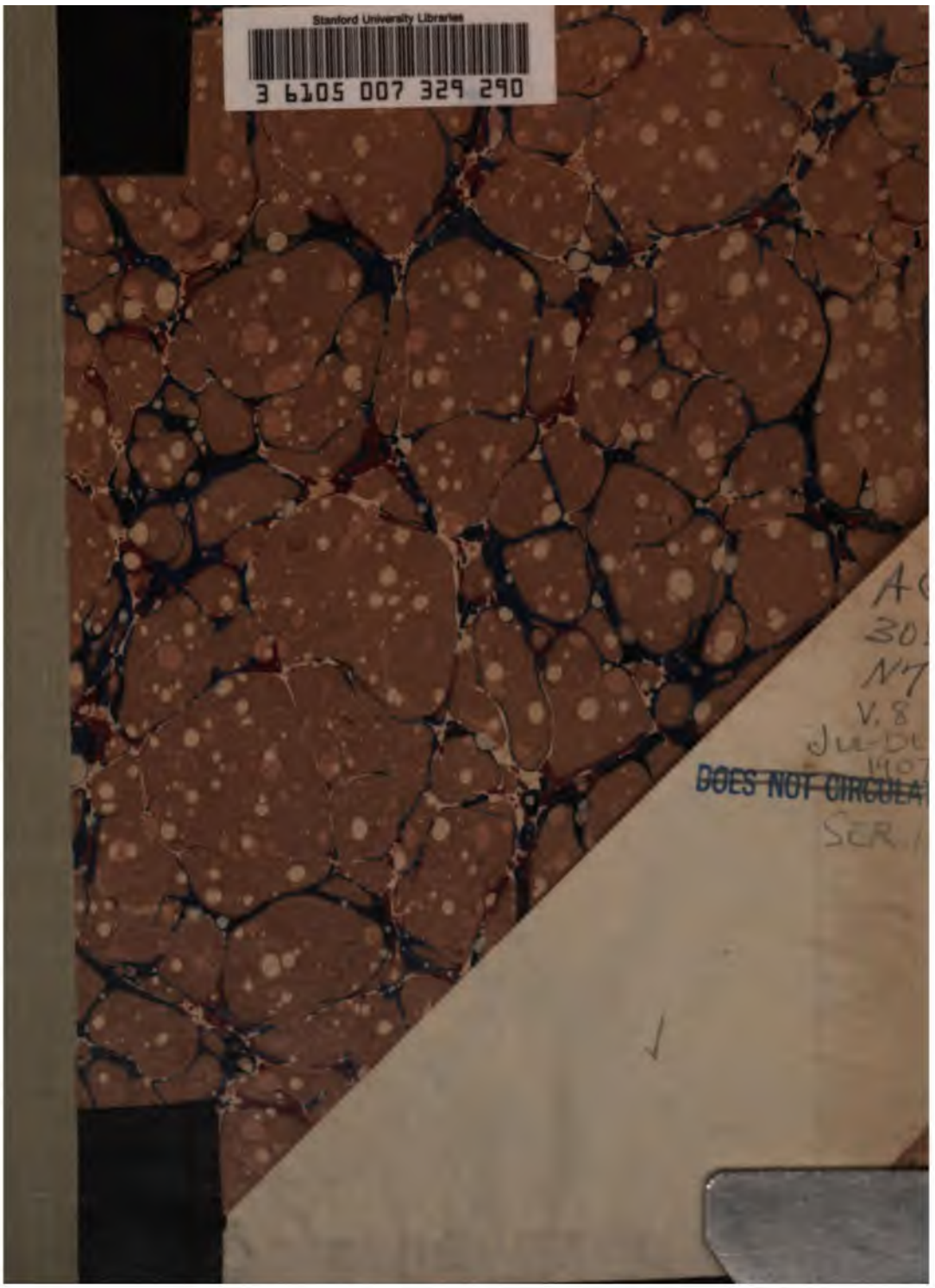
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